"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Increasing cloudiness, warmer, rain by to-night or to-morrow; rising east to south winds.
For full weather report see Page 18.

VOL. LXIII...NO. 20,457. NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1914.—EIGHTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, ELSEWHERE TWO CENTS.

PLAN GRAFT HUNT BY THE ASSEMBLY

Statewide Inquiry Under Whitman's Direction Proposed in Resolution.

WOULD IGNORE GOV. GLYNN

Object Is to Search for Looters of the State—Whitman Proposes Clark.

HOPE TO SHATTER RING

Determination to Send All Offenders to Prison—Whitman Pushing His Inquiries.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—A State-wide graft investigation, under the auspices of the Assembly, with District Attorney Charles S. Whitman in charge, is the programme the Republicans would like to see adopted for the twofold purpose of getting credit for taking the initiative in an inquiry promising valuable results and to aid the New York prosecutor as a Republican candidate for Governor this Fall.

A resolution providing for such an inquiry, with Whitman as chief inquisitor, was introduced in the house to-night by Assemblyman Dean Nelson of New York. In the preambles it is asserted that Whitman at present is hampered in his investigation by lack of the State-wide power which he would possess as the head of an Assembly committee. The resolution under the rules was sent to the Ways and Means Committee.

The proposed action of the Assembly would to all intents and purposes take the graft investigation out of Gov. Gynn's hands and put the Osborne inquiry in eclipse.

Legislators Hold a Conference.

Immediately after the legislative session the Republican Senators and Assemblymen went into secret conference in the Assembly parlor. Word was sent to Mr. Whitman, and a reply was received that his duties were too pressing to permit his relinquishing his office. It was suggested, however, that Assistant District Attorney Clark or some other member of Whitman's staff might resign and thus become available for the work.

The conference adjourned without reaching any decision. A committee of two Republican Senators and five Republican Assemblymen will report on a course of action when the conference meets again.

It is thought likely that the investigation will be entrusted to a special Assembly committee, the sub-committee on plan and scope appointed by the conference a week ago having submitter a report to the effect that money for the work could be obtained from the contingent fund of the Assembly without the concurrence of the Democratic Senate, controlled by Tammany, provided the Assembly committee should decide to sit in some place other than the Capitol.

Assemblyman Cristman of Herkimer introduced another resolution providing for an investigation of the Highway Department and other State departments by a special Assembly committee of eight. A separate resolution appropriating $25,000 for the inquiry also was introduced.

The proposed Assembly investigation is a result of the shocking disclosures made in District Attorney Whitman's John Doe inquiry, which have sent a wave of indignation across the State.

Nearly a generation ago the so-called Lexow Committee, with John W. Goff as counsel cleansed the Police Department, revealing corruption which shocked the city's moral sense. A political upheaval followed. The later investigation of the insurance scandals by a legislative committee, of which Charles E. Hughes was counsel, led to vital reforms.

The only hope of shattering the graft ring which encircles the State, those who are supporting the plan for an Assembly investigation said last night, lay in a searching inquiry by an Assembly committee.

Clark In Active Command.

District Attorney Whitman, according to the plans, is to guide the investigation through John Kirkland Clark, the Assistant District Attorney who was chosen three months ago as Whitman's chief aid in the New York County graft investigation. The avowed object of the proposed Statewide investigation is to send every member of the graft ring to prison.

Under the tentative plan it is proposed to make Clark the counsel of the Assembly Committee. As Whitman's assistant he would be guided by Whitman. Clark's authority would be far superior to that of James W. Osborne, the Governor's investigator, and he could push aside any obstacle which might be placed in his way by a hostile or indifferent official. His authority would extend all over the State. He could take testimony in any county and send all findings to the District Attorneys having jurisdiction. It is understood that John A. Hennessy is under consideration as investigator for the counsel of the committee if the plan is carried out. Such an investigation would clinch the cases which District Attorney Whitman has developed in this city.

The plan proposed is as follows: The Assembly Committee would go to Onandaga County, for instance, and testimony which Clark would bring out would cause the indictment there of men under suspicion as Tammany

Continued on Page 2.

SLEW 3; NOW A DEPUTY.

Election of Anarchist Cipriani Leads to Riots in Milan and Rome.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.—A telegram from Milan to The Daily Chronicle says:

"The main theme of discussion in political circles to-day is the election of the famous Communist and revolutionary, Amilcaro Cipriani, as a Member of Parliament for a vacant division of Milan by a majority of over 4,000 votes, though only 17,000 out of 33,000 electors went to the poll.

"The news of the election occasioned riotous demonstrations at both Milan and Rome.

"This triumph of the forces of anarchy in favor of a candidate who has three assassinations to his record is regarded as a serious symptom of the trend of the working class in the foremost centre of Italian industry.

"As Cipriani forfeited his civil rights in consequence of his condemnation at his Ancona trial, his election will almost certainly be annulled unless the sentence is revised by a fresh trial or a royal pardon is granted. In the meantime, according to the opinions of legal experts, this champion of anarchy is at liberty to re-enter Italy, take the parliamentary oath, and participate in the sittings of the Chamber of Deputies like any other member."

KILLED IN AN AVALANCHE.

Three Trapped in Mountain Homes —Man Under Six Feet of Debris.

STORRS, Utah, Jan. 26.—With a terrific roar, an avalanche, sweeping down the mountain side here to-day, killed three persons and seriously injured three others. Four houses were ground to splinters. Every tree in its path was snapped off at the roots.

The bodies of Mrs. Anna Pakovitch and two Greek miners were recovered shortly after. They had been trapped in their homes, where they were crushed almost beyond recognition.

An hour after the slide W. T. Thorne was rescued, six feet below the surface of the snow. The debris had packed in such a way that he escaped suffocation. He suffered internal injuries and a broken leg. Two Greek laborers were later found badly bruised and nearly suffocated.

When the avalanche started Mrs. A. P. Webb was standing on her porch with an infant in her arms and two children by her side. They fled along the mountain side and, although showered by flying particles of snow and ice, they managed to escape.

The avalanche descended a distance of only half a mile from near the head of the canyon, and stopped at the edge of this coal mining camp. It measured 300 feet in width. The inhabitants fear further disaster, as an unusual thaw has loosened the snow, which is packed from six to ten feet deep on the precipitous slopes.

HELD AS HOTEL THIEF.

Detectives Seize Valuables in a McAlpin Room.

To a bedroom at the Hotel Martinique a thief went on Monday of last week and leisurely packed four large traveling bags with furs, clothing, silver toilet articles, jewelry, and the like. Then he placed them on a baggage truck, wheeled them to the elevator, and took them out of the Thirty-third Street entrance, where they were loaded into a taxicab and driven away.

The victims of this robbery were Mr. and Mrs. Noll of Quincy, Ill. Mr. Noll was here on a business trip and his wife's room was filled with the product of her Winter shopping. The robbery amounted to hundreds of dollars' worth and included the very bags in which the plunder was carried away.

Th police arrested last night Harry Goodman, who gave his address as Mills Hotel No. 3. They say he has confessed to the robbery and has insisted that he did it alone. This they doubt, and they are looking for the "inside" assistant.

After a night's work on the case the police are inclined to believe that Goodman occupied a room at the Martinique the week of the robbery, and they learned that on Sunday afternoon he had taken a room at the McAlpin. From this latter room the police removed yesterday a large quantity of miscellaneous valuables which they seem to consider of importance in the case.

There appears to have been many such hotel robberies, and it was learned last evening that some time on Sunday every bit of the baggage and clothing was stolen from the room occupied at the Martinique by L. C. York, Southwestern Superintendent of the Equitable Life Assurance Society.

JUDGE LEVY IN A RUNAWAY.

He and Charles E. Colligan Thrown from Sleigh on Mountainside.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTICELLO, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Judge Aaron J. Levy and Charles E. Colligan, Deputy District Attorney, both of New York came near being killed yesterday afternoon, when a team of spirited horses driven by Judge Levy ran away down the mountainside near Fallsburg.

They were out sleighing and were descending the mountain known as Big Sixteen when they heard a noise behind them, and looking around saw a runaway horse, dragging an overturned cutter, bearing down upon them at breakneck speed.

The roadway was narrow and it was impossible for the Judge to give the runaway a clear path, but he pulled his team over as far as possible. The galloping horse shot past, but the overturned cutter crashed into the sleigh in which Mr. Colligan and Judge Levy were riding. In an instant the horses had jerked the reins from the Judge's hands and were racing down the hill.

Judge Levy and Mr. Colligan clung to the sides of the sleigh until it struck a tree. Both were thrown out. Judge Levy falling against a rock. His scalp was cut, his wrist sprained and he was badly bruised. Mr. Colligan also was bruised about the body. Both men walked to Fallsburg, a mile away, where their wounds were dressed by a physician.

Judge Levy came to Monticello on Saturday to visit his brother, L. Levy, who is spending the Winter here for his health. The Judge returned to New York this morning.

WOMEN FOR CITY COUNCIL.

Two Seek Membership in Chicago —Four Other Candidates Likely

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The petitions of two women who aspire to membership in the City Council were among those filed with the City Clerk to-day.

Miss Sara M. Hopkins of the Second Ward filed her petition personally, after standing in line with other candidates or their representatives for an hour. A friend filed the petition of Miss Marion Drake, who will seek to wrest the First Ward Democratic nomination from Alderman John Coughlin. Four other women are expected to file petitions to enter the primaries.

ALL THE WORLD SEEKS MORGAN ART

News That New York Is to Lose It Brings Inquiries Even from South America.

PARIS AND LONDON ANXIOUS

Owner Will Only Repeat It Is Not to be Sold Now—Museum Concedes His Right of Disposal.

The report published in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES that the present J. Pierpont Morgan would not give the famous fifty-million-dollar Morgan art collection to the City of New York, as his father had intended to do, created excitement in art circles throughout the world. Cable inquiries for details were received from the best-known dealers in all the principal cities of Europe, from London to Vienna and Budapest. Late in the afternoon a cable dispatch was received here from Buenos Aires asking if the news was true, as there were plenty of wealthy Argentinans who had money to spend on rare art objects that were known to be genuine.

To sel lsuch a colection as Mr. Morgan's would take several years, in order to realize the proper value for the treasures it contains. Foreign art experts now in New York said yesterday that, properly arranged and disposed of the collection would realize between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000.

Friends who have spoken with Mr. Morgan on the subject of his father's famous collection, say that he has not definitely decided what to do with it. He has, however, they say, made up his his mind that he will not give it to the City of New York, and also he intends to get rid of a number of articles in the collection which he does not want.

Exactly what these objects are, Mr. Morgan may make known when the collection has been arranged and set out in the Metropolitan Museum, so that he can see it all and decide what he will keep and the various articles that he will either give to the Museum or dispose of otherwise. In making this selection Mr. Morgan will probably have the advice of some of the best-known art experts of this country and Europe, who will fix a value on such objects as are to be sold. These may be offered at public auction in this city, a portion at a time, after the whole collection has been on view for a year or more at the Metropolitan Museum. Should this be decided upon, ample time will be given for art dealers to come here from Europe, South America, and elsewhere.

Mr. Morgan Talks.

J. P. Morgan said yesterday in his office in the Mills Building, in Broad Street, that he would not add to the statement in regard to his intentions which was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday morning. He went on to say that any attempt to "accelerate" his disposition of his father's collection might result in "the sale of every piece in it."

Mr. Morgan spoke of the clauses in the will which suggested giving part of the collection to the Morgan Memorial in Hartford, Conn. As indicating the difficulty of making a disposition of the collection that would satisfy every one, he referred to the fact that whatever went to Hartford might be considered a loss to New York City, while gifts to the Metropolitan Museum here might be considered unjust to Hartford.

Won't Be Hurried.

Mr. Morgan emphasized the statement that he would take his own time in making his decision as to what he would do with his father's collection. For the present, he said, nothing would be sold, and the works of art would be exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum. Previous to the opening of this exhibition, he said, he would have no knowledge of what the collection as a whole contained. Its scope was so great that he had never had an opportunity to familiarize himself with it.

Robert W. de Forest, President of the Metropolitan Museum, did not visit his office, at 30 Broad Street, yesterday. It was said there that Mr. de Forest had sent word that he would not discuss the announcement in yesterday's NEW YORK TIMES that New York City was to lose the Morgan collection. On Mr. de Forest's behalf copies of the June Bulletin, published by the Museum, were given to reporters. This issue of The Bulletin contains letters exchanged between Mr. Morgan and Mr. de Forest. In his letter to Mr. Morgan, the Secretary of the Museum acknowledges Mr. Morgan's right to make such permanent disposition of the collection as he sees fit. This is The Bulletin's statement:

Letter from Mr. Morgan.

As was announced in the daily papers of May 29, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has made known his intentions and desires regarding the preliminary disposition of the works of art sent by his father from Europe to this country last year. His formal announcement was made in the following letter addressed to the Trustees of the Museum:

May 27, 1913.

Gentlemen: It is my desire that the objects of art left by my father should be exhibited for the benefit of the public as soon as may be. I know it was in my father's mind to make a loan exhibition of them in the new south wing which is to be built, for which I understand that an appropriation has been assented to by the Board of Estimate. A long time, however, must necessarily elapse before the construction of the new wing makes such an exhibition possible. I understand from various talks with Mr. Robinson that it is quite possible to arrange in the new northeast wing, a temporary installation of the objects, which would be, while not of a final character, of great advantage to the people of New York, since it would enable them to see the things and get the benefit of them pending such final disposition as may be made of the objects under Mr. Morgan's will.

If it can be done, therefore, I should be glad to have the things shown at a loan exhibition to be opened at some time early in the year 1914. I quite understand that the installation in the new northeast wing would be only temporary in character, and would not be as satisfactory as the more perfect arrangement which would be possible by waiting, but I am impressed by the fact that a delay of two years must occur if we decide to wait for the more perfect conditions, and

Continued on Page 3.

World's Greatest Dreadnought to Be Built Here

No. 39, which is about to be begun in the Brooklyn Navy Yard, will be 31,400 tons—the largest fighter of any navy. A picture of it will be one of the features of NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

SUFFRAGISTS HISS OPPOSING DEBATERS

Chairman at Carnegie Hall Meeting Has to Demand Fair Hearing for Them.

Hisses, hoots, and cat calls from suffragists interrupted the speakers opposed the granting of the franchise to women in the joint debate at Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Civic Forum last night. Dr. Elgin R. L. Gould, who acted as Chairman, was repeatedly obliged to remonstrate with the audience and ask a respectful hearing for the speakers. The climax came during the concluding address of the evening, when Charles L. Underhill of Massachusetts, author of the compulsory education law for children under 16 years of age, was continually interrupted from the gallery and boxes as he was summing up the case for the opponents of political equality for the sexes. Dr. Gould came to the front of the platform and said:

"I must demand that this unruly conduct cease. I appeal to your courtesy to show due respect to our invited guests who have come many miles to present their views to you upon this question."

Mr. Underhill took the interruption in good part and jocularly remarked that he feared he "was a dynamo which had generated more heat than light."

Eminent leaders of the feminist movement in this city and prominent opponents of woman suffrage crowded the large auditorium. The subject announced was, "What Men Think About Woman Suffrage." The speakers who defended the suffrage side of the controversy were Senator Charles S. Thomas, ex-Governor of Colorado, and Congressman William Kent of California.

The anti-suffrage viewpoint was presented by Everett P. Wheeler, former Chairman of the Civil Service Commission of New York City, and Mr. Underhill. The debate was followed with keen attention by the divided camps which constituted the audience. The suffragist delegation came provided with large banners, which they displayed in front of the boxes which they occupied. The "Votes for Women" cohorts in many instances wore sashes with their mottoes on them. Each side cheered loudly at every telling point made against their opponents.

Factions Face Each Other.

In the right wing of the first balcony were assembled the members of the Men's League for Woman Suffrage, the Women's Political Union, and the Equal Franchise Society. Directly opposite were seated delegations representing the New York State Men's Association Opposed to Political Suffrage for Women and the New York State Women's Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Among the boxholders were Mrs. Russell Sage, Jacob H. Schiff, Alfred E. Marling, Isaac N. Seligman, Charles S. Fairchild, William H. Bliss, Francis J. Arend, Alexander Konta, E. J. de Coppet, Mrs. Ralph L. Shainwald, and Charles D. Hilles.

Congressman Kent of California was the first speaker. He denounced the stand-pat doctrine that "there is no new thing under the sun," and asserted that if Edison, Marconi, Mme. Curie, and the Wright brothers had entertained the same mental attitude as the opponents of woman suffrage, there would be no economic or scientific progress. He pointed to the recent indictment of Gov. Sulzer and the scandals now being uncovered in Tammany Hall as an example of the fact that government under an exclusively male franchise was by no means always intelligently directed.

He advanced the usual suffrage arguments about the change in the economic status of women, and the need felt by women for the ballot in order to adequately protect themselves in the industrial struggle against men. He defended the idea of woman's economic independence as a matter of evolution, and expressed the conviction that in modern society there was no pl[ace] for drones, male or female.

As the first speaker for the opposition, Everett P. Wheeler, said that one of the favorite arguments advanced by women suffragists was that political equality would bring about higher wages for women. This, he said, was an economic fallacy. No legislation, he contended, would ever regulate wages or control the law of supply and demand of female industrial workers. The mistaken idea on the part of women that wrongs can be made right by the passing of laws, he said, was illustrated by statutes which they had placed upon the books of Colorado.

Hisses from Suffragists.

Mr. Wheeler was frequently interrupted with hisses from the suffragists in the lower right balcony, but persisted in his address to the close. Senator Thomas, who followed him, remarked that in his State women had had the vote for twenty years and had shown themselves capable of exercising it intelligently. He said that they had made mistakes, but pointed to the fact that in male suffrage States exactly the same mistakes had been made.

"The man who opposes woman suffrage," he said, "is leading a forlorn hope, for it is just as certain to be adopted by the American people as that the law of gravitation will continue to remain in force."

Mr. Underhill, the last speaker, said that the difficulty with most women who advocated equal suffrage was that they confused the question of equal franchise with the old question of women's rights.

"Women do not need the vote in order to be protected in their rights as citizens or as an industrial body. Massachusetts has not got woman suffrage, but she has the best laws regulating education, child labor, and working conditions for women of any State in the Union. The child labor laws of Colorado and California were both copied from the Massachusetts statute books, but they are not so sweeping or so effective. If equal suffrage was the solution of the ndustrial problem there would not be 6,000 homeless men walking the streets of San Francisco or 100,000 unemployed in California to-day; nor would 600,000 men be seeking work in the Pacific Coast States, in all of which women have the vote."

The speaker proceeded to tell of the first appeal for a woman suffrage bill in Massachusetts in his legislative experience, which, he said, was made by a committee of suffragists ten years ago.

"They received a most respectful hearing," he observed.

"That's a lie," came a male voice from the portion of the balcony where the Men's League for Woman Suffrage was assembled.

"How do you know? Were you there?" asked the speaker quickly.

Mr. Underhill demanded to know what beneficent laws had been enacted in any suffrage State, which were not already in existence in the male suffrage States. A gray-haired woman in the balcony arose and shouted:

"The Senator from Wyoming told me that if it were not for women voting in

Continued on Page 2.

MOVING PLAN SPLITS THE COLONY CLUB

One Faction Would Build Clubhouse in Country and Increase Membership.

The Colony Club, one of the most exclusive and largest women's clubs in the country, is all stirred up over a movement to increase the membership from 600 to 1,200, and to make the organization a country club, moving to Westchester County or Long Island.

Both these questions will be discussed with spirit on Thursday when the club holds its annual meeting. The more conservative members, it is said, are strongly in favor of the plan decided on some time ago of giving up the present clubhouse in Madison Avenue, near Thirtieth Street, and building a new home near Fiftieth or Sixtieth Street and Madison Avenue, but the more radical members are just as strongly in favor of the idea of a country club, since a move has to be made. They also advocate a membership increase, for there has long been a waiting list of more than 600 women.

At an informal meeting held Sunday there was a lively discussion, it is said. Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the President of the club since its foundation, was present, and will be in the chair again next Thursday. She returned to Washington Sunday.

Months ago it became evident that the club had outgrown its present house in Madison Avenue, and a move was determined upon. A Building Committee, of which Miss Mary Parsons of 110 East Thirty-sixth Street is the Chairman, was appointed to take up the question of a new site and clubhouse. The committee determined upon an uptown location, and asked for plans for a building from architects in the city.

At Sunday's meeting, it is said, the fact that this action of the committee did not meet with the approval of a considerable number of members became evident. Nothing definite could be done at the meeting, because of a bylaw limiting the transaction of important business to the annual meeting, but from the expressed opinions of many present it is certain that there will be warm opposition to the motion to adopt the report of the committee next Thursday.

The Colony Club was founded early in 1907. Its membership was limited to 600 and the clubhouse in Madison Avenue was built. It is luxuriously furnished, and every department to be found in a man's club is included in it. There are squash courts, a running track, a well-equipped gymnasium, sleeping apartments, a dining room, reception rooms and reading rooms. Men are admitted to only one room in the building.

The officers, besides Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, are Mrs. Richard Irvin and Miss Mary Parsons, Vice Presidents; Miss Ruth V. Twombly, Secretary, and Miss Anne Morgan, Treasurer.

MINERS CALL GOMPERS.

Demand to Know Why Federation Withholds Support from Strikers.

INDIANAPOIS, Ind., Jan. 26.—After Charles H. Moyer, President of the Western Federation of Miners, had charged that "if the strike of the copper miners in Michigan is lost, it will be due directly to the inactivity of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor," two appeals for aid having met with no response, the convention of the United Mine Workers of America to-day voted unanimously to request Samuel Gompers, President of the federation, to appear before the convention and explain the attitude of the council.

President Moyer received a great ovation when introduced by John P. White, President of the coal miners. Speaking of the assault on himself and his alleged deportation from the strike zone, he said the treatment accorded him was no worse, and in many cases much less, than that dealt out to hundreds of men and women in the rank and file of the strikers of Michigan and Colorado.

"I didn't believe," he said, "that the laboring people of the State would ever make it possible for another Peabody to sit in the Governor's chair. But they did. The present strike is not yet so bad as the strike of 1903-04, but I believe Gov. Ammons will go as far or further, if possible, than the despicable Peabody."

Mr. Moyer said he was in favor of the amalgamation of his organization with the coal miners. He suggested that a committee of the international officers be empowered to work for a plan for the merging of the two unions.

MRS. SHAW SEEKS DIVORCE.

Wife, 18 Years Old, Would Part from Broker Who Sued Darling.

Mrs. Katherine Lyall Shaw, the eighteen-year-old wife of Robert Marsden Shaw, a broker, is about to begin a suit for the annulment of her marriage. In papers filed in the Supreme Court yesterday she asked that Arthur E. Orvis be appointed her guardian. Mr. Shaw filed papers recently in a $50,000 alienation suit against Richard S. Darling, whom he accused of stealing his wife's affections. At the same time he threatened to chastise the man he accused of winning his wife's love.

According to Mrs. Shaw, she was married on May 15, 1913, at Sharon, Penn. She was then 17 years old. Before her eighteenth birthday, which came on Dec. 15, she says that she and her husband separated.

The law regarding the annulment of marriages was interpreted by Supreme Court Justice Giegerich not long ago. He said:

"All that it is necessary for any person to prove who asks for an annulment of his marriage is that the ceremony occurred before he was 18 years old, and that he did not live with his wife after he had reached the age of 18. Either the man or wife who can prove these things can have the marriage annuled by simply asking the courts."

LINE HAS $11,250,000 FOR THE RATE WAR

Hamburg-American May Also Use the Proceeds of a $7,500,000 Loan.

FIGHT ON IN EARNEST

Cunard, White Star, and American Lines Meet Cut—Great Losses Are Feared.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—The annual report of the Hamburg-American Line, issued to-day, predicts categorically that war to the knife will be waged with the North German Lloyd and other Continental shipping companies whose working agreement comes to an end on Jan. 31.

The report states that after the payment of a 10 per cent. dividend for 1913 the sum of $11,250,000 will remain in the treasury from the year's profits "for the amortization, reserve, and increased competitive warfare account." The company had $12,125,000 in cash at the end of the business year.

The corporation, despite the unrest throughout the political world in 1913, had the biggest year in its history, its gross earnings being $15,000,000, compared with $13,375,000 in 1912.

The report states that in view of the forthcoming conflict with rival lines the company has provided itself with extraordinary war sinews. These consist not only of the "increased competitive warfare account," but ostensibly also include the proceeds of the new $7,500,000 stock issue.

Notwithstanding the battle clouds, the line asserts that there are prospects that 1914 will be an excellent year. The enormous increase of German exports in 1913, (roundly $250,000,000,) mainly in steel and iron products, were responsible for the Germn line's successful year.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The Atlantic rate war was begun in earnest to-day, the Cunard, White Star, and American Lines promptly responding to the Hamburg-American's challenge by announcing reductions in steerage fares of $2.50 from European and $5 and $5.62 from American ports.

The Liverpool companies are alert, the Leyland Line particularly watching developments, but their interests are not threatened unless second-class rates are cut by the German lines.

If Albert Ballin, the Hamburg-American's Managing Director, intends to make a sweeping attack, he will probably direct his attention to the Canadian rates, and in that case the Dominion, Allan, and Canadian Pacific Railway Lines will have to enter the arena.

At present the reductions affect Continental traffic only, but fears are entertained that the dispute will spread until it will affect steerage passenger trade between England and America. The other Liverpool companies have not yet made any reduction in their rates.

The war now begun has been threatening for more than a year, and shipping experts think it likely to prove one of the costliest in the history of transatlantic trade. It will mean the loss of vast profits to the Atlantic companies.

It is thought probable that cargo rates will be lowered in the near future.

BANISHES A SICK BABY.

Governor of Kursk Sends Child Away Escorted by Armed Soldiers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

MOSCOW, Jan. 26.—The Governor of Kursk has made himself ridiculous by ordering the deportation of a 2-year-old boy under the escort of armed soldiers.

The child is the son of a Jewish dentist, who with his wife was deported a few days ago. Owing to the boy's delicate health, his parents left him with friends, but, under the pretext that Jewish children must not live without their parents outside a certain prescribed area, the Governor, ignoring various appeals, ordered that the baby be sent away, under the escort of soldiers with fixed bayonets.

This implies traveling with criminals in rough conveyances and sleeping in prisons en route until the infant reaches his parents.

HIS EYES POPPING OUT.

Cincinnatian Hit by Blackjack with Strange Brain Result.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—Local surgeons are deeply interested in the unusual case of a patient at Dr. Sattler's office. A week ago the man walked in Dr. Sattler's office and said that his eyes were popping out of his head, and that throbbing pains were driving him to distraction. The man explained that he had been held up by highwaymen and hit over the left temple with a blackjack. The patient apparently had recovered from the blow as well as from a wound caused by his falling against a stone.

"What really happened," said Dr. Sattler, "was that a jagged piece of stone had severed the carotid artery. After the wound had healed the arterial blood filled up the veins which circulate through the base of the brain. This is really a 'short circuit' of blood circulation. The veins began to swell and pushed against the eyeballs, forcing them gradually forward. We operated on the man but will not know the result for a week or more. However, the condition has been removed."

Deerfoot Farm Sausages.

Made of the tenderest cuts of choice fed young porkers, daintily seasoned with selected spices. Try a 2-pound package. Beware of imitations! New York store, 171 Chambers St. Tel. 3933 Cortlandt.—Adv.

EXPLOSION ON MAURETANIA.

Four Men Killed and Many Hurt While at Work on the Liner.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 26.—An explosion occurred to-day on the Cunard liner Mauretania, which is in dock undergoing repairs.

Four men were killed and many injured.

A bottle of condensed gas which was being used in a brazing process in the engine room blew up from some unknown reason, causing tremendous havoc among the engine fitters.

Several of the injured are in a serious condition.

KAISER PRAISES HIS HEIR.

"He Will Turn Out to be Our Moltke Yet," Says the Emperor

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

BERLIN, Jan. 26.—According to the Montags Zeitung the Kaiser when he decided to recall the Crown Prince from Dansic observed to his entourage:

"Well, William is no diplomat, I will admit, but I believe the fellow has got marrow in his bones. He will turn out our Moltke yet."

The paper says the remark is vouched for by good authority; hence, perhaps the decision to give the Prince Moltke's room to work in at the General Staff's offices.

AMERICAN CONSUL WINS.

Gets $2,500 Damages for Slander Against an American Woman.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Jan. 27.—The Calcutta correspondent of The Daily Telegraph wires that the American Consul at Colombo, Charles K. Moser, yesterday obtained an award of $2,500 damages in an action for defamation of character brought by him against Mrs. Virginia Graham, an American, who visited Ceylon.

It is stated that the defendant is at present in America.

SENTENCED TO SIMPLE LIFE.

Two-Year Term as a Hermit the Punishment of a Forger.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Jan. 26.—Frank E. Murray, convicted forger, was sentenced to-day by Superior Judge William Beasly to serve two years as a hermit in the mountains forty miles from here.

Because Murray is 58 years old the Judge was not inclined to give him a jail sentence.

One of the conditions of the sentence is that Murray may accept employment, but he must not visit a city or town in two years. The court will keep in touch with him during that time.

"What this man needs is to be kept away from temptation for a while," said Judge Beasly.

HIS RIBS FATALLY BRITTLE.

Broke Even In Hospital Handling, Court Rules In Seaver Inquest.

WORCESTER, Mass., Jan. 26.—That the ribs of Charles E. Seaver of Cambridge, who died in the Worcester State Hospital on Dec. 31 from internal injuries caused by eleven broken ribs, were so brittle that they were fractured in the necessary handling of the patient, was the decision handed down to-day by Judge Utley in the District Court on an inquest he held on Seaver's death.

Seaver died under such conditions that members of his family called for an inquiry. The finding of the court was: "There was no evidence of improper treatment, and I find that no unlawful act of any person contributed to his death."

LAD HE KILLED HIS COUSIN.

But Chauffeur Didn't Know Boy His Auto Ran Over.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Jan. 26.—Samuel Merrill Hunt, a chauffeur for Mrs. William Simpson of Philadelphia, was put on trial in this city to-day for manslaughter. It was charged that he ran over Alfred Bowne, 14 years old, who was visiting his uncle, I. D. Van Dewater, in this city on Aug. 23. Bowne died of his injuries. Later Hunt learned that the boy he had killed was his cousin and that Van Dewater was his uncle.

In his defense Hunt testified that he had just returned from a long stay in England, where the rule of the road is "keep to the left." He had not grown accustomed to the American rule when he killed Bowne, he said.

FOUND GIANTS IN CHINA.

Bald-Headed Women, Too—Feet Bound So Tight They Were Cut Off.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Major F. M. Ashburn of the Army Medical Corps has unearthed some strange things in China as a result of his studies of tropical diseases. He reports to the War Department that he found three giants each about eight feet high. Two of them were gate-keepers at a zoological garden, one of them apparently normal except for his great size, while, says the Major, the other man had a harsh resonant, deep, bass voice, such as I had never heard before."

Many bald-headed women attracted the Major's attention, and these women attempted to hide their baldness "by the use of black paint or stain which merely looked dirty."

Major Ashburn discovered a strange predilection of the Chinese doctors for plasters and paste, and he declared "it is a rare Chinaman who does not have a plaster stuck on some part of his anatomy." Finally he discovered that the practice of foot binding to reduce the size was carried on by the Chinese women to such an excess as sometimes to necessitate the amputation of the foot.

Latest Shipping News.

The following vessels arrived at New York last night and will dock this morning: SS George Washington, Bremen, Jan. 17; SS Rochambeau, Havre, Jan. 17; SS Georgia, Palermo, Dec. 31; SS Diana, Manzanillo, Jan. 23; SS Huron, Jacksonville, Jan. 23; SS Guiana, St. Thomas, Jan. 21.

THE ALTOGETHER POUCH

Holds pipe and tobacco. At Schulte's Store.—Adv.

WILSON TO LET REBELS GET ARMS

Will Raise Embargo, He Tells Senators at White House Conference on Mexico.

'WATCHFUL WAITING' POLICY

Not to Abandon That, but Thinks Constitutionals Have Won Some Recognition.

OTHER ISSUES DISCUSSED

President Has a Plan for Settlement of Panama Tolls Dispute—Urges Arbitration Treaties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—At what President Wilson called "a Foreign Clearing House Committee" meeting at the White House to-night the President told members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate that he believed the Mexican Constitutionalists had earned the right to fair treatment by the United States, and it was his intention therefore to take steps to raise the embargo against the shipment of arms and ammunition from this country into Mexico.

This concession has been contended for all along by the Constitutionalists, who have asserted that, with the embargo lifted, they could obtain sufficient munitions of war to drive the Huerta Government from power in short order.

The President described conditions in Mexico as "muddled." He was of the opinion, based upon his official advices and reports from reliable sources, that the Huerta régime was slowly decaying and not likely to last a great while.

The matter of Mexico was the most important subject discussed at the conference which was called by the President for the purpose of having a general consultation with the members of the Foreign Relations Committee on international topics involving the United States. All the members of the committee, Republicans as well as Democrats, were invited to attend, and all of them were at the White House with the exception of Senator Clarke of Arkansas, who is out of town.

What the President told the Senators about conditions in Mexico showed that he had good reason for his assertion that political affairs in that country were coming to a head. The long and devastating war has curtailed trade and industry to a minimum, and in some places all business activity has ceased. The Mexican Government is hard up for money and is confronted by demands from foreign nations for the payment of interest owed to their nationals on Mexican bonds. It is not known, however, that any foreign Government has indicated an intention of pressing for payment in such a way as to embarrass the United States.

Still "Watchfully Waiting."

The President told the members of the committee that he had not changed his policy of "watchful waiting" with regard to Mexico. What he said showed that he had no new policy in prospect except to lift the embargo against the exportation of arms and ammunition.

He does not contemplate landing marines or troops on Mexican soil, or taking any sensational steps. There was no discussion of means for protecting the lives and property of American citizens and foreign nationals in the City of Mexico should Huerta be driven from power and serious disturbances occur in the capital.

In addition to discussing the Mexican situation the President talked over the pending five general arbitration treaties with foreign Governments and asked the members of the committee to use their best endeavors to have them ratified at once. The opposition to the treaties, which are merely renewals of conventions that have expired by limitation, comes from the fact that some Senators fear that if the British arbitration treaty were ratified Great Britain would insist upon the arbitration of the Panama Canal tolls policy.

Separate Action on Canal Tolls?

The President indicated that if the British and other arbitration treaties were sanctioned by the Senate he would take action apart from arbitration to adjust the canal tolls dispute.

What form this action would take was not clearly indicated, but the President was understood to be in favor of making concessions to Great Britain in the matter, and it has been reported that he contemplates seeking to have Congress repeal the clause in the Panama Canal act of Aug. 24, 1912, to which Great Britain objects as a discrimination against British shipping and a violation of the terms of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which enabled the Government to proceed with the construction of an Isthmian canal. The clause over which the diplomatic controversy has waged enables American vessels engaged in the coastwise trade to pass through the canal without payment of tolls.

Japanese Situation Not Acute.

The President told his guests that the controversy with Japan over the California alien land law was no more acute and serious now than it had been for months, in spite of the recent attacks in the Japanese Parliament upon Baron Makino, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, for his failure to obtain redress from this Government.

To-night's consultation took the form of a general discussion of foreign affairs which served to bring out what was in the mind of the President and in the minds of the Senators

The conference took place in the Green Room, one of the state apartments on the first floor of the White House, and there for nearly three hours President Wilson and his guests discussed foreign affairs.

Secretary Bryan was not present as

the conference, and his general peace treaties with foreign Governments were not taken up for discussion, nor was there any reference to negotiating a general treaty with Russia to take the place of the agreement of 1832, which was abrogated by President Taft on account of discrimination by the Russian Government against American Jewish citizens.

At the end of the conference the President expressed the hope that the Senators would not discuss outside what he had said to them. He explained that any communications to the press would be made through the White House.

Colombian Settlement Likely.

With reference to the Colombian affair it was indicated that the United States was in a fair way to come to a satisfactory settlement with that country. One of the main points of difference at this time is over the amount that shall be paid by this Government to Colombia in consideration of certain concessions. Colombia has asked as high as $25,000,000. There is a disposition to believe that the treaty under consideration may provide for the payment to Colombia of as much as $12,000,000.

While the matter of negotiating a new treaty with Russia was not broached at to-night's conference, it became known that Russia had not shown any very active interest in the subject, and, as for the United States Government, it was desirous of having the fullest representation at St. Petersburg before it undertook to negotiate the proposed convention. There is now no American Ambassador at St. ePtersburg.

Those members of the Foreign Relations Committee who conferred with the President to-night were Senators Bacon of Georgia (Chairman), Stone of Missouri, Shively of Indiana, Hitchcock of Nebraska, O'Gorman of New York, Williams of Mississippi, Swanson of Virginia, Pomerene of Ohio, Smith of Arizona, all Democrats, and Lodge of Massachusetts, Smith of Michigan, Root of New York, McCumber of North Dakota, Sutherland of Utah, Borah of Idaho, and Burton of Ohio, Republicans.

ADOPTED NO PLAN.

Magon Back from Futile Discussion with Lind at Vera Cruz.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 26.—Jesus Flores Magon returned this morning from Vera Cruz. He is reticent regarding his conferences with John Lind, and it is inferred that these resulted in nothing but strengthening the views of both sides regarding the questions at issue, though each now has a better realization of the other's attitude. It is not expected that the conferences will have any effect on the situation here, since Magon emphasizes the fact that they were merely personal and private discussions, he merely having expressed his own views.

Señor Magon said he considered Mr. Lind particularly well informed regarding conditions here, and believed that he appreciated the good points as well as the shortcomings of the Mexican people and understood the racial characteristics which complicated the situation. He confirmed the reports that his meetings with Mr. Lind had been merely to give both an opportunity to exchange impressions without looking to a definite solution of the Mexican problem.

It is understood on the best authority that the conferees reached a perfect agreement regarding the causes of the present troubles, and that several plans were tentatively discussed as affording an arrangement acceptable to President Huerta. It is not believed, however, that any of these plans will be acceptable to the rebel leaders in the North, nor is it expected that the insurgents generally will agree to the arrangements which may be made by Carranza or the other leaders.

Señor Magon speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Lind, expressing his pleasure at the opportunity of meeting him and establishing a better acquaintance which may be helpful to both countries.

It was insistently reported this afternoon that Aureliano Urrutia would go to Vera Cruz in the course of the next few days to discuss this situation with Mr. Lind, going absolutely without official credentials.

Prominent politicians here to-day discussed the possibility of European peace societies making the same overtures to President Huerta as to Gen. Carranza, intimating that they might suggest that both factions appoint a commission to discuss their differences with a view to the cessation of hostilities. It is believed that President Huerta might accede to such a proposal if he were properly approached and the suggestion came from an accredited source other than Washington.

A renewal of Zapatista activities throughout the State of Morelos was reported to-day from official sources. Seven towns were attacked simultaneously. This, however, is not regarded as serious, since these attacks are believed to result from recent hardships of the rebels, due to inclement weather, and have been happening periodically for the last three years. Army officers state that the rebels gather together a supply of ammunition, then attack the towns until this is exhausted, obtaining what provisions are available, and retire to their fastnesses to await a further supply of munitions.

CASTILLO EXILES "GRINGOS."

Vasquista Bandit Leader Starts an Anti-American Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Jan. 26.—Americans must stay out of Chihuahua, or lose their lives. This is the newest order to be issued in the revolution-ridden republic. This anti-foreign demonstration has been started by the Vasquistas (partisans of Vasquez Gomez), under Maximo Castillo. The Vasquistas have suddenly gained strength enough, through Federal desertions, to take the offensive, and the first move in their programme of restoring Mexico to the Mexicans was to order all American ranchers and land owners from the western part of the State of Chihuahua, where the Vasquistas are strongest.

The order was issued over Castillo's signature and followed the refusal of the large American land and cattle companies in Western Chihuahua to pay tribute to both Villa and Castillo. Villa's commanders have made little effort to check the ravages of these bandits and have done little more than collect the duties on cattle and other shipments from Mexico at the rebel ports. Castillo has also given orders to his men to shoot any Americans on sight and to allow none of them to return to engage in business.

The order includes the Mormon ranchers, who have returned after being driven from their homes in the American Mormon colonies of Western Chihuahua.

BARE ARMY PLOT AGAINST HUERTA

Mexico City Police Arrest Officers Suspected of League with Northern Rebels.

DIAZ ADHERENTS INVOLVED

One Also Arrested in Vera Cruz—General Reported Shot for Treason—Rumors Worry Capital.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Jan. 26.—The police of the capital discovered a plot to-day reported to involve several important army officers who are retired, none actually having commands. Two Colonels formerly connected with the Diaz régime were sent to Vera Cruz, where they were interned at San Juan de Ulua Ulloa. Reports are current that one of the others, Gen. Fernando Gonzalez, son of a former Mexican President, has already been executed for treason. Among others implicated is Gen. Eugenio Rascon, an aged officer and former War Minister to Diaz, who was taken to Vera Cruz, whence he was deported to Salvador, his native land.

Several other persons were arrested to-night. Warrants were also issued against members of some of the wealthiest families in the capital. Hundreds of other persons are being watched by the police and fear arrest at any minute.

The arrests include José Ruis Requena, candidate for the Vice Presidency with Felix Diaz in the recent elections, and four former Deputies who were recently released from jail.

The police report that they searched the homes of Gonzalez and Rascon, discovering a list of persons implicated in the plot and the amounts they were expected to contribute to the fund supporting an uprising, the date set being Feb. 1.

Among the persons for whom warrants are issued is Gumercindo Enriquez, former Senator and leader of the Felicistas in the upper house, who was reported to have escaped disguised as a priest. He is believed to be fleeing to the coast on his way out of the country.

Minor prisoners have been placed in the military prison here. It is believed that the wealthy persons implicated will be allowed to depart to Europe under surveillance. The theory is advanced to-night to the effect that the plot was possibly evolved by the police for the purpose of intimidating wealthy pearsons to obtain funds. This, however, is discredited in official circles.

While the police and the War Department are reticent regarding the plot, it is not believed to be connected with the possibility of a military coup, but rather with the revolution in the north.

Considerable unrest is caused in the capital by the many rumors current, apparently without foundation. Most are patently impossible, including a report that Washington had ordered the landing of marines to protect the railway lines from Vera Cruz. This report is ridiculed, as it is stated that it means a declaration of war, since the first marine landing would be a signal for hostilities.

FRIEND OF DIAZ ARRESTED.

Teodoro Dehesa Taken from Vera Cruz to Capital by Huerta's Order.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

VERA CRUZ, Jan. 26.—Porfirio Diaz's bosom friend, Teodoro Dehesa, one of the shrewdest Mexican politicians, now very wealthy and leading a quiet life here, was arrested at his home to-day by Antonio Villa Vicencio, Chief of Police of this city, and Jorge Huerta, a nephew of the President and the head of the Secret Service of Mexico.

He is on his way to Mexico City on to-night's train.

Mrs. Gedney's Divorce Suit Fails.

Special to The New York Times.

RENO, Nev., Jan. 26.—Mrs. Belle Bucklin Gedney, who sued her husband, Irving Gedney of White Plains, N. Y., for divorce here on the ground of cruelty and non-support, failed to obtain a decree when the case came up in court to-day.

SUFFRAGISTS HISS OPPOSING DEBATERS

Continued from Page 1.

his State the law legalizing gambling would never have been repealed."

"Thank you, Madam," replied the speaker. "Massachusetts never enjoyed legalized gambling any more than it has enjoyed equal suffrage."

Mr. Underhill continued by stating that giving the vote to women would result in a cumbersome and expensive system of elections, and would result in political corruption in the thickly populated Eastern States like Massachusetts.

"Massachusetts isn't in the United States," shrieked a woman in the gallery.

"Thank you, Madam, you have aptly illustrated what I was about to say," was the response. "There are grave physiological and biological reasons why the powers of suffrage should not be intrusted to women. These are known to scientific men, and are only too keenly appreciated by the majority of women themselves. Women are because of their natural physical structure of nervous, unreasonable temperament. They rarely possess the power of cold judgment. They are swayed by their emotions."

There was a burst of hissing and catcalls, and the speaker continued:

"Methinks thou dost protest too much, Milady! But you know that it is true. Ah, Madam and Miss, it is not against the restrictions imposed upon you by man, your natural consort and protector, but against the laws of the great Eternal Wisdom that you protest."

It was at this point that the Chairman had to make his final appeal to the audience for decorum and a respectful hearing of the speaker.

He closed by pointing to the fact that women suffragists were most inconsistent. At the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature, he said, a bill had been introduced, known as the Drury bill, to submit to the women themselves at the succeeding school elections, in which they exercise the franchise, whether they favored an amendment to the State Constitution giving them full and unlimited franchise.

"This bill was defeated by the women suffragists themselves," said the speaker. "They denounced it and exhorted against its passage."

Colds Cause Headache and Grip.
LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE tablets remove cause. There is only one "BROMO QUININE." It has signature of E. W. Grove on box. 25c.—Adv.

COMMERCE BOARD BARES FRISCO DEALS

Road's Troubles Laid to Bad Financing and Poor Investments in Report to Senate.

HITS AT FRENCH BOND SALE

Criticizes Speyer & Co. for Transaction Just Before Receivership—Millions Lost in Discounts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Extravagant methods of financing were responsible mainly for the troubles of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway Company, according to the Interstate Commerce Committee's report submitted to the Senate to-day, in response to a resolution of that body calling for an investigation of all the facts and circumstances concerning the purchase of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad by the Friso and the subsequent receivership of both railroads.

Although the report says the Senate resolution "does not call for expression of opinion or recommendations," it does assert, referring to the sale just before the receivership of $3,000,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, French series, at 78, to Speyer & Co. of New York, "that the sale of securities to the investing public through bankers at a time when every appearance indicated the insolvency of the issuing company, invites and warrants the condemnation of all who assisted or participated in each sale. Speyer & Co. should have been aware of the poverty of the Frisco and of its difficulties in obtaining funds."

In summarizing its conditions under the caption "Effect of Frisco financial policy" the commission says:

"The policy of the Frisco in the acquisition of new lines at prices greatly in excess of construction costs, and the sale of its funded debt securities at extravagant rates of discount, including the payment of premiums on retired issues and commissions to banks and bankers on such issues, the investment in stocks of industrial companies on which no dividends have been paid, the assumption of heavy fixed charges for its Texas lines, as well as for the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad far greater than its returns therefrom, and payment of excessive charges upon the investment in the use of terminal and coal properties, have resulted in the net revenue of the Frisco being absorbed by such charges in a sum which approximates between $3,500,000 and $4,000,000 per annum."

The commission gives a table showing items which it says are descriptive of those resulting in annual charges against the income of the road and for which it received no apparent value or return. The charges were computed on the basis of actual amounts where ascertainable and by applying interest rates of 4 and 5 per cent. on other items.

Fixed Charges and Interest.

In the following figures those first mentioned are fixed annual charges based on an interest rate of 4 per cent. and the second figures fixed annual charges based on interest at 5 per cent.

Profits on sale of new lines to the Frisco, $8,444,796, equaling fixed annual charge at 4 per cent., $337,792, and at 5 per cent., $422,240.

Discounts, premiums, and commissions, net at $30,500,000, equaling $1,220,000 and $1,525,000.

Investment in Kirby Lumber Company stock, $1,226,208, equaling $49,048 and $61,310.

Due from St. Louis, San Francisco & Texas Railway for traffic balance, $2,200,000, equaling $88,000 and $110,000.

Interest on $28,500,000 bonds New Orleans, Texas & Mexico Railroad, less $500,000 in Frisco Treasury and $3,000,000 covering profit on sale of Brownsville, $1,250,000.

Interest on $14,000,000 bonds New Orleans Terminal Company, Frisco, proportion net, $180,000.

Average annual loss on investment in Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, $170,000. Rentals paid Crawford Mining Company, $27,000.

It will be observed, says the commission, that in applying the actual charges, where ascertainable, and 4 per cent. on discounts, &c., the result is an annual charge of $3,221,840, while applying the same rule on a 5 per cent. basis $3,745,550 is shown as the amount chargeable annually. According to the commission, these figures of themselves are not strikingly significant, but when it is seen that they represent 31.09 per cent. and 35.06 per cent., respectively, of the total funded debt interest charge of the Frisco each year, and that the Frisco receives no apparent benefit therefrom, their significance is apparent. In this connection the commission says: "In order to earn the revenue necessary to meet these charges annually, and assuming that the operation of the Frisco was conducted on an operating ratio of 70 per cent., it would require gross revenues amounting to $11,072,800 in the first instance an $12,485,170 in the second. The total gross earnings of the Frisco for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1913 approximated $43,000,000, and the amounts quoted represent 25.69 per cent. and 29.04 per cent., respectively, of this sum."

Expansion of the System.

In reviewing the territorial expansion of the Frisco and its acquisition of new lines since 1897, the commission shows that in the ten years to June, 1907, fifteen additional lines, located mainly in Oklahoma, were purchased at a cost of approximately $62,000,000. Since 1907 the expansion of the Frisco was represented by an addition of fifteen miles of leased lines and trackage which, in the opinion of the commission "indicates that the ability of the Frisco to finance additional construction had reached its limits, or that the policy of the company had been changed."

In summing up the expansion policy, the commission says:

"It appears of record through statements secured from the St. Louis Union Trust Company, manager for the syndicates that financed the construction of a number of properties which were subsequently sold to the Frisco, and which statements were in part supported by the testimony of witnesses, that a number of lines acquired by the Frisco were purchased by that company at prices which afforded large profits to the syndicate subscribers and trust companies. Among the subscribers to these syndicates were various officials of the Frisco, including B. F. Yoakum, Chairman of the Board of Directors, as well as officers of the St. Louis Union Trust Company."

Profits to Syndicates.

The commission gives an account of syndicates formed for the construction of new lines taken over by the Frisco, and its report contains the names of officers of the Frisco who participated as subscribers in these syndicates. It is set forth that in the financing of the St. Louis, San Francisco & New Orleans road the profits made by Frisco officials and Directors were $63,200 on an investment of $400,000 by Nathaniel Thayer, $79,000 on an investment of $500,000 by H. C. Pierce, $134,300 on an investment of $850,000 by Blair & Co., $27,600 on an investment of $175,000 by James Campbell, and $7,900 on an investment of $50,000 by W. K. Bixby.

B. F. Yoakum was the only official of the Frisco interested in the syndicate formed in April, 1902, to purchase the St. Louis & Gulf road. The commission says he subscribed and paid in $75,000 and received $113,187 as his portion at the dissolution of the syndicate. In addition he obtained a profit of $28,000 through the purchase of nine small properties which were consolidated with the St. Louis & Gulf.

Other instances given show that out of the purchase of the securities of the Arkansas Valley and Western line, B. F. Cheney and L. F. Parker, among others connected with the Frisco, obtained profits of $11,515 and $23,031.

Several of those connected with the Frisco joined in the syndicate to buy the New Iberia and Northern Railroad and the Iberia, St. Mary and Eastern Railroad. Mr. Yoakum made payments of $190,000 on a subscription of $330,000. In December, 1911, the Board of Directors of the Frisco authorized the purchase of Mr. Yoakum's interest plus 7 per cent. This was effected in May, 1912, by a cash payment of $12,698 and a six months' note for $200,000. The commission says that the profits to the syndicate subscribers on the sale of these properties to the Frisco amounted to $500,000 in addition, to which they retained an interest in unpaid bonuses of about $100,000.

Heavy Bond Discounts.

It is set forth in the report that the discount on bonds and notes other than short-term notes issued by the Frisco and its lines aggregated $32,152,602. Premiums amounting to $1,486,852 were received on a series of refunding bonds and notes, leaving the net amount of discount paid $30,665,749. The commission says: "The payment of this enormous amount of discount in twelve years must be deemed to be due to one of two causes: That the credit of the Frisco was very poor, or that bankers obtained the securities at prices which may or may not have been as high as could have been obtained from those not directly interested in the financing of the Frisco."

After citing other instances of Frisco finances the commission says:

"Within the widest possible range of reasonable charges to the public, no transportation company, constructed and living upon borrowed capital, can long survive a situation in which it sells securities at 62½ cents on the dollar and pays interest on the par value thereof. At 4 per cent. the $30,665,749 net discounts and commissions carried by the Frisco represents an annual expenditure of $1,226,630 for interest upon money which it never received. The accounts show that the securities were sold at prices higher than those above quoted, but commissions varying from 1 to 2½ per cent. paid to the bankers aggregated more than $3,000,000."

Kept Paying Dividends.

During all these years, the commission goes on to say, while its securities were sold under heavy discounts and while it was borrowing funds to meet its obligations, the Frisco consistently paid annual dividends of 4 per cent. upon its $5,000,000 of its first preferred stock, an annual charge of $200,000. The last of these dividends was declared for the quarter ended March 31, 1913. Dividends on the second preferred stock were discontinued in 1906.

"Thus this company, whose securities were discontinued as high as 37½ per cent.," says the commission, "apparently attempted to maintain a prosperous appearance by disbursing dividends which were not, in fact, earned."

In telling of the purchase by the Frisco at their face value and interest of three notes executed by the Kirby Lumber Company for $200,000 each, drawn to the order of B. F. Yoakum, James Campbell, and Henry Clay Pierce, for money advanced to the lumber company, the commission says that subsequently the notes were surrendered to the lumber company as part of the purchase price of preferred stock of the company, and that six months thereafter the Frisco purchased additional shares of this stock, making its total investment $1,248,750. No dividends have been received upon this stock by the Frisco, and the commission figures that at 4 per cent. the ten years this stock was held the Frisco's loss amounts to about $500,000.

The commission says the road paid J. W. Bailey $25,000 for his services in acquiring this stock and charged that amount to the cost of the securities of the lumber company.

Commissions Paid to Banks.

A table in the report summarizing the amounts subscribed by syndicate members and advanced by trust companies for the construction of several properties, and the amount realized by syndicates and trust companies on the scale of these properties to the Frisco, shows that on $26,548,111 paid in, the profit was $5,444,796.

Tables are submitted to show the amount of discount applied to each issue of securities, as well as of the names of banks or bankers to whom the securities were sold. One table shows that the commissions of $3,105,118 paid to bankers were distributed.

"It will be seen," says the commission, "that the greater part was paid to James Speyer & Co. in the sale to them of the Frisco general lien bonds."

The table shows that the amount received by Speyer & Co. was $13,553,902 out of a total discount paid to all bankers and brokers of $32,152,602. On the general lien bonds, the amount of which was $69,524,216, James Speyer & Co. received the entire discount, amounting to $12,344,980. Of the total amount mentioned J. & W. Seligman & Co.'s syndicate received $6,293,330; J. & W. Seligman & Co., $1,181,710; Blair & Co., $2,205,124; Salomon & Co. and Walker & Co., $3,130,630; William Salomon & Co., $817,325; J. P. Morgan & Co., $1,151,312; Berliner Handels Gesellschaft, $780,250; Hallgarten & Co., $824,037; Redmond & Co., $492,176; Drexel & Co., $267,250; Moffat & White, $170,714; Prince & Co., $190,201; F. S. Mosely & Co., $45,000; St. Louis Union Trust Co., $648,086; the Trust Company of America, $245,000, and the Mercantile Trust Company, $43,750.

The Commission says that of the net amount of funded debt outstanding in May, 1913, 32.08 per cent. represented discount and commissions. Since then this proportion has been increased by treasury holdings which were pledges as collateral under loans confiscated by the holders of notes and sold by them at prices considerably less than par.

YOAKUM AND SPEYER SILENT.

Report a Warning to French Investors, Says Maurice Leon.

B. F. Yoakum, Chairman of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, was at his office yesterday, but said that he had received only fragmentary pieces of the report and would offer no comment on the Interstate Commerce Commission's findings. James Speyer, head of Speyer & Co., likewise declined to discuss in any way the report.

Maurice Leon, who frequently has represented French banking interests here, said:

"The report should prove a wholesome warning to the French public to approach warily the offers of American securities placed before it, no matter how prominent and respectable the bankers are who negotiate the issues, and I do not mean only the American bankers, but fully as much the French. Among the banking institutions in France which have been concerned with issues of American securities on the Paris market, there are very few willing to accept even moral responsibility for what they offer their own public. Their custom is to say that they act entirely on the faith of their relations with some prominent American banking house which has brought the business to them. They profess inability to pass independent judgment on the pecuniary and legal value of the security and say they take the word of the American firm on all such matters. This is not right; American securities ought to be offered to the French public only through concerns well informed on their value and prospects."

Frederick R. Coudert issued the following statement regarding the Frisco report:

"The French bondholders of the St. Louis and San Francisco Railroad Company have recently appointed two committees, one to represent the bondholders of the New Orleans, Texas & Mexican Division of that road, and the other to represent bondholders of other portions of the line. These committees have organized, and the first committee has requested Frederic R. Coudert to represent them in the reorganization necessitated by the failure of the road, and he has agreed to do so. One of Mr. Coudert's associates, Lorenzo Semple, has already gone to New Orleans in order to go all over the road with a view to ascertaining its conditions and the details concerning it, and will on his return confer with the receivers at St. Louis in regard to reorganization plans."

5th Avenue Restaurant
FIFTH AV. BUILDING.
Entrance on 24th St.
SITE OF FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
6 to 9 P. M. THE Large Orchestra
"DOLLAR DINNER"
BANQUETS A SPECIALTY.

MITCHEL DRAFTS A GOETHALS BILL

Mayor, Still Hopeful of Getting Canal Builder to Head Police, Appeals to Albany.

ASKS POLICE LAW CHANGE

Would Remove Court Review of Dismissals—Bryan Thinks Goethals Will Stick to the Canal.

Despite the accumulation of evidence to the contrary, Mayor Mitchel still so hopeful that Col. George W. Goethals will be the next Police Commissioner that he has had a bill drafted to be presented to the Assembly immediately, changing the law so as to comply with Col. Goethals' conditions of possible acceptance—that the courts shall not have the power to review the cases of dismissed policemen. As soon as the Mayor heard from Col. Goethals last Friday that he might accept the Mayor's offer to head the police under certain conditions, the Mayor started to have the police reform bill drafted.

As a result of a conference the Mayor had yesterday with Lieut. Gov. Robert F. Wagner, all those opposed to the bill, particularly policemen, will be encouraged to send representatives to Albany to argue against it. Senator Wagner suggested to the Mayor that this would be good policy, and the Mayor said he felt inclined to agree with him. The Mayor said that the Senator told him that he would enthusiastically support the proposed legislation.

"If this bill is passed the Police Commissioner will have no greater power than the head of any other city department," said the Mayor. "Other heads of departments have power of dismissal, not reviewable by the courts. If they give the subordinate a hearing and follow the constitutional procedure. So it will be with Col. Goethals when Police Commissioner."

William Jennings Bryan, Secretary of State, called upon the Mayor at the City Hall yesterday, and immediately the rumor arose that he had come from Washington to confer with the Mayor regarding the Goethals situation. Both Mr. Bryan and the Mayor denied this, however. Mr. Bryan said he came to attend the Asiatic dinner, and the Mayor said the Secretary of the State did not mention the Goethals matter until the Mayor had brought it up himself.

"What did Col. Bryan say?" the Mayor was asked.

"I told him what the situation was," Mr. Mitchel replied, "and he expressed no adverse opinion; neither did he say: 'Godspeed, get him if you can.'"

Discussing the situation further the Mayor said:

"You can't go behind Col. Goethals's letter. I shouldn't attempt to, and I don't think anybody else should. Little credence should be placed upon press dispatches from Panama, unless over authorized signatures."

Mr. Bryan made the following statement last night as he was leaving the Asiatic Society dinner:

"The matter of Col. Goethals's appointment rests entirely with him, but I think he will be actuated by a sense of duty and stick to the Panama Canal job until it is finished, and not entertain any thought of an appointment wherein an official position is concerned."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—According to a member of the Legislature, who talked with Mayor Mitchel to-day, his bill as to give the New York City Charter so as to gie the Police Commissioner almost absolute disciplinary powers will be brought to the Capitol to-morrow for introduction in both Houses. It is understood that the bill will seek to do away with the present right of dismissed police officers to have their cases reviewed in the courts under certiorari proceedings. It is reported that a ten-year term for the Commissioner and a large increase in salary, probably to $12,000, will be other features of the bill.

Whatever may be done in the Assembly, the outlook for the Mitchel bill in the Senate is not regarded as promising.

"I should say that any effort to take the right of review by certiorari from policemen would have a very slender chance in this house," said an influential member of the Senate to-night. night.

At the Capitol it is pointed out that with the amendments desired by Mayor Mitchel written into the charter, some one other than Col. Goethals might be appointed Police Commissioner.

HIGHWAY MILLION DIVERTED.

Spent by Counties for Road Machinery—Glynn Starts Inquiry.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Gov. Glynn said to-day that he had discovered that in the last five years more than $1,000,000 had been diverted from its legal purpose, that of the maintenance of roads, to the illegal purpose of the purchase of road machinery by the counties of the State. The Governor added that it was his purpose to have his Special Graft Investigator, James W. Osborne, investigate the matter.

"I discovered," said Mr. Glynn, "that this vicious practice was started in 1909 by the S. Percy Hooker Highway Commission, and that this commission sent out a booklet to the County Superintendents telling them how they could evade the law and use State money to buy machinery. I immediately called Commissioner Carlisle's attention to the matter, and he told me that he had been doing what he could to break up this practice and would be glad to have any assistance I would give him. He is going to get that assistance.

"The effect of these illegal contracts has been to deprive the roads of the State of the money they needed and to make the taxpayers in country districts pay more than their share for machinery. This in itself is a grave matter, but it is leading to a matter which appears even more serious.

"I find that in the same counties different prices have been paid for the same machinery. Thus, where one town would pay $3,000 for a steam roller another town would pay $3,200; and there is no visible reason why this difference should exist. These differences range from $100 up to $500 or more. I propose to find out why the same machine costs $500 more in one town than it did in another town when the freight rates were the same. I want to find out who got the differences."

The Governor said he had sent to the County Superintendents asking for a statement of the machinery contracts in each county and to the 900 town clerks of the State asking for certified copies of contracts made since 1909 for the purchase of machinery. The figures are to be compared with the figures upon the books of the machinery companies, which Mr. Osborne has been instructed to subpoena.

"If the State has been cheated I want to know by whom," the Governor added. "I don't know how this misapplication of State funds for the purchase of machinery has been permitted to continue. In October, 1910, Attorney General O'Malley rendered an elaborate opinion to Commissioner Hooker, in which he declared that the use of the highway fund to buy machinery was absolutely against the law. In 1911 the question of the validity of these contracts was taken up in Special Term and the Court decided that the contracts in question were illegal. Last year in the case of Gardner against the Town of Cameron the Appellate Division decided against these contracts in unequivocal language."

Mr. Osborne is expected to resume his investigation of the State Highway Department to-morrow and to remain in the city a month or more to finish the inquiry. Meanwhile, it is said, he will endeavor to straighten out the differences that have arisen with Attorney General Carmody and District Attorney Alexander of Albany County in relation to evidence Mr. Osborne has sent to the District Attorney for a Grand Jury investigation.

QUASH KELLEY INDICTMENT.

No Evidence to Support Graft Charge, Justice Sewell Holds.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Jan. 26.—Supreme Court Justice A. H. Sewell at Binghamton this afternoon granted a motion to dismiss the indictment returned by the Cortland County Grand Jury against William H. Kelley, Democratic State Committeeman of Onondaga County. Kelley, in the indictment, was charged with violating the civil service law in collecting political contributions from civil service employes.

Justice Sewell found nothing in the evidence before the Grand Jury to connect Kelley with the charge.2

O'DANIEL FOURTH DEPUTY.

Curran Investigator Appointed by Commissioner McKay.

Police Commissioner McKay yesterday appointed Edgar V. O'Daniel Fourth Police Commissioner. His duties will be to issue pistol permits, prepare for parades, to have charge of the Bureau of Repairs and Supplies, to supervise the work of the property clerk's office, and the printing department.

Mr. O'Daniel was chief investigator for the Curran Aldermanic Investigating Committee. He is an expert accountant, 35 years old, and lives at 400 East 118th Street. He is a graduate of Depauw University, and has been in New York City for the last three years. Before that he was in the manufacturing business. For the past two and a half years he has been an investigator for the Bureau of Municipal Research, and his services were loaned by that body to the Curran Aldermanic investigation.

Mr. O'Daniel will be sworn in to-day.

PLAN GRAFT HUNT BY THE ASSEMBLY

Continued from Page 1.

agents in the plot to loot the State. Then the committee would go to Buffalo, and Clark would cause indictments in Erie County. From Buffalo the committee would go to Warren County, say, and more indictments would follow. Mr. Whitman forsees indictments in these three counties. He personally has had no power to obtain them, and an apparently apathetic up-State sentiment has not pushed the graft inquiry in these counties.

With Clark directing a State-wide investigation, however, every indictment of a Tammany agent obtained by him would tighten the net about the big grafters in this city. Clark, by each move, would play into Whitman's hands. Pressure would be brought upon those under indictment to conceal the inside workings of the inside graft ring. There would be no chance, according to those close to Whitman, for the escape of any of the men "higher up."

A plan in some ways similar to the one proposed was indorsed in an earlier proposal to make District Attorney Whitman a special Deputy Attorney General with State-wide powers to investigate graft on the highways and on the Barge Canal. What happened to that plan is still fresh in memory. Gov. Glynn hooted it out of existence and in a strong statement called Whitman a "prosecuting octopus." Under no consideration, said the Governor, would he appoint Whitman.

After a storm of protest against the Governor's stand swept over the State the Governor changed his point of view somewhat. The rumor spread then that Assistant District Attorney Clark might be appointed a special Deputy Attorney General, but that the authority would never be conferred on one so ambitious as Whitman. Nothing came of this plan, however, for Democratic politicians saw very clearly that there would be little choice between Whitman and Clark.

In the meantime Whitman kept hammering away. Indictment followed indictment. The State Democratic Treasurer, Arthur A. McLean, pleaded guilty on Jan. 13 to one of the indictments which Whitman had found against him. James E. Gaffney and Charles F. Murphy were mentioned time and again as the men who were the especial objects of Whitman's search.

Bad Outlook for the Grafters.

Things began to look blue for the grafters when ex-Gov. Sulzer on the witness stand brought Senator O'Gorman into the limelight. Another shock came when Whitman let it be known that he had subpoenaed transcripts of the bank accounts of sixteen politicians. The accounts of Murphy, Gaffney, Bensel, Reel, and Peck were in this list. Thus far, however, no indictments of the men "higher up" have been handed up.

Now comes the new plan to give Whitman, through Clark, a free hand to go all over the State. If the plan can be carried out it will be more effective than to have Whitman appointed a special Deputy Attorney General, for with the power of the Legislature behind him Whitman could dig into every State department and into the affairs of every State official, even those of the State Engineer, John A. Bensel.

Assemblyman Francis P. Stoddard of the Twenty-fifth Assembly District Whitman's own district, brought the plan to New York. Stoddard, it is understood, did not represent any authority, but explained that he wanted to "sound" Whitman on the proposal.

There are two up-State men whom Whitman would be particularly happy to land in his graft net just at present. He has no jurisdiction over their cases, however, and can not hope to "land" them without aid from the District Attorney of the counties in which these two men it is alleged committed crimes. Either of these men, Whitman believes, would be of much assistance in shattering the graft ring and they would be likely to extend their assistance if prison sentences threatened them.

It was these two men, it was said, who informed Tammany politicians of important deals pending in the Canal Board and in the State Highway Department. These two men, it was said, also conducted grilling cntracts to the Board of Water Supply in this city for work on the Catskill Aqueduct. They selected the contractors most likely to submit to hold-ups, and they demanded graft at the psychological moment.

New Evidence Up-State.

Assistant District Attorney Embree hastened to Albany yesterday morning, and it is believed that his mission related to new evidence found against one or both of these up-State powers in the graft system. The information, it was intimated, was contained in an anonymous letter which was one of a bunch which William Sulzer turned over to the District Attorney. There are now eighty letters in the Sulzer collection, and the number is growing every day. Stenographers have been put to work cleaning out Sulzer's correspondence trunks. They are making copies of everything which Sulzer considered of value, and the copies are being forwarded to Whitman.

Many of the letters, ti was acknowledged, aren't worth the paper they are written on. They contain many good clues, however, and Mr. Whitman considers the material, as a whole, well worth having. The letters will enable him to ask certain witnesses some interesting questions.

Every person named in the letters will be asked to appear in the investigation, and this procedure will lengthen the grand hunt at least two months. The special Grand Jury, it is understood, is eager to go further. The Grand Jurors were selected personally by Mr. Whitman, and they understood that they might have to serve a year before their work was completed.

Walter S. Sullivan, an insurance broker of 45 Cedar Street, the foreman, is said to be particularly enthusiastic. One of the members of the Grand Jury is an ex-contractor and has been of much aid in the investigation.

It developed yesterday that Mr. Whitman has included the name of at least one well-known Republican in the list of politicians whose bank accounts have been subpoenaed. This man has not been named yet, but it was said that he figured prominently in Albany political circles in the Odell and Hughes Administrations.

Mr. Whitman has repeatedly said that he would prosecute politicians without partiality. The preponderance of evidence against Democrats appears to be due tothe fact that most of hte charges deal with events of the Dix and Sulzer administrations.

The charge has been made to Whitman, however, that the Republican machine worked hand in haid with the Democratic machine in the looting of the State Treasury. It has been asserted that an iron-bound agreemnt existed between the two big political machines to the effect that there should be a division of the spoils every year.

This agreemnt, it was pointed out, upheld the graft system and prevented legislative inquiries. A great deal of the graft collected on the highways and on the barge canal in 1912, it has been charged, went to defeat the Progressive ticket of that year.

After a Republican Bagman.

The Republican on the "suspected roll," it was said, was active as a bagman as late as 1912. He was one of the authorized representaties of the Republican machine, it was said. Whitman wants to get this man, and his name will come out later. He is an intimate friend of William Barnes, Jr., the Republican boss.

The District Attorney's plan to subpoena transcripts of the bank accounts of the sixteen men on his "suspected roll" from all parts of the State is now being carried out. Hundreds of banks are involved. Under the law a Supreme Court Grand Jury subpoena has no weight outside of the State. It is the opinion of Mr. Whitman, however, that the reciprocal relations with Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Maine will enable him to get transcripts of bank accounts in these States. Whitman has tried to get transcripts of accounts from two banks in Pennsylvania, but was repulsed. The reciprocal arrangement does not apply to Connecticut or New Jersey. Whitman considers this unfortunate, particularly as to New Jersey, where four banks "turned him down flat," as one of his men expressed it.

Jury Will Call Shaw To-day.

The Special Grand Jury will meet this afternoon and the first witness will be James G. Shaw, the stone quarry man. Shaw admitted last week that he had accepted a package of $41,250 in bills from James G. Corcoran, a Pittsburgh contractor. Corcoran said that the money came from Patterson & Co. of Pittsburgh, aqueduct contractors, and that it was intended for James E. Gaffney. Shaw has acknowledged that he gave the money to some one, but he has failed to remember who the man was. Whitman is trying to get Shaw to admit that the man was Gaffney, the only "Jim" Gaffney.

Interesting developments are expected to-day when Shaw reappears before the Grand Jury. He was not treated gently last week, and more trouble is in store for him to-day. Shaw spent a few hours with Assistant District Attorney Clark yesterday. His attorney, Tompkins McIlvaine, was with him. It is understood that Shaw's memory has bene refreshed in some particulars.

Another witness will be Charles N. Chadwick, Commissioner of the Board of Water Supply. Chadwick was one of the Commissioners in March, 1909, when Patterson & Co., third lowest bidders on an aqueduct contract, obtained the contract at a bid $80,000 above that of the lowest bidder. Commissioner Chadwick will be asked why the Board awarded the contract to Patterson & Co.

It will be Commissioner Chadwick's second appearance before the Grand Jury. On the first occasion he was called to explain why the board awarded a contract to the T. A. Gillespie Company at a bid of $217,000 above that of the lowest bidder. His explanation and that of his brother Commissioners, John F. Galvin and Charles Strauss, it is asserted did not make much of an impression on the Grand Jury. In connection with the former inquiry Thomas Hassett, former Secretary of the Water Board, was indicted for attempted grand larceny of $50,000. Hassett was Secretary of the board when the Patterson Company got its contract in 1909.

A third witness will be Dennis O'Leary Cohalan, a lawyer, brother of Justice Cohalan and of Surrogate Cohalan. Cohalan, it is believed, will be asked whether he furnished information to a newspaper on June 10, 1909, relative to labor difficulties encountered in Virginia by Mason, Hanger & Co., another firm of aqueduct contractors. Harry B. Hanger of that fir

MUSEUM TAKES ALTMAN ART

Metropolitan Trustees Agree Fully to Terms Set Forth in the Donor's Will.

THE CITY MADE GUARDIAN

Mayor Can Take Over $15,000,000 Collection if Museum Breaks Its Agreement.

PUBLIC TO SEE IT SOON

Masterpieces Will Be Shown In Temporary Quarters—Full Text of Museum's Agreement.

The Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum of Art have accepted the art treasures of the late Benjamin Altman, the largest and most valuable gift of paintings, porcelains, tapestries, rugs, china, enamels, stationery and other objects ever received by that institution, and arrangements are now being made to provide a complete public exhibition of them. All the terms set forth in the will filed for probate on Oct. 14, 1913, have been agreed to in the formal acceptance, following conferences between the Trustees of the Museum and the executors of the estate.

For the temporary exhibition of the great collection alterations have been begun in the main gallery of the Museum to provide space for an adequate display of it pending the completion of the new south wing of the building, where it will be housed permanently.

Desiring to conform to the wishes expressed by Mr. Altman the trustees will so arrange the temporary exhibition as to make it a fac simile of the gallery in the home of the donor. The collections have not been disturbed, but are exactly as they were in the lifetime of Mr. Altman, and when the museum galleries are ready for their reception the art objects will be removed and put in place in the museum in the same relative positions they now occupy in the rooms at 626 Fifth Avenue and 1 West Fiftieth Street. The paintings will be hung in a single line and not one above the other, according to the suggestion of the donor. The cabinet treasures will be displayed as they were arranged by Mr. Altman.

To Retain Altman Curators.

Under the contract between the Museum Trustees and the executors, Mr. Altman's request that Theodore Y. Hobby, who had charge of his private collections, and his secretary, Arthur J. Boston, who assisted him, should continue as caretakers of the exhibit in the Museum, will be met. They are to receive the same salaries they received from Mr. Altman, and for this provision has been made under the will through a fund amounting to $150,000. Some authorities have appraised the collection of which they have charge at $15,000,000.

One clause of the Museum's agreement accepting the Altman bequest provides that in the event of any violation of it the residuary legatee or the city may interpose through the Mayor or some other city official to compel the fulfillment of its terms; or an application may be made to the Supreme Court for an order disposing of the collections under some other trust, which must always be carried out so as to make the collections available to the public at all times.

President Robert W. de Forest of the Metropolitan Museum of Art signed the contract on behalf of the Trustees. The executors of the Altman will who signed it were Michael J. Friedsam, residuary legatee of the Altman estate, and Vice President of the corporation of B. Altman & Co.; Bernard Sachs, George R. Read, and Edwin J. Steiner. The agreement or contract was signed Jan. 5, but was not made public until yesterday.

Mr. Friedsam said of the agreement:

"I am sure the Trustees of the Museum will do everything in their power to carry out the wishes of Mr. Altman. And, speaking for myself and the other executors, I may say that we shall assist them in every way that we possibly can."

President de Forest expressed the satisfaction of the Trustees over the successful conclusion of the negotiations in regard to the collection. The assistance accorded them by the executors, he said, was a source of gratification to him and to his colleagues on the Board of Trustees of the Museum. Here is the full text of the agreement:

THE AGREEMENT.

This agreement, made the 3d day of January, 1914, by and between the Metropolitan Museum of Art, a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of New York, hereinafter called the Museum, party of the first part, and Michael Friedsam, Bernard Sachs, George R. Read, and Edwin J. Steiner, as executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin Altman, deceased, hereinafter called the executors, parties of the second part, witnesseth:

Whereas, Benjamin Altman, late of the City of New York, by Article XII. of his last will and testament bearing date the second day of May, in the year 1912, which, with a codicil thereto bearing date the 12th day of June, in the year 1913, was duly admitted to probate by the Surrogate of the County of New York having jurisdiction upon the 6th day of November, in the year 1913, did give and bequeath to the Museum his collection of paintings, Chinese porcelains, tapestries, rugs, Limoges enamels, rock crystals, marbles, bronzes, furniture, and objects of art contained in certain catalogues, 1, 2, and 3, with such catalogues, and any other articles or objects of art thereafter to be acquired and added to said catalogues and to such collection, upon certain express conditions set out at length in said Article 12, a copy of which article, so far as it relates to such subject, is hereto annexed marked Exhibit "A," to which reference is had with the same effect as if each and every of the conditions and provisions contained in said Article XII. had been in this agreement set out at length, and which paintings, Chinese porcelains, tapestries, rugs, Limoges enamels, rock crystals, marbles, bronzes, furniture, and objects of art, constituting the collection so-called by said testator, consist of the objects specified in the schedule or list hereto annexed and marked Exhibit "B"; and

Whereas, The Museum, by resolutions of its Board of Trustees, adopted on or about the 20th day of October in the year 1913, in due form, accepted the said bequest upon the conditions in said Article XII. set forth, and proposes by the execution hereof to comply specifically with the provisions of Subdivision 4 of said Article XII. which said subdivision reads as follows:

"4. That the Museum shall execute and deliver to my executors, or such of them as may qualify, as soon as practicable, and at all events within three months after probate of my will, a contract, under its seal, whereby it accepts this legacy subject to the aforesaid conditions, and agrees on its part to permanently comply therewith and to do and continue permanently to do everything on its part to be done to conform thereto.

"This contract shall contain such alternative or other disposition of all my works of art included in this legacy in case of breach by the Museum of any of the provisions of this contract by it to be performed, and the continuance of such breach after notice from my executors or any of them, or my residuary legatee, or any person or official by law charged with the supervision or enforcement of public charitable gifts or bequests, or any person or corporation interested to take advantage of such breach, as shall be prescribed and set forth in said contract by my executors."

Now, therefore, the parties hereto hereby agree as follows, namely:

Museum Accepts Conditions.

First—The Museum hereby accepts the legacy contained in Article XII. of the last will and testament of Benjamin Altman, deceased, and each and every part of the same as appears by the schedule or list hereto annexed and marked Exhibit "B," subject to all and singular the conditions and provisions in the said Article XII. contained, and hereby agrees to permanently comply therewith and to do and continue permanently to do everything on its part to be done to conform thereto, and to faithfully carry out the same.

Second—The Museum further agrees to provide and permanently maintain in the new south wing of fireproof construction, fronting on Fifth Avenue, in the City of New York, now to be added to its building, funds for the erection of which wing have been authorized by the Board of Estimate of the City of New York, or in such other portion of the building now erected or to be erected, of fireproof construction, as shall be agreed to by the Museum and the executors, one suitable room of sufficient size to contain the said paintings, statuary, rock crystals, and Limoges enamels, and one other suitable room to contain the said Chinese porcelains, which rooms shall be adjoining and opening into each other, and neither of which shall be less in floor space than the corresponding room in which such collection has heretofore been kept in the galleries connected with the house at 626 Fifth Avenue and 1 West Fiftieth Street, in the City of New York, occupied by Benjamin Altman during his life, and which rooms, so to be provided, shall be in all respects suitable and sufficient to insure adequate space and light for the display of said collection, the same to be approved by the executors, and expressly arranged for the exhibition of the said collection in a manner perfectly satisfactory to them.

The Museum further agrees to permanently install the said collection in the extreme southerly portion of the second floor of the said south wing of the said Museum, when erected, and to devote thereto the entire space of the second floor of the said extreme southerly portion for the entire breadth of the said wing, being some thirty-five feet in width, more or less, this space to be divided into two rooms, adjoining and opening into each other, and neither of which shall be less in floor space than as in said will and hereinabove provided, and also devote thereto such further portion of the second floor of the said south wing, immediately adjacent to the above-mentioned rooms, as shall be in all respects suitable and sufficient for the display of said collection. The Museum has exhibited to the executors the plans for the construction of such south wing of the said Museum, which have been approved by the authorities of the City of New York, and, with reference to the question of adequate space and light, has also exhibited to the executors the galleries of the north wing of the building at the extreme northerly end thereof, which are in respects to space and light and also as to general finish substantially the same as the corresponding galleries are to be in such south wing except when changed by way of improvement; and the Museum agrees that such galleries in such south wing when built, shall be expressly arranged for the exhibition of the said collection in a manner in general similar to the galleries in the said north wing as now constructed, with at least as good a finish, wall covering, floor covering, and general arrangement.

Executors Approve Arrangements.

The executors hereby approve such location, and declare that the location, space and light so to be provided, and the arrangements contemplated for the exhibition of the said collection, will be when completed satisfactory to them.

The Museum further agrees that in case, with the growth of the Museum or changes in the building, a change of location of rooms shall become necessary, the new location shall always be not less accessible nor less satisfactory for the purpose of the exhibition of the said collection than the rooms hereinbefore designed or to be hereafter agreed on; and the parties hereto further agree that in case the construction of such south wing shall be unduly delayed, or if for any reason beyond the power of the Museum such south wing shall not be constructed, some other selection of space shall forthwith be made in consultation with the executors which will insure the exhibition of the collection according to the terms and conditions set forth in said Article XII. of the said will.

Third—The parties hereto further agree that if any suitable space shall be vacated in the north wing and at the disposal of the Museum and the Museum shall be able to devote the same to the exhibition of the said collection according to the terms and conditions set forth in said Article XII. of said will, the Museum shall notify the executors, and the parties hereto thereupon may agree upon a location in the north wing in the place of a location in the south wing, in which case all the terms and conditions herein prescribed in respect of the installation of said collection in the south wing shall be applicable to its installation in the north wing.

Fourth—The parties hereto further agree that, so far as respects action by the Museum, the construction of such south wing shall proceed as rapidly as possible, but it is understood that the construction and final completion of the same are dependent in considerable part upon the action of the authorities of the City of New York.

Fifth—The Museum further agrees that on the completion of such south wing the said space, hereby devoted to such collection—or such space, if the same be changed, as shall hereafter be devoted thereto, wherever the same may be, shall be arranged expressly for the exhibition of the said collection in as complete and satisfactory a manner as similar space is arranged for the display of collections in other portions of the building.

The Museum further agrees that upon final installation of the collection it shall be so arranged as to exhibit the same in a proper and suitable manner, and the Museum will consult with the executors, or their survivors, and make due effort to reach a harmonious agreement in reference thereto.

Special Rooms for Collection.

The Museum further agrees that the space hereinbefore referred to or such other space as shall be devoted to such collection shall be devoted solely to the collection of the said Benjamin Altman, deceased, and shall contain no works of art or other exhibits except the articles bequeathed by him and formerly in his collection; that the paintings shall be hung in a single line and not one above the other; that notices or signs of proper size shall be placed and maintained in such room or rooms so as to indicate clearly that the collections therein contained were bequeathed to the Museum by the said Benjamin Altman; and that a proper rail shall be provided, some distance from the wall, for the protection of the paintings.

Sixth—And whereas it is provided in the said Subdivision 4 of Article XII. of the said will that this contract shall contain such alternative or other disposition of all the works of art included in the legacy contained in said Article XII., in case of breach by the Museum of any of the provisions of this contract by it to be performed, and the continuance of such breach after notice from the executors, or any of them, or the residuary legatee under the said will, or any person or official charged by law with the supervision or enforcement of public charitable gifts or bequests, or any person or corporation interested to take advantage of such breach, as shall be prescribed and set forth in this contract by the executors; and

Whereas, it is doubtful whether at the present time there is any institution or public or other charity in the City of New York which could advantageously be named in the place of the said Museum to receive and care for the said collection in case of such breach, and whether any definite alternate or other disposition of the same to a named person or corporation could herein advantageously be made;

Provision for Breach of Contract.

Now, therefore, the parties hereto further agree that in case of breach by the Museum of any of the provisions of this contract by it to be performed, and the continuance of such breach after notice from the executors, or any of them, or the residuary legatee under said will, or any person or official by law charged with the supervision or enforcement of public charitable gifts or bequests, or any person or corporation interested to take advantage of such breach, the following shall be the alternative or other disposition of said works of art included in said legacy, which, pursuant to said Subdivision 4, was in such case to be prescribed and set forth in this contract by the executors, to wit: In such case it shall be competent for the executors, or their survivor, or successor or any administrator with the said will annexed, or the Museum, or the residuary legatee under the said will, or any person or official by law charged with the supervision or enforcement of public charitable gifts or bequests, or any person or corporation interested to take advantage of such breach, to institute an action or other proper proceeding in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, or in some other court having jurisdiction, joining therein the Museum and such other party or parties as may be deemed requisite, and to present and submit the matter of the disposition of such collection to such court for its adjudication, and thereupon, on due hearing, to obtain from such court an adjudication whether any alternative or other disposition of the said collection is necessary, and, if so, what shall be such alternative or other disposition, which adjudication shall be in satisfaction of and a performance of the said provision in said subdivision 4 of Article XII. of the said will for an alternative or other disposition of the said collection in case of the breach of the terms of this contract; and such corporation, person, or persons as shall in and by such adjudication aforesaid be adjudged to have and receive such collection shall be and are hereby empowered to receive the same, the executors assuming that the court will in and by such adjudication, prescribe such terms and conditions in regard to the maintenance and exhibition of the collection as shall be suitable and proper to fully carry out the conditions and intention of the said will; and if for any reason it shall be adjudged or decreed that the manner above set forth of ascertaining what shall be the alternative or other disposition thereof does not comply with the provisions of the said will and cannot be satisfied or met then and in that event, in order that no question may remain as to the full compliance with such provisions the City of New York, by whatever corporate title the said municipality may then be known, is hereby named and appointed to receive the same, the executors assuming that the proper authorities of the said city will take all such action in regard to the maintenance and exhibition of the collection as shall be suitable and proper to fully carry out the conditions and intention of said will.

Seventh—And whereas it is further provided in and by the said Article XII. of the said will that, in case the Museum shall avail of the bequest contained in said Article XII. and satisfy the executors as to the arrangements for the ultimate reception and exhibition of the said collection, the executors are authorized to deliver the same to the Museum and to agree to the temporary exhibition thereof until arrangements for the permanent exhibition thereof shall be complete; and

Whereas, the Museum, by the resolution aforesaid of the Board of Trustees and by the terms of this instrument, has availed of the said bequest, and in the manner hereinbefore set forth has satisfied the executors as to the arrangement for the ultimate reception and exhibition of the said collection, which arrangement is hereby accepted by the executors, after a full examination of the location;

Executors Transfer Collection.

Now, therefore, the executors hereby transfer the said collection to the Museum, and agree to the temporary exhibition thereof until arrangements for the permanent exhibition thereof can be completed, upon the terms following, viz.:

1. That there shall be devoted to the temporary exhibition of the said collection the galleries known as Nos. 35, 36, 37, 38, and 39, on the second floor of Section C of the present main building of the Museum, which are now occupied by the Crosby Brown collection of musical instruments, and such space shall be apportioned to the said collection as follows unless otherwise agreed between the parties:

Gallery 39.—Dutch paintings and a few sculptures.

Gallery 37.—Italian, Spanish and Flemish paintings, with kindred sculptures and two cases containing gold objects and crystals.

Galleries 35 and 36.—Chinese porcelains and certain rugs.

Gallery 38.—Rugs and furniture.

2. That the light shall be improved by whitening the surfaces above said galleries; that a new floor shall be laid, of cork or similar substance now used in Museum galleries; that certain of the doorways shall be closed and coverings placed on the walls which coverings shall be at least as good as those in the general galleries of the Museum devoted to painting; and that, in consultation with the executors, the Museum will install the said collection to the best of its ability and in as appropriate and effective a manner as possible.

The executors hereby express their satisfaction with the arrangements for such proposed temporary exhibition as above described, believing that the same will provide as safe, prominent and dignified a space for the exhibition of such collection as is practicable at the present time.

It is further agreed that until the arrangements for the temporary exhibition of said collection can be completed, and until notice of the completion thereof has been given by the Museum to the executors, the said collection shall remain in the galleries connected with the house 626 Fifth Avenue and 1 West Fiftieth Street, in the City of New York, occupied by Benjamin Altman during his life. If, however, the said premises should be sold prior to the completion of the arrangements for the temporary exhibition, or if for any other reason a removal is necessary or proper, the Museum will provide as far as possible some suitable place in its building for the care and preservation thereof until the arrangements for such temporary exhibition shall have been completed.

Eighth—And whereas it is further provided in and by Article XII. of the said will as follows:

"I further give to the said Metropolitan Museum of Art, provided my executors shall arrange with the said Museum of Art to have the same, or some of the same, transferred to the said Museum, my paintings of the 1830 French school; also my collection of Japanese lacquer work and other objects of art contained in my catalogue No. 4, together with the cabinets containing the Japanese lacquers and said catalogue No. 4, which contains a description and history thereof, to be disposed of as may be agreed upon with my executors."

And the executors have arranged with the Museum, within the terms of the said will, to have transferred to the Museum certain of such paintings of the 1830 French school and certain other paintings, together with the collection of Japanese lacquer work and certain other objects of art contained in Catalogue No. 4 as aforesaid, and the cabinets containing the Japanese lacquers and said Catalogue No. 4, according to a schedule or list of the same hereto annexed and marked Exhibit C;

Terms of Temporary Exhibition.

Now therefore it is further agreed that in such temporary exhibition of the said collection so to be made shall be included such of the said paintings, lacquer work and other objects of art, contained in the said schedule or list marked Exhibit C, as shall be agreed upon between the executors and the Museum; and it is further agreed that in the permanent installation of the said collection as hereinbefore provided for, the said pictures and objects of art mentioned in said schedule or list marked Exhibit C, other than the lacquer work, shall not be exhibited as a part of the said collection or in connection therewith, but shall be distributed by the Museum in the appropriate place in its galleries with similar objects, and that the same and all of the same shall be plainly marked and distinguished as being the gift of Benjamin Altman, deceased; and in the said permanent installation the lacquer work mentioned in the said schedule or list marked Exhibit "C" shall or shall not be exhibited as a part of the said collection or in connection therewith, as shall be agreed upon between the executors or their survivors and the Museum.

Ninth—The Museum further agrees that, upon the payment to it by the executors of the sum of $150,000, given and bequeathed to it in and by said Article 12 for the purpose of providing salaries for Theodore Y. Hobby and Arthur J. Boston, if they shall be employed by the Museum, and of providing also for the maintenance and preservation of the works of art in said collection, the Museum will, except as otherwise in this Paragraph 9 hereinafter provided, hold the said sum of $150,000 as a perpetual fund, the income of which only shall be used and applied to the salaries of said Hobby and Boston, and to the care, maintenance, and preservation of the said collection, any surplus of said income, if any, to be applied to the general uses of the Museum in the discretion of its Trustees.

The Museum further agrees that in case of any breach by the Museum of this contract, and the taking effect of the alternative or other disposition of such collection owing to such breach, as hereinbefore provided, the principal of the said fund of $150,000 and any unexpended income shall be paid by the Museum to such corporation, person, or persons as shall be adjudged to have and receive such collection.

Tenth—This agreement shall bind the Museum and its successors and successor, and the executors and the survivor of them and their and his successors, and any administrators or administrator with the said will annexed.

In witness whereof the party hereto of the first part has caused its corporate seal, attested by its Secretary, to be hereunto affixed, and these presents to be signed on its behalf by its President or a Vice President, and the parties of the second part have hereunto set their hands and seals in duplicate, as of the third day of January, one thousand nine hundred and fourteen.

THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.

By ROBERT W. de FOREST, President.

(Corporate Seal)

Attest:

H. W. KENT, Secretary.

MICHAEL FRIEDSAM (L. S.)
BERNARD SACHS (L. S.)
GEORGE R. READ (L. S.)
EDWIN J. STEINER (L. S.)

Executors of the last will and testament of Benjamin Altman, deceased.

THE COLLECTION'S CONTENTS.

The agreement between the Trustees of the Metropolitan Museum and the Trustees of the Altman collection contained this official list of the works of art embraced in the colection:

Chinese porcelain, 424 pieces; Chinese snuff bottles, 171 pieces. Paintings, Rembrandt—"The Man with a Steel Gorget," "Portrait of an Old Lady in an Arm Chair," "Portrait of Rembrandt's Son Titus," "An Old Woman Cutting Her Nails," "Pliate Washing His Hands," "Portrait of Rembrandt," "Portrait of a Man," "The Man with a Magnifying Glass," "The Lady with a Pink," "Portrait of a Young Man," called Thomas Jacobsz Haring; "Portrait of a Young Dutch Woman," "Portrait of Hendrickje Stoffels," "The Toilet of Bathsheba After the Bath."

Paintings, Frans Hals—"Jonker Ramp en zyne Liefste," "A Youth with a Mandolin," and "The Merry Drinker," "Portrait of a Man," Bartholommeo Montagna—"Portrait of a Lady of Rank, as St. Barbara," Gerard Dou, "Portrait of the Artist"; Van Delft Vermeer, "Young Girl Asleep"; Nicholas Maes, "A Young Girl Peeling an Apple"; Pieter De Hooch, "Interior with a Young Couple"; Meindert Hobbema, "Entrance to a Village"; Anthony Van Dyck, "Portrait of the Marchesa Durazzo," and "Portrait of Lucas Van Uffelen"; Aelbert Cuyp, "Young Herdsmen with Cows"; Gerard Terborch, "A Lady Playing with the Theorbe"; Jacob Ruisdael, "Wheatfields"; Hans Memling—"Thomas Portinari," "Marie, Wife of Thomas Portinari," "The Betrothal of St. Catherine," and "Portrait of an Old Man."

Fra Angelico, "The Crucifixion"; Hans Maler von Ulm, Haler zu Schwaz, "Portrait of Ulrich Fugger"; Diego Valesquez, "Christ and the Pilgrims at Emmaus"; and "King Philip IV. of Spain"; Bernard Van Orley, "The Virgin with the Child and Angels"; Albrecht Durer, "The Madonna and Child with St. Anne"; Sebastianno Mainardi, "The Virgin and Child with Angels"; Gerard David, "Christ Taking Leave of His Mother"; Hans Holbein, the younger, "Portrait of Margaret Wyatt"; and "Portrait of Lady Rich"; Francia, "Portrait of Federico Gonzaga"; Giorgione, "Portrait of a Man," possibly Ariosto, the court poet; Filippino Lippi, "The Virgin and Child, with St. Joseph and St. John"; Sandro Botticelli, "The Last Communion of St. Jerome"; Andrea Mantegna, "The Holy Family"; Dirk Bouts, "Portrait of a Man"; Da Messina Antonello, "A Portrait of the Artist"; Andrea Verrocchio, "Madonna and Child"; Cosimo Tura, "Sigismund Malatesta"; Titian, "Portrait of Filippo Archinto, Archbishop of Milan."

The list then enumerates rock crystals and gold enamels, marbles and terra-cotta, including, by Jean Autoine Houdon, a marble bust representing Louise Brongniart, a marble statue representing the Bather; by Falconet, a marble group representing Venus Instructing Cupid; by Giovanni da Bologna, Virtue Overcoming Vice, and many other statues by old masters.

Then there are bronzes, limoges enamels, tapestries, rugs, and Italian and Persian art objects, glass, scarabs, furniture, a Greek terra-cotta vase, and Greek glass.

The modern Dutch paintings include "Changing Pasture," "Crepuscule," and "Return to the Fold," by Anthony Mauve.

The Barbizon paintings are "The Ferryman," "Souvenir of Normandy," "Allée des Arbres," by Jean Baptiste Camile Corot; "Landscape," by Theodore Rousseau; "Les bords de l'Oise" and "Landscape with Storks," by Charles François Dautigny; and "A Clearing in the Forest of Fontainebleau," M. V. Diaz. Then there are Japanese lacquers, Chinese jades, amethyst and other mineral objects, Japanese bronze knife handles, and a Chinese cloisonne.

ALL THE WORLD SEEKS MORGAN ART

Continued from Page 1.

it would be a pity to deprive the public for so long of an opportunity of seeing these objects. Yours very truly,

J. P. MORGAN.

Concedes Morgan's Right to Sell.

To this letter, Mr. Robert W. de Forest, Secretary of the Museum, made this reply on behalf of the Trustees:

May 28, 1913.

J. P. Morgan, Esq.:

Dear Sir: We have your letter of May 27 containing your generous offer of a loan exhibition of the objects of art left by the late Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, at the Metropolitan Museum of Art and shall be very glad to arrange for the temporary exhibition which you suggest.

We are sure that the public will be grateful for the opportunity of seeing them promptly and will approve our giving their exhibition precedence. It is perfectly understood by us, and will be understood by the public, that this in no way commits you or the other executors of Mr. Morgan's estate to any course in regard to their ultimate disposition. Yours very truly,

ROBERT W. DE FOREST, Secretary.

From Mr. Morgan's letter it is clear that he has not yet reached a decision as to the ultimate disposition of this collection, as he is empowered to do by his father's will, and it is to be inferred that he does not intend to do so until after the temporary exhibition, of which he speaks, shall have been inaugurated. It is gratifying to know, however, that for a time at least the collection will not be broken up or divided, and that the people of New York will be given ample opportunity to see and enjoy the most famous collection of works of art that has been brought together in our generation, remarkable alike for the wealth of important objects which it includes and the wide range of interest covered by them. The opportunity will be one which even the collector himself never enjoyed, for he never saw all these treasures in one place or at one time.

Half the Collection Set Out.

THE NEW YORK TIMES learned yesterday that a little more than half of the Morgan collection has been set out in the Metropolitan Museum of Art and that, when completed, it will fill more than twenty rooms. The work will occupy another four weeks at least, and the collection in its entirety will then be viewed for the first time. The late J. P. Morgan never saw the whole collection at once, as it was scattered over London—in the National Gallery, South Kensington Museum, and in his London house until it was brought to this country.

According to the best-known art experts in New York, London, and Paris, the Morgan collection is the finest private collection in the world and embraces the entire field of art with the exception of armor. It begins with the fourteenth century and includes some of the rarest manuscripts, books, and works of art in existence.

Nearest Great Collections.

The next best private collection is that owned by Lord Alfred Rothschild in London, and the third best is that owned by Baron Alphonse Rothschild of Paris. Part of their collections came from Frankfort, Germany, on the death of Baron Leopold Rothschild, when his house, filled with the art treasures he had collected in Persia, India, China, and Japan, as well as Europe, was broken up and its contents divided among the members of the family.

The collection of art treasures now being arranged and catalogued by experts in the Metropolitan Museum for the citizens of New York to view consists solely of paintings, gold jewelry, rare jewels of all descriptions, lace, tapestries, embroideries, and other objects of art brought over from London. Rare books, manuscripts, prints, paintings and miscellaneous treasures collected by the late J. P. Morgan remain in his library at 33 East Thirty-sixth Street, where he had them arranged.

No Appraisal Begun Yet.

Benjamin Duveen of Duveen Brothers, art dealers of 720 Fifth Avenue, said yesterday that Mr. Morgan had not discussed the disposition of his father's collection with him and that such a discussion to be official would have to be conducted with him as the senior partner. He said that he had not been asked to appraise the collection for the purposes of the State inheritance tax and he asserted that he doubted whether any other member of the firm had been so approached. He said that only the other day he had called up a friend in the New York office of State Controller William Sohmer to ascertain the status of the Morgan appraisal proceedings. Under a recent act of the Legislature the Morgan collection would be exempt from the transfer tax, he said, if it was given to public uses within two years after Mr. Morgan's death. There had been an offer in the art trade, Mr. Duveen said, that any dealer had been called upon to appraise the Morgan colection.

To do justice to the collection in making a final disposition of it, Mr. Duveen said, would require a great deal of time and thought, and for that reason, he said, he did not expect any decision on Mr. Morgan's part for some months. If there had been any negotiations looking toward the sale of any part of the Morgan collection, Mr. Duveen said yesterday, he felt that he should have heard of it.

City Authorities Interested.

Controller Prendergast and George McAneny, President of the Board of Aldermen, were much interested yesterday in the report that J. P. Morgan might not give to the city the more important art objects collected by his father. Mayor Mitchel would not comment on the matter, saying that he was not familiar with the situation. When Mr. McAneny was asked just what interest the city had in trying to keep the collection, he said:

"The Board of Estimate appropriated corporate stock to the amount of $750,000 to build an additional wing to the Metropolitan Museum of Art. All negotiations were conducted with the trustees of the Museum. Presumably the additional wing was to be constructed to take care of the Morgan collection, but whether or not work has been started upon it I do not know. It was stated by the trustees that the additional wing was needed and the Board of Estimate went ahead and appropriated the money. So far as I know the late Mr. Morgan did not make any promises to the city regarding his collection, but the trustees of the Museum dealt with him personally and the Board of Estimate had nothing to do with it beyond furnishing the money. If there was any obligation on the part of Mr. Morgan to give his collection to the city only the trustees of the Museum would know about it."

Controller Prendergast said that his understanding of the situation was the same as Mr. McAneny's.

FEAR EFFECTS OF A SALE.

Foreign Dealers Say Morgan Collection Would Overwhelm the Market.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—At Duveen's today it was stated that J. Pierpont Morgan when he was in Europe intimated to friends that he was not interested in keeping the whole of the art collection left by his father. He gave these friends to understand that he would weed out and sell a number of inferior objects.

The market value of the collection is estimated here at $30,000,000, and it is doubted whether a syndicate could be found with such an enormous sum at its disposal. The effect which its sale would be likely to have on European dealers may be judged by the following statement made at Knoedler's:

"If Mr. Morgan sells I shall close my shop. I have done my best to keep up prices, but such a quantity of works of art would overwhelm the market."

Seymour de Ricci, the cataloguer of several portions of the Morgan collection, said:

"The late Mr. Morgan between 1895 and his death spent about $60,000,000 in buying art works—four times more than any other known collector—and the sale would cause an unprecedented slump, although the picture market would not be greatly affected, since there are comparatively few pictures. The sale, however, would give great satisfaction to the managements of European museums, which had considered the Morgan masterpieces lost beyond recovery."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—One of the leading art dealers of Europe when questioned to-day about the statement that the present head of the Morgan family might dispose of the works of art collected by his father instead of giving them to an art museum or to the public, said:

"It is quite possible that later on, when the entire Morgan collection is exhibited at the Metropolitan Museum, J. P. Morgan may decide upon a process of judicious weeding out by disposing of certain unnecessary and not too important pieces. At any rate, it is absolutely certain that no definite arrangements will be made before the month of June."

One dealer whose familiarity with general conditions in the art-dealing world makes his opinion specially valuable, suggested that the possible developments in the matter would be of extreme interest to the American public, which had hitherto been led to regard the Morgan collection as a national heirloom. He said:

"If it is Mr. Morgan's intention, in the exercise of his discretion as to the disposal of his father's collection, to offer a certain number of pieces for sale, it will be very interesting to see in what manner and by whom the process of selection will be made.

"Opinions as to the value of works of art from a true artistic point of view differ so widely that no committee, still less any individual, could be expected to make a decision which all other experts would ratify. It is easy enough to weed out good pictures from bad, but where all are good it would be difficult to decide which is the better, or even the best. Individual taste would be no criterion.

"I do not know how far Mr. Morgan considers himself justified in going in determining that a certain proportion of his father's collection should be put upon the market instead of being handed over to the Metropolitan or other public institution. That is his affair, and a matter to be decided by his filial piety and respect for his father's wishes."

HOLD HEFFRON FOR FRAUD.

Post Office Inspector Says He Misused Mails.

William J. Heffron, President of William Heffron & Co., a bankrupt concern of Syracuse, N. Y., was arraigned yesterday before Commissioner Shields on the charge of having used the mails to defraud the Seward Trunk and Bag Company of Petersburg, Penn.

According to the complaint sworn out by Post Office Inspector O'Brien, Heffron wrote to the Petersburg firm, representing falsely that J. V. Thompson of Uniontown, Penn., was interested in the reorganization of Heffron & Co., and had consented to give him $20,000 of his notes. Moreover, it was alleged that Heffron had offered the Seward Trunk and Bag Company a note of Thompson for $5,000, with the request that the company would take from it the $300 needed to meet its claim and send the other $4,700 back to Heffron.

TERRIFIC STORMS SWEEP WEST COAST

Four Lives Lost In or Near Los Angeles in Greatest Downpour in Twenty Years.

ONE DROWNED IN GUTTER

Banker and Wife at Santa Barbara Perish in Cloudburst—Great Damage in Pacific Northwest.

Special to The New York Times.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Jan. 26.—Four lives lost—perhaps five—many persons driven from their homes, all steam railroads disabled, electric railway service paralyzed in outlying districts, city street car service stopped on many lines, streets turned into torrents, and many thousand dollars damage done to buildings and goods in basements—these were the net result of the torrential rain that visited Los Angeles and its neighborhood yesterday and to-day. A total of 4.4 inches of rain fell, bringing the season's total up to 13.96 inches, as against 2.95 at this time last year. The yearly average rainfall is 15.55 inches.

Hugh Haven, aged 55, connected with Marshall Field & Co. of Chicago, but retired from active work, lost his footing in the torrent at Myrtle and White Oak Avenues, in the suburbs of Monrovia, and was swept down the street and drowned.

Other victims of the flood were Louis Jones, a retired banker, and his wife, who were drowned at Montecito, and Rico Rodriguez, who sank in the flood waters of the San Gabriel River near Whittier. An unidentified boy was said to have been swept into the Los Angeles River when a cable on which he had been leaning gave way.

Not for twenty years had the city been visited by such a downpour. Water rushed down the steep inclines from the hill section and turned the lower streets into swirling lakes. City auto trucks hauled boats from Hollenbeck Park to the Workman suburb, where thirty persons marooned on top of their homes were rescued.

At Drayton Street and Avenue 22 the Oakley Paint Company's building on the banks of the Arroyo Seco stands half inundated and has been abandoned.

All trains on the Coast Line to San Francisco were annulled. Between here and Pasadena steam traffic ceased, as several bridges over the Arroyo were carried out. The Los Angeles River, usually a dry joke, was transformed within an hour into a rushing menace.

Word came to-night that Robert Miller, editor of The Outlook, with a party of friends, was marooned at Lone Pine.

Though the storm left Los Angeles and its suburbs in a badly bedraggled condition, the general effect of the downpour will be a blessing to citrus fruit growers and ranchers, who declare the prospects could not be better.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Jan. 26.—Louis Jones, a wealthy retired banker, and his wife, whose home was in the millionaire colony of Montecito, were drowned in a flood from the mountains, caused by a cloudburst. Half a dozen houses in this city were wrecked and nearly every bridge in the county was washed away. Telephone wires were completely out of commission. A single telegraph wire, badly crippled, was the city's only communication with the outside world to-night. Estimates of damage range between $250,000 and $750,000.

Desirable Offices For Rent

The rapid growth of my business necessitates my removal to larger quarters in the Cuyler Building, at 120 West 32d St. On this account I offer, at a most attractive rental, the suite of five offices which I now occupy at 315 Fourth Av.

These offices were formerly used as the business offices of Good Housekeeping. Offices are completely fitted, ready for you to move in and do business. Not a penny of expense needed for partitions, decorating or fixtures.

Excellent location for dry goods, textiles or similar business; also for advertising, publishing, etc. Could be used jointly by two or three concerns. Unusually reasonable price, with three-year lease.

Charles W. Hoyt
Advertising Sales Management
315 Fourth Avenue.

Weber and Heilbroner

A Clothing Sale With a Double Saving

It is an old adage that New York City clothes are ONE FULL SEASON ahead of the rest of the country.

Weber and Heilbroner clothes, now undergoing their regular Clearance Sale, are all THIS SEASON'S New York styles, copied from the leading tailors' models.

They will be fully as good for next Fall and Winter as most of the clothes then being offered at full price—thus giving you a saving on two seasons.

Many of the suits are of that medium all-the-year weight which the custom tailors are making—clothes which may be worn right up to the time when you put on Summer flannels.

There are still full assortments—an extremely well balanced selection, from which you may choose at these reductions, with no charge for alterations:

$20 to $25 Suits and Overcoats, now $16.50
$25 and $27.50 Suits and Overcoats, now $19.50
$30 and $35 Suits and Overcoats, now $26.50
$40 and $45 Suits and Overcoats, now $32.50
$50 and $60 Overcoats, now $42.50

Six Clothing Stores

27 New St. 150 Nassau St. 241 Broadway
1185 Broadway 44th & Broadway 42d & 5th Avenue

Evening Clothes for Men at Saks'

¶ It may be hackneyed to say that a garment is *different*, but there is nothing hackneyed about the superiority of Saks evening clothes.

¶ They are *different*, not merely because thay are totally *unlike*, but because their dissimilarity is along the lines of improvement.

¶ It is a tradition that an evening garment should be made of black fabrics, but Saks tailoring shows how a great deal of light may be shed into a sombre subject.

¶ A Saks full dress garment is as black as the ace of spades, but this doesn't interfere with the radiance of its lines.

¶ It is so designed, cut, tailored and finished, that it is easily distinguishable for its style, even in the thick of similarity.

¶ It has the style in every seam—and style is the thing you want above all others.

SPECIALS IN EVENING CLOTHES

Dress Coat and Trousers, silk lined..... $28
Tuxedo Coat and Trousers, silk lined } $25
Dress Waistcoats $3.50 to $12

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street

Franklin Simon & Co.

Fifth Avenue

"Young Men's Shop"

16 West 38th St.—Store Floor

Entirely separate from Fifth Avenue Store

Annual Clearing Sale

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 28

These goods not on Sale until (tomorrow) Wednesday

196 Young Men's Suits

SIZES, 32 TO 42 CHEST

Modeled on new English lines in navy serge, grey, brown or checked cassimere, Scotch tweed or English mixtures.

12.50

Heretofore $21.50 to $24.50

154 Hand Tailored Suits

FOR YOUNG MEN, 32 TO 42 CHEST

Of all-wool imported fabrics in pencil striped cassimere, brown or green mixtures, Tartan or club checks, navy, serge or cheviot.

15.00

Heretofore $27.50 to $30.00

64 Ch

BY WIRELESS AND CABLE TO THE TIMES

FLAYS AUTHORS OF MODERN DAYS

They Despise Science and Revel in Impurity, Says Prof. Thompson.

POEMS MADE OUT OF OFFAL

While Science, as Revealed in Wireless Telegraphy, Is of More Value to Humanity Than Waterloo.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Prof. Silvanus Thompson made an attack on the modern art of letters at the Authors' Club dinner to-day in opening a discussion on the relations between science and literature. He spoke severely of the ignorance and contempt shown by authors and journalists for science and of the contempt of men of science for literature.

Literary men, he said, viewed scientific men as concerning themselves with trivial and unintelligible inquiries into matters of no importance. Scientific men might retort that the sole topic of the modern dramatist was analysis and embroidery of many varieties of adultery; that novelists were ransacking hidden heaps of criminology, and that popular poets were making glorious and stirring poems out of the very offal of the language.

Incidentally, Prof. Thompson said, the value to humanity of the new art of wireless telegraphy would be greater in the long run than Waterloo, Trafalgar, Jena, or Thermopylae.

JAPAN IS INVESTIGATING.

Government Again Attacked Owing to Naval Graft Allegations.

TOKIO, Jan. 26.—The attacks on the Japanese Government by members of the Opposition in connection with the Californian alien land ownership legislation and the recently disclosed naval contract scandals were continued to-day in the course of the discussion of the Budget in the House of Representatives.

Saburo Shimada, one of the most active members on the Opposition side, declared that the Government had shown Foreign Secretary Makino's speech to the American Government before its delivery to Parliament. He said this information had come from special correspondents in the United States, and if such were the case it was injurious to Japan's national dignity.

Baron Makino in reply denied having submitted his speech to Washington. He added that Japan was making her best efforts to reach a solution of the Californian question.

Referring to the naval scandal, in which the name of Vice Admiral Fujii, formerly Naval Attaché at Berlin, was mentioned in regard to commissions on contracts obtained by a German electrical concern, Baron Makino said he had requested a report on the subject from the Ambasador to Germany.

The press expresses the opinion that the honor of the navy necessitates a thorough investigation of the allegations.

TO ARRANGE ROYAL DIVORCE

Swedish Commission to Settle Details for Prince William.

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 26.—The divorce proceedings pending between Prince William of Sweden and his wife, who before her marriage in 1908 was the Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna of Russia, were advanced a further step today by the appointment of special Commissioners, who are to meet in St. Petersburg to arrange various matters arising out of the dissolution of the marriage.

King Gustav has commissioned Dr. Otto Hack Roland Brintzskoeld, Chief Marshal of his Court, and Dr. Hammarskjoeld, Governor of Upsala, to proceed to St. Petersburg to discuss with the representatives of the Emperor of Russia the question of financial arrangements and of the custody of the only child of the marriage, Prince Lenhart.

The Princess, who is a daughter of the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch and a cousin of the Czar, is in her twenty-fourth year. She recently left her husband, a son of the King of Sweden, and it was reported at the time that domestic troubles had arisen.

PENFIELD RENTS MANSION.

Our Ambassador to Austria Will Have a Fine Private Park.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—After nearly five months' persistent search the American Ambassador, Frederic Courtland Penfield, has at last succeeded in finding a home for the embassy.

Negotiations were concluded to-day for the rental of a mansion belonging to Baron Louis Rothschild in the fashionable Alleegasse. The property includes one of the finest private parks in Vienna and adjoins the palace of Archduke Leopold Salvator.

The Ambassador hopes to enter into possession in March of what it is believed will be the most commodious and stately residence occupied by any of the American representatives in Europe.

WARM IN ROME AT LAST

But the Temperature in North Italy Is Near the Zero Point.

ROME, Jan. 26.—While Northern Italy was suffering severely from frost today, Rome enjoyed Springlike weather, with a temperature of about 50 degrees Fahrenheit.

Reports from Turin say the thermometer has fallen to 2 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit, in the Alps.

Throughout Lombardy and Venetia the temperature of 5 degrees above zero was recorded to-day.

Notes of Foreign Affairs.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—The report that King Alfonso is preparing to visit the Argentine Republic in June lacks official confirmation. It is pointed out in official quarters that in view of the present political situation it would be impossible for the King to absent himself from Spain for two months.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—An authoritative denial was given to-day of the report that David Lloyd George, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is shortly going to the United States on a visit. It is explained that the Chancellor has long desired to go to the United States, but that there is no chance of his making the trip as long as he remains a member of the Cabinet.

McCREERY SANE IN ENGLAND

Will Now Begin Action to Upset California Court's Order.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The second action brought by Walter McCreery, that concerning the recovery of an automobile, has been deleted from the Law List. This indicates that a settlement favorable to Mr. McCreery has been reached, and it is expected that no further proceedings will be taken here in connection with the case.

Meanwhile Mr. McCreery's London lawyers have started proceedings in America to recover his property there and for the revocation of the order of the California courts declaring him incompetent. Papers have been dispatched to San Francisco, where Otto Irving Wise, his attorney, has been instructed to take the necessary steps. Mr. McCreery's evidence, taken on commission, is also being dispatched.

ASCENDS JUNGFRAU ON SKIS

H. Wirth of New York Makes a Record for American Climbers.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Jan. 26.—H. Wirth of New York, accompanied by Herr Stucky of St. Gall, and the well-known guide, Amatter, have made the first ascent of the Jungfrau this year, on skis. Mr. Wirth also ascended the Mönch and returned to Grindelwald after crossing the Fiescher and Eismeer Glaciers.

The expedition was accomplished in forty-eight hours. One night was spent in the hut on the Jungfrau.

This is the first time an American has ascended the Jungfrau on skis so early in the year; Mr. Wirth's party also created a Swiss record.

ESKIMOS FOR ANTARCTIC.

Women Skin Sewers to Accompany the Austrian Expedition.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

VIENNA, Jan. 26.—Herr Enig, leader of the Austrian antarctic expedition, started to-day for Christiania to prepare for the expedition. He has purchased 150 Eskimo dogs.

An Eskimo family and some Eskimo women, who are the best skin sewers, will accompany the expedition.

"The Melting Pot" in London.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Israel Zangwill's "The Melting Pot" had its first London performance to-day, being produced by the Play Actors' Society at the Court Theatre this afternoon. The critics agree that the piece is "peculiarly suited for American consumption."

Leaves $125,000 for German Navy.

LUEBECK, Jan. 26.—A bequest of $125,000 for the expansion of the Germany Navy was left to Emperor William by Herr Vahldick, an artist of this city, who died a few days ago.

LEFT $1,000,000 FOR PEACE.

Will of Edwin Ginn Provides for Continuing His Life Work.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The continuance of the work of the World Peace Foundation, established by Edwin Ginn in 1910, is assured by a provision of his will, made public to-day. Mr. Ginn, who had contributed $50,000 annually for the support of the Foundation, bequeathed $1,000,000 for the same purpose, the income to be administered by the Trustees of the Foundation. The abolition of war through education as to the advantages of peace is the object of the Foundation.

In February of last year Mr. Ginn purchased an estate on Beacon Hill, Boston, for the home of the World Peace Foundation, which he established, and possibly of an International School of Peace. He had announced his intention of establishing such a school to be equipped with a staff of lecturers, writers, and teachers. As a means of promoting peace among the nations Mr. Ginn said he would contribute $50,000 a year for the rest of his life, and that he had set aside $1,000,000 for the same purpose to be conveyed in his will. He died on Jan. 21 at the age of 76 years.

SUFFRAGISTS ON STAGE.

After Parade They Appear at Hippodrome—Mrs. Ruhlin on Horseback

Under the auspices of the New York State and Woman Suffrage Party, a real suffrage demonstration was given at the Hippodrome yesterday afternoon and evening, and will be repeated to-day at the two performances.

In a parade, which included a number of the members of the Pilgrim Army, the suffragists proceeded from Thirty-fourth Street to the Hippodrome. During the performance they marched across the stage, Mrs. Gus Ruhlin leading on horseback with two other women riders, Mrs. Charles H. Winslow and Miss Adele Potter. The Pilgrims were headed by Col. Ida Craft. Mrs. Wilmer Kearns made a pantomime suffrage speech on the stage previous to the passing of the procession.

MAY STOP BUILDING ALL OVER ENGLAND

Resolution Passed by Council of Federation Awaits Ratification by the Unions.

WORK IN LONDON TIED UP

Buildings Representing Investment of $50,000,000 at Standstill—Coal Strike Likely to Spread.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—The United Kingdom is again threatened with serious labor trouble. The Building Trades Federation, in addition to calling upon the plumbers, painters, and allied trades to strike, has also decided in favor of bringing about a national building strike.

Should the recommendations of the Executive Council be ratified, London's building industry will be brought to a standstill. Work has already ceased on a dozen big buildings in course of construction, involving the expenditure of $50,000,000. These include London's new County Council Hall and several Government buildings.

There is no sign of a settlement of the coal carriers' strike, and the employes of several big street transport companies threaten to support the coal men.

Trouble is also brooding in the shipping world on the eight-hour question and higher wages.

Tom Mann, formerly President of the International Transport Workers' Federation, in a speech at Dublin to-night predicted a general strike in England in March, involving engineers, boilermakers, and shipwrights.

BORN IN ARMY, DIES AT 102.

Mrs. Sutton, Descendant of John Ogden, Dead in England.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Jan. 26.—Mrs. Mary Ogden Sutton, descendant of John Ogden, died at the age of 102 at Tunbridge Wells to-day.

She was born in 1812 at Montreal, where her father, Gen. Evans, was serving with his regiment, and became entitled to army rations from the day of her birth.

TRIVIAL, THAW'S ANSWER.

Brief Also Sets Forth That New York Charge Is a Subterfuge.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 26.—A voluminous brief in support of Harry K. Thaw's petition for discharge on a writ of habeas corpus was filed in the Federal Court to-day. The brief says:

"It can not be said that a person is accorded due process of law if he is surrendered to the demanding State on a pretext when the real purpose for demanding him is something foreign to the matters set out in the extradition papers."

The brief also holds that the State of New York in demanding "for so trivial an offense, opens the door of suspicion that behind it all is the malice of private individuals."

POISON LABELS FOR LIQUOR.

Anti-Saloon League Bill Will Compel Use of Skull and Crossbones.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—If the New York Anti-Saloon League has its way frequenters of saloons will be confronted with a ghastly array of skulls and crossbones as they let their gaze wander along the rows of bottles to select the tipple of their fancy. According to William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the league, a bill will be introduced in the Legislature within the present week to compel liquor dealers to have affixed to every bottle containing a beverage with 2 per cent. of its weight made up of alcohol a label bearing the dread insignia adopted to distinguish deadly poisons.

CLAIMS AGAINST M. CONDON.

Andrew Carnegie a Creditor for $2,094,166—Trustee Elected.

A meeting of creditors of Martin J. Condon, who was put into bankruptcy in April, 1911, after the closing of the Carnegie Trust Company, of which he was a Director, was held yesterday at the office of Macgrane Coxe, referee in bankruptcy, in the Woolworth Building to prove claims and elect a trustee. Payson Merrill, the receiver, was elected trustee, and his bond was fixed at $25,000.

Among the claims which have been filed are these: Andrew Carnegie, $2,094,166; Carnegie Trust Company, $504,623; Central Trust Company, $300,000; Equitable Trust Company, $115,960; Liberty National Bank, $140,533; estate of Charles C. Dickinson, $91,408; Francis R. Turrell, $129,922; Manning Maxwell & Moore, $50,000, and Security Bank, $25,000. Mr. Condon, it was said, was in Florida.

Mr. Condon's schedules, filed in June, 1913, showed liabilities $8,975,123 and assets $413,808.

BARRED STATUE OF HIMSELF

King Edward Didn't Want One on the Riviera While He Was Alive.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Jan. 26.—In connection with the unveiling to-day of an equestrian statue of King Edward VII. in the Paris thoroughfare named after him, it is recalled that a town on the Riviera wished to erect a statue of King Edward during his lifetime.

When the King's permission was sought, he replied:

"No, thank you. As long as I am alive I want to see the Riviera each year with my own eyes. I don't want to gaze at the Mediterranean through sockets of bronze or marble."

MAY LAND OUR MARINES.

Seven Hundred Available to Protect Port-au-Prince Legations.

PORT-AU-PRINCE, Jan. 26.—An extraordinary session of the new Congress, which was elected on Jan. 10, was held to-day, seventy-two members, more than sufficient to constitute a quorum, being present. Organization was completed and the acts of the Executive ratified.

Conditions here and in the south are for the moment quiet. In the north, Gen. Bellard having withdrawn his candidacy, Senator Davilmar Theodore, who is in command of the rebel troops at Cape Haitien, remains the only serious candidate for the Presidency.

President Oreste counts on the loyalty of the people of the south and on the partisans of Bellard here to resist the aspirations of Senator Theodore.

In case of trouble the American Minister gives assurances that 700 men from the American warships can be landed for the protection of the foreign legations.

The German cruiser Vineta has arrived here.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Late official reports as to the Haitian revolution were summarized to-day in the following statement by Secretary Daniels:

"Advices reached the Navy Department from vessels in Haitian waters indicating that Senator Theodore, who is at Cape Haitien with his troops, has announced publicly that he is the revolutionary leader in the north, and that he will preserve order and protect inhabitants and property at Cape Haitien, where he is in control.

"Revolutionary forces have taken possession of Gonaives, where also revolutionary forces are maintaining order. The Nashville is at Cape Haitien, the Eagle at Gonaives, and the Montana was expected at Port-au-Prince yesterday."

Burke Inquiry Nearly Ended.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PANAMA, Jan. 26.—Secret Service Agent Nye, who has been investigating charges against John Burke, head of the Commissary Department, sails for New York on the steamer Panama on Jan. 30, The investigation will be completed in a few days.

Spanish Army Airman Killed.

MADRID, Jan. 26.—A Spanish military aviator, Lieut. Maximo Ramos, was killed here to-day, when he fell with his aeroplane after it capsized while he was flying at a considerable height.

AIDS NAMELESS WOMAN.

Mayor of Rutherford Sends Her Back to Her Home.

The woman who was found dazed on the streets of Rutherford, N. J., Saturday morning and refused to tell her name was hurried away from the City Hall through a private entrance on Sunday, and Mayor Gunz took her to Newark in his automobile. She was provided with a ticket to Pittsburgh, which she said was her home, and with enough money for other needs of the trip.

The woman told the Mayor her name and gave him details of her life which he confirmed before allowing her to depart. On Saturday the woman said she would die in Rutherford rather than tell any living person her name. Dr. Armstrong, the county physician, who examined her, said she might have been drugged.

ANALYSIS

In the last analysis, it is the efficiency of the contractor's service which largely determines the cost of the investment and the ratio of rental return.

So that, in the first analysis, the selection of a contractor should be undertaken with due regard for what is expected of him as a contributory factor to the success of the enterprise.

Meanwhile, we submit our record for analysis.

THOMPSON-STARRETT COMPANY
Building Construction

JUDGE STOPS CONFESSION.

Forces Federal Attorneys to Halt Bankruptcy Frauds Inquiry.

Judge Mayer, sitting in the Federal District Court, intervened in the proceedings of the Federal District Attorney's office in an unexpected fashion yesterday afternoon. He had summoned before him Jacob Stein, a bankrupt fur merchant, who was making a statement to Assistant District Attorneys Boyle and Sarfaty, and directed that he should not be permitted to continue his admissions until he had time to rest and have a good meal.

For the last few days the attention of the District Attorney's office has been turned toward the affairs of Jacob Stein & Sons, furriers, of 34 East Twenty-sixth Street. Serious charges have been made against them of the removal of their assets, and Stephen B. Rosenthal, attorney for the receiver, fitted out a fleet of taxicabs to follow the wagons which were said to have carried off the stock to various warehouses. As a result ten or twelve men, including two lawyers, have been arrested. It is expected that indictments against some of these will be handed down to-day.

Jacob Stein, the senior partner, a man of 60 years, was brought yesterday to the Federal Building for an examination in the regular course. In Mr. Sarfaty's office he was making a statement, when Stein's son, who also is implicated in the bankruptcy and alleged fraud, appeared with a lawyer named Rasch and demanded the right to be present to see that his father was not being induced to speak in violation of his constitutional rights. They were ejected by a Deputy Marshal.

Isaac H. Levy, a former Assistant United States District Attorney, the counsel for several of the other defendants, next appeared and protested against any further questioning of Stein, but his protest was ineffective.

Judge Mayer was sitting in bankruptcy, and to him Mr. Levy repaired. As soon as he had stated his case Judge Mayer sent word that he would like to see Mr. Stein. Stein and the two District Attorneys obeyed the summons. It was evident that the bankrupt was in sorry condition. The Court directed him to rest for half an hour and go and get something to eat. As he seemed in need of counsel, he assigned Leon Lauterstein to advise with him.

Mr. Lauterstein took the man out, gave him a meal and sent him home. He may continue his statement to-day.

Vantine & Co. In Fifth Avenue.

The transplanting of another large business from the below-Twenty-third Street district to Fifth Avenue was made yesterday when the doors of the new store of A. A. Vantine & Co. were thrown open at Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street. The building at the new location, a seven-story stone structure, with a stretch of show windows on both Fifth Avenue and Thirty-ninth Street, has been picturesquely reconstructed to meet the requirements of the firm.

The whole business was transplanted from the old address at Broadway and Eighteenth Street, where it has been for half a century, to the new Fifth Avenue establishment, with a loss of but a single day's business. The doors closed Friday at the downtown location and opened Monday for a regular day's business uptown.

J. B. GREENHUT, PRES.
GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.

GREENHUT'S=
The Store of Good Merchandise, Moderately Priced

People who know "The Big Store," and who buy here year after year, need not be told of the unquestioned excellence of Greenhut merchandise. They have tried it, proven it; they believe in it, and give their testimony most substantially by continuing to buy it, and thus reduce the cost of living to themselves by securing GOOD MERCHANDISE for much less than equal goods cost elsewhere.

This great Greenhut organization, now one of the oldest, as it is one of the strongest and most efficient, in New York retailing, has the greatest possible advantages of skill, experience, prestige and capital for the securing of the best merchandise and the best bargains that appear on the market, and our patrons see the daily evidence of it in the remarkable economies that are continually presented throughout "The Big Store."

Good Merchandise, at Moderate Prices, always.

If You Are Not Already
A Charge Customer of The Big Store
we will make it easy for you to become one. Consult our Department of Accounts, Balcony, Main Building.
All charge purchases made during the remainder of this month will be entered on bills rendered March 1.

OUR GREATEST FEBRUARY SALE OF
Furniture
Is Now in Progress
Also our Annual Sale of LINENS and WHITE GOODS
Come—today!

MAIN BUILDING
Annual Sale of
TROUSERS
8,000 Pairs on Sale Today, $3, $4, $5, and $6 Grades, at $2

The largest and finest collections ever assembled for a special sale at this extraordinarily low price.

"KINGLY" TROUSERS
"CROWN" TROUSERS
SWEET, ORR & CO. TROUSERS
WALD, WALKER TROUSERS
COHEN, GOLDMAN & CO. TROUSERS

The extensive varieties at this nominal price ($2) include finest everyday and dress garments. EVERY SIZE FROM 29 TO 56 WAIST-MEASURE.

Striped Cassimeres
Striped Cheviots
Blue Serges
Blue Thibets
Black Thibets
Striped Worsteds
Striped Flannels

And thousands of pairs of trousers made from fine suitings.

Medium, Spring and Winter weights, in a complete array of smartest patterns.

"CUFF" OR REGULAR PLAIN-BOTTOM STYLES.

Every pair of trousers fully guaranteed. New pairs for any that "go wrong."

SEE THE GREAT WINDOW DISPLAY OF TROUSERS AT THIS PRICE.

Once Again—$3, $4, $5, and $6 Trousers, Today, at $2

"THE BIG STORE"
BOTH SIDES OF SIXTH AVE.-18TH TO 19TH ST.
NO CONNECTION WITH ANY OTHER STORE
"Everybody's Going to THE BIG STORE"
Double Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

MOTHER'S CLEANSER

will do about everything there is to be done in the way of cleaning around the house. It's the quick and easy method of doing all cleaning.

Its uses are unending. Use it for fine china and glassware. Watch it shine! Mop up the roughest, dirtiest floor with it. It makes it spick and span.

Mother's Cleanser will not roughen or injure the skin. Because of its neutral, non-acid character, it can be used on the hands as freely as any kind of toilet soap.

Order a half dozen tins of your grocer today! The price is ten cents. Your money back if it is not the best you ever tried.

Dawes Cash Certificates with every tin, or exchangeable for valuable premiums. Get our interesting premium list.

W. J. Dawes & Co., 110-112 W. 40th Street, New York City

Dawes Certificates are also given with Lasting Starch, Roger's Silver Polish, Sapo and other well-known household products.

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-66-68 FIFTH AVE. 46th & 47th STS.

The new Paris styles for Spring, now making their initial appearance in the fashionable shops of the Rue de la Paix, are being introduced simultaneously in this country at the Gidding Salons—

Exclusive modes for wear at Southern Winter Resorts or in town—

The *spiral Skirt, bustle* and *apron* effects, *Coatees, short Skirts*, new *"pouch"* effects, *puffs, drapes*, etc., in taffeta, Roman stripes, moire, golfine, raline, chutedo, mistrel crepes, Mandarin crepe, embroidered nets, nub-fancies, barethia, crepe faille, etc.

Spring Hats—Dance Frocks—Linen and Lingerie Dresses—Afternoon and Evening Gowns—Coatees—Motor, Utility and Sports Coats—Separate Skirts of Linen, Serge, Taffeta and Moire—Silk and Cloth Suits—Blouses, etc.

Charge Purchases will be billed March 1st.

COME EARLY TODAY
To make your selection from the entire stocks of
Smith Gray & Co.
Which are now being sacrificed, at the lowest prices in years, on Clothing of such unquestioned excellence, in this

RECEIVER'S SALE

Smith-Gray Clothing more nearly approximates Custom-tailoring than any other ready-to-wear Clothing sold in New York City. In the finer grades, only the expert can declare that the garments are not hand-made.

And THIS is the Clothing for Men that has now gone under the hammer of the Receiver, and

IT MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE

By Order of
OSCAR A. LEWIS, RECEIVER
For the alleged Bankrupt,

Smith Gray & Co.
NEW YORK
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST
5TH AVENUE ABOVE 27TH ST.
4 STORES
BROOKLYN
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.
BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

Competent office assistants may be found by consulting the "Situation Wanted" advertisements on the next to last page of The New York Times.

BRYAN SETS BANKS OVER BATTLESHIPS

Secretary Lauds New Currency Law at Asiatic Society Dinner.

WAR ON PRIVATE MONOPOLY

Defends Wilson's Policies, Which, He Says, Will Make for Increase of Trade.

Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan told the members of the American Asiatic Association at a dinner at Delmonico's last night that President Wilson in withdrawing the approval of the National Administration from the Chinese loan, and also in all of the other policies he had adopted, was doing what he thought was best for the future welfare of the United States.

Mr. Bryan by no means limited his address to Asiatic questions and referred to the course taken by the Administration in regard to the tariff, big business, the currency and the Philippine Islands. Speaking as an emissary of the President—at least he left no doubt of that point in the minds of his auditors—Mr. Bryan said simply that the President believed he was doing what was right and was ready to fight steadfastly for his convictions. On top of that, he added, that if those who were unconvinced in regard to any policy would give Mr. Wilson's policies time to reap the harvest that was sure to come, they would learn that they and not the President were in error.

Willard Straight, President of the association, was toastmaster, and he said that the diminishing China trade was to the members of the association a very pressing question. The "ghost of a Chinese loan," he said, was the ghost that was bothering them.

Mr. Bryan seized upon that point for the opening sally in his address. In replying he said:

"The new Administration in withdrawing approval from the Chinese loan, did not question the good faith or good intent of those who had seen in it a means of increasing our influence, prestige and commercial power in China. The President believed that a different policy was more consistent with the American position, and that it would in the long run be more advantageous to our commerce. It would not be fair to attribute a failing off in trade, to which reference has been made, to the change in policy, because the new policy has not yet had time to bear fruit, even if political conditions had been entirely favorable.

"Mr Straight has called attention to one step already taken which means much for American trade, viz, the authorization of international banks. We have long needed such a law, and I am sure that our foreign trade will be stimulated not only in the Orient, but also throughout South America by the new law which permits banks here to establish branches throughout the world.

Mr. Bryan had used manuscript up to that time, saying that there were times when it was wiser so that there might be no misconstruction of remarks made in the newspapers, but he put his notes aside for a moment to say:

"I may say that the interest of the American citizen will be protected everywhere, and I am only saying what the President himself has said, and I cannot say it in stronger terms. And when the President says that the American who goes abroad shall give one dollar's service for every dollar he collects he is the friend of the honest business man; he is the friend of the future if not of the present. But if any one thinks that it is the duty of the Government to stand back of any business man, whether he be honest or not, then I am afraid that he will be disappointed."

The opening of foreign branches of banks, made possible by the new currency law, said Mr. Bryan, was a more valuable asset to commerce than could possibly be derived from a fleet of battleships.

Taking up other policies, Mr. Bryan spoke first of the salutary effect it was believed would be derived from tariff legislation. He also spoke of the President as "waging war" on private monopoly, and he said that in an attempt to foster high prices monopoly not only restricted our trade, but curtailed production.

"Mention has also been made of the new tariff law in the promotion of foreign trade," continued Mr. Bryan. "This influence can hardly be appreciated at this time, because its operation has only just begun. In his last speech, delivered just before his tragic death, President McKinley called attention to the necessity for tariff reduction as a means of extending or increasing our exports. It was a prophetic utterance, to which the country has given a well-nigh universal response. We must show ourselves friendly if we would have friends. We must buy if we would sell. The new policy means a larger commerce between our nation and the world, and in this increase the Orient will have her share, and this advantage will be enjoyed not only in general by the public, but especially by those merchants and manufacturers now turning their eyes to the Far East.

"Another factor must not be overlooked: the President has outlined a third reform whose influence cannot be bounded by national lines. He has declared war upon private monopoly, and this means the investment of capital that has heretofore been frightened away from industrial fields. If the new policy results in a reduction in the size of corporations that have become overgrown, it will mean a larger number of independent and competing enterprises, and this competition will mean a better article at a lower price.

"The President in his policies thus far announced has laid even a broader foundation for the extension of our trade throughout the Orient. He is cultivating the friendship of the people across the Pacific. He has already spoken a word of hope to the Filipinos. They are not a numerous people, and their trade may not seem so large a prize as the trade of Japan and China, but the effect of our nation's Philippine policy will be felt throughout the Orient. A recognition of the rights of the Filipinos to work out their own destiny will strike a responsive chord wherever the people have feared foreign influence.

President Wilson, said Mr. Bryan, had also done service to the extension of commerce by his efforts to bring about universal peace. It was, he said, the policy of universal brotherhood which Mr. Wilson was endeavoring to forward. That policy, he said, was not sentimentalism but practical philosophy.

"Whether we view the world, therefore, from a purely material standpoint or from the standpoint of religion," he said, "we must, if our force of reason is intelligent, reach the same conclusion, viz.: That we only build enduringly when we endeavor to raise the level upon which we all stand. This is the President's purpose in what he has done; it is the purpose of your President, Mr. Straight, and the purpose of every member of this association; it must be the real purpose of all who take a comprehensive view of our nation's position and responsibility in dealings with the people of the world."

Prof. M. Anesaki of the Imperial University of Tokio gave an optimistic address. He said that the opening of the canal made "America our Eastern neighbor and Japan your Western neighbor." Baron Chinda, the Japanese Ambassador, was unable to attend. The last address was made by William J. Calhoun, former Ambassador to China.

There were about 500 at the dinner, and among those at the guests' table were W. P. Wilson, the Rev. G. A. Johnston Ross, Lloyd C. Griscom, K. Iijima, Consul General of Japan; Seth Low, Y. Y. Yung, Chinese Consul General; William A. Marble, and Dr. T. Iyinaga.

BRYAN CALLS ON THE MAYOR.

Sees Collector Malone and Does Some Shopping.

Secretary Bryan called on Mayor Mitchel at the City Hall in the afternoon, and from there he went to the Custom House to call upon Dudley Field Malone, Collector of the Port. Mr. Malone was at luncheon, and Mr. Bryan paid a visit to Nathan Straus, Jr. Later Mr. and Mrs. Bryan spent several hours shopping.

When the Secretary of State returned to the Biltmore Hotel, Collector Malone was waiting for him. Mr. Bryan said he brought no message from Washington regarding Col. Goethals to the Mayor.

"Are you interested in the reorganization of the Democratic Party in the city?" Mr. Bryan was asked.

"I do not think that my interest in a thing of that kind can be measured by what I say about it," he replied with a smile. "I have not discussed Democratic politics as affecting individual States since I was first nominated for the Presidency seventeen years ago. Of course, I have discussed politics generally as between Democrats and Republicans."

"Then your visit to Collector Malone had no political significance?"

Mr. Malone, who was standing near by, answered for the Secretary. He said:

"I am here to see Mr. Bryan on an entirely different matter. He didn't know I was coming. As a matter of fact, I came for inspiration."

Mr. Malone said there would be no immediate action on the part of those who are trying to reorganize the Democratic party in the city. Mayor Mitchel was told earlier in the day that Mr. Malone had said that the time was ripe for a reorganization of Tammany Hall. Asked if he intended to take part in the reorganization plans, he said:

"I am too busy with my job to pay attention to reorganization plans. Dudley Malone seems willing and able to carry out such things. I wish him good luck."

WIFE AS A SUFFRAGAN.

Bishop Greer Gives Credit at Tenth Anniversary.

Eleven Protestant Episcopal Bishops and more than 200 clergymen and laymen of this and neighboring dioceses attended a celebration of the holy communion yesterday in St. Bartholomew's Church, in commemoration of the tenth anniversary of the consecration of the Right Rev. David H. Greer as Bishop of New York. After the service there was a reception and luncheon in Bishop Greer's honor in the Hotel Biltmore. The Right Rev. Charles S. Burch, Bishop Suffragan of New York, presented a handsome grandfather's clock to Bishop Greer in the name of the diocese.

Before the presentation several speakers paid personal tribute to Bishop Greer and told of his labors and achievements since his consecration. Bishop Greer was visibly affected by the praise. In accepting the clock he shared the credit for whatever success had attended his work with Bishop Burch. Mrs. Greer was present, and the Bishop referred to her as "the best suffragan in the world."

"You don't know and I don't know," he said, speaking to the clergy of his diocese, "how much she has meant to you through me. Only God knows that."

The clock is a handsome piece of furniture, made in Gothic design, to harmonize with the interior furnishings of the episcopal residence. The chimes of the world's greatest cathedrals are reproduced in it.

The Bishops who attended the communion service and the luncheon were William Lawrence of Boston, Edwin S. Lines of Newark, Frederick Burgess of Garden City, Philip M. Rhinelander of Philadelphia, Thomas J. Garland, Coadjutor, of Philadelphia; Nathaniel S. Thomas of Cheyenne, Wyo.; Thomas F. Davies of Springfield, Mass.; Lucien L. Kinsolving of Brazil, and Arthur S. Lloyd, President of the Episcopal Board of Missions, New York.

Among the clergymen who officiated at the communion service were Dean William M. Grosvenor of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, Canon George F. Nelson, the Rev. Frank M. Clendenin, the Rev. Henry Lubeck, the Rev. William T. Manning, the Rev. Leighton Parks, the Rev. Howard C. Robbins, the Rev. Herbert Shipman, the Rev. Charles L. Slattery, and the Rev. Ernest M. Stires.

CHURCH UNITY MEETINGS.

Two Days' Conference on Amalgamation of East and West.

Services and public meetings under the direction of the American Branch Committee of the Anglican and Eastern Orthodox Churches Union will be held in this city to-day and to-morrow. The object of the union is the ultimate amalgamation of the Eastern and Western Churches, and, it was said yesterday, to-day's joint meeting of representatives of both bodies will be the first of its kind ever held.

The programme for to-day is: 7:30, Holy Eucharist in the Cathedral of St. John the Divine; 12:15 P. M., Intercessions for Unity and Addresses in the Church of the Transfiguration, East Twenty-ninth Street, near Fifth Avenue; public meeting in Synod Hall, on the Cathedral grounds, at which papers will be read by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Lowndes and the Rev. Prof. M. Illinsky.

To-morrow nigth there will be another public meeting in Synod Hall, with papers by the Rev. Joseph Stephanko, the Rev. Prof. W. P. Ladd, and the Rev. Richard D. Hatch. The choir of the Cathedral of St. John will sing in Synod Hall to-night and that of the Russian Cathedral of St. Nicholas to-morrow night.

SAYS TELEPHONE CO. PADS ITS EXPENSES

Attorney Who Appeared for Subscribers Assails Accounting Filed with Service Board.

RENTAL FIGURES TOO HIGH

$1,297,965 Paid to Parent Co. in 1913 for Use of Equipment Worth but $1,500,000.

M. H. Winkler of 90 Wall Street, the attorney who appeared for the telephone users at the recent hearings before the up-State Public Service Commission, as a result of which the New York Telephone Company filed last week an accounting of its earnings and expenses, issued yesterday a statement criticising this accounting. Mr. Winkler said that the company's statement contained a padding of its operating account.

"Analyzing the statements of annual receipts and expenses," he asserted, "of the New York Telephone Company in the City of New York in 1912 and 1913, as filed with the Public Service Commission, leads to some very interesting results. They show the existence of conditions different from what the figures are intended to show.

"The operating revenue for 1913 is stated to have been $28,056,423.07; for 1912 it is $26,162,280.86, an increase in one year of $1,894,142.21.

"The operating expenses increased during the same period $1,552,032.61, although the number of stations increased only 10 per cent., there being in use in this city Dec. 31, 1912, 483,298 telephones, and on Dec. 31, 1913, approximately 524,000 telephones. A large percentage of this increase represented extension telephones, which were installed without much increase in capital invested or expense of operation.

"The net income for 1912 is given as $10,603,251.57, and for 1913 as $10,635,-271.87, an increase of only $32,020.30.

"During 1912 the New York Telephone Company paid to the American Telephone and Telegraph Company rental for the use of equipment, transmitter, receiver, induction coil, and sundry minor services, $1,179,901.39. In 1913 it paid $1,297,965.50. These payments represent 4½ per cent. of gross revenue during each year. It has been repeatedly held that the rental of 4½ per cent. per annum exacted by the parent company from the local company for the use of equipment is grossly excessive, and often in excess of the total cost of such equipment.

"In the Connor case the Railroad Commission of Wisconsin held that the actual cost of receiver, transmitter, and induction coil did not exceed $3.02, and that 51 cents per annum, the equivalent of 17 per cent. of the cost, would be a fair rental value for the use of such equipment. On that basis the New York Telephone Company should have paid to the American Telephone & Telegraph Company in 1913 for the use of 500,000 telephones the sum of $255,000, instead of $1,297,965.50.

"In the San Jose case the Railroad Commission of California held that 4½ per cent. of gross revenue for the rental of equipment was excessive, and 2½ per cent. was allowed. In that case the telephone company placed the value of exchange station instruments at $2.02 a set instead of $3.02, as was done in the Wisconsin case.

"In New York City the telephone company paid in 1913 to the parent company as rental for the use of equipment $1,297,965.50, the actual cost of which to the parent company was, approximately, $1,500,000.

"The deductions for depreciation of plant and equipment produce almost similar startling results. In 1912 there was charged for depreciation of plant and equipment, $3,018,423.13. In 1913, $3,375,267.52, or $6,391,690.65 in two years, the equivalent of more than 10 per cent. of the total plant and equipment investment.

"It has been repeatedly held, that in a matured telephone plant the depreciation fund should always represent 15 per cent. of the total amount properly chargeable to capital account, and that such sum should not be produced in one or two years, because such a procedure would lay unwarranted burden upon the ratepayers who were patrons of the utility during that time."

Mr. Winkler went on to point out that the New York Telephone Company owned all of the capital stock of the Empire City Subway Company, in whose conduits its wires were carried, and that the American Telephone & Telegraph Company owned all of the local company's stock, and observed:

"One can readily see how easy it has been to take all these vast sums of money from one pocket and put them in another, always taking care that none of it got back into the pockets of the people from whom it had been taken."

DIPHTHERIA ON WARSHIP.

Arkansas Is Put Under Quarantine with 800 Men on Board.

Because of the discovery of a case of diphtheria on board, the United States battleship Arkansas has been placed under quarantine at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. A score or more of the members of the crew of 800 men are troubled with sore throats. While it is thought that they are suffering from tonsilitis or laryngitis, the sick men are being carefully watched by Surgeon Grove of the ship.

The one case known to be diphtheria is that of T. A. Mulvihill, a bluejacket. He has been removed to the Naval Hospital in Flushing Avenue. Capt. Roy C. Smith, commander of the Arkansas, has ordered that all the men who had not received shore leave before the diphtheria case developed be kept aboard the ship until it has been positively determined whether the men are infected. No one was allowed to board the vessel yesterday.

The Arkansas returned here from Naples just before Christmas.

NECK BROKEN, LIVED LONG.

William H. Shemeley Suffered 25 Years from Fractured Vertebra.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. J., Jan. 26.—William H. Shemeley of Beverly was buried in St. Andrew's Cemetery, this place, to-day, after having suffered for twenty-five years from paralysis from a broken neck. When a small boy Shemeley fell from a tree in the yard of his home and landed on his head and neck. A physician said he would not live. However, every care and attention was given the sufferer, and for more than twenty years the boy was able only to look from his bedroom window.

His father, William Shemeley, was a school teacher, and while his son lay in bed year after year the father gave him a splendid education. His death occurred on last Friday night. Physicians succeeded in reducing the dislocation, but they were baffled in their efforts to mend the fractured vertebra.

OFF FOR EUROPE TO-DAY.

Some of the Passengers Sailing on Two Steamships.

Among the passengers booked to sail for Europe to-day are the following:

CINCINNATI (Naples)—Mr. and Mrs. William H. Blee, Mrs. J. P. Bartlett, Miss Bartlett, Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Barrows, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Babcock, Mrs. E. D. Crawford, Mrs. W. A. Durrie, Miss Mary Bartlett Dixon, Mrs. Alexander A. Eberson, Mr. and Mrs. Horace G. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Alexander M. Fox, Jr., Mrs. Blanche S. Frohman, Mrs. George Foote, J. S. Fassett, Miss Sarah Fosdick, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Gladwin, Mr. and Mrs. Anton G. Hodenpyl, Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Haris, Mr. and Mrs. Albert S. Harvey, Mrs. E. A. Jessup, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Kneeland, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Lippincott, Miss Lippincott, Mr. and Mrs. Frank K. Magee, Dr. and Mrs. A. G. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Parry, Dr. Heinrich Stern, Mrs. Francis Dana Winslow, Miss Winslow, and Dr. Zoepfell Quellenstein, the German Minister to Haiti.

NOORDAM (Rotterdam.)—Mrs. Daniel C. Clark, Adolf Fricke, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Goenendaal, Frederick Mahan, John T. Milliken, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Platt, Mr. and Mrs. H. Rynveld, and J. L. Walker.

Seal of the Manhattan Company Since 1799

Bank of the Manhattan Company

The Oldest State Bank in New York. The Largest Bank of its age in the United States

We want your account

Capital $2,050,000
Surplus $4,100,000

114 Years at 40 Wall Street

6,000 SOCIAL WORKERS.

Charities Directory Shows 3,700 Organizations.

There are nearly 3,700 charitable and religious organizations, one-half of them churches, according to the New York Charities Directory for 1914, which was issued yesterday. These organizations, every one of which is listed and described in the directory for 1914, include reputable organizations devoted to charitable objects in this city.

The directory also shows that there are now 6,000 persons interested in social work in New York, and that 150 organizations whose scope is national are also in this city. The oldest organization listed in the book is the Society of the New York Hospital founded in 1771. The 1914 issue is the twenty-third and comprises 900 pages.

Schmidt's Defense Opens.

The prosecution's case against Hans Schmidt, who is on trial in the Criminal Term of the Supreme Court for the murder of Anna Aumuller, was completed yesterday morning and the defense opened by reading into the records the testimony of Schmidt's mother and sister, who came here from Germany to be witnesses at the first trial. Terence J. McManus of Schmidt's counsel, announced that the defense would be insanity, as it was at the first trial. Each side will call two alienists.

Acknowledgment.

THE NEW YORK TIMES acknowledges receipt of $10 from "Mrs. Milton H.," to be given to the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor to help some one in need of food or coal.

The Store is opened daily at 9 A. M.

B. Altman & Co.

Extensive Reductions have been made in the prices of a number of choice single pieces of

Women's French Lingerie

in rarely beautiful designs, combining the finest materials with the most exquisite needlework. Included are Night Robes, Chemises, Combination Garments, Drawers, Petticoats and Princess Slips; also a collection of exclusive novelties in Breakfast Jackets of silk, chiffon, lace and embroidered crepe de Chine, all of which are of the most recherche description and are now marked at surprisingly large price concessions.

B. Altman & Co.

The Dressmaking & Tailoring Department

Women's Tailor-made Suits and Dancing Frocks

made to order at the special price of $67.00

(Models for Dancing Frocks shown on Seventh Floor.)

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

J. M. Gidding & Co.

564-66-68 FIFTH AVENUE — 46th & 47th STS.

Final Clean-up of Suits

Beautiful fur-trimmed effects—

Suits that were $75 to $125— at $35

Suits that were $125 to $195— at $65

Final Clean-up of Wraps

Including most luxurious fur-trimmed styles—

Wraps that were $65 to $95— at $35

Wraps that were $150 to $225— at $75

Charge purchases will be billed March 1st.

Comfort in Your Office—You Can Get It!

YOU CAN get Elevator Service that's quick, silent, systematic. High grade (white) operators. No tips. No delays. Courtesy.

You *can* get Janitor Service that features cleanliness. No hold-ups. No unnecessary talk.

You *can* get plenty of sunlight.

You *can* get sufficient heat in Winter and plenty of fresh air at all times.

You *can* get a Landlord that will treat fairly with you on all things always.

You *can* get Comfort.

If this is what you want we suggest your looking at space in the

CUYLER BUILDING
116-120 West 32nd Street, N. Y.
Space ranging from 476 to 10,200 net usable square feet on a floor.

PULLMAN BUILDING
17 Madison Avenue, N. Y.
Offices from 154 to 1676 net usable square feet on a floor. Unusually attractive, small building with permanent side light overlooking Dr. Parkhurst's Church on Madison Square.

BURRELL BUILDING
171 Madison Avenue, N. E. Corner 33rd St.
An office building of the highest class. Opened January 1st, 1914. 276 to 3800 net usable square feet on a floor.

Loton H. Slawson Company,
17 Madison Ave., N. Y. Telephone 8680 Mad. Square

GIMBELS

THREE "DAYS OF ACQUAINTANCE"
Preceding the Fourth GIMBEL
February Sale Of FURNITURE
Are Announced for
Thursday, Friday and Saturday Of This Week
(The Sale Opens on Monday, February Second)

YOU are invited to use these three days before the opening of the Sale in becoming acquainted, quietly and comfortably, with the Furniture which we shall have all ready for you to see, in an arrangement remarkable for its beauty and ease in choosing.

It is a Furniture City—brilliantly lighted, with wide streets and avenues that give nearly TWO MILES of frontage for the convenient study of the beautiful Furniture, which includes all our own stock, with many specially bought lots.

So, with this great collection of over half a million dollars' worth at substantial price-reductions, as the price-tickets on every piece show, we have come more nearly than ever to our ideal of what a satisfactory Furniture Sale should contain—

The Furniture People Want

Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Floors

LOOKING AHEAD!

WE see "Inventory" but five days away and an urgent necessity for a very quick Clearaway.

YOU must be prepared for considerable cold weather yet—then the early Spring days, when a light Overcoat will be required.

BOTH of us will therefore accomplish our object in this

Very Opportune Sale of
Men's Suits and Overcoats

In order to effect an absolute disposal, we have cut deeply into profits, and far-sighted men, who make a practice of *looking ahead*, will turn small sums of money into large clothing value.

Men's High-Grade Suits at $21.50 That Were $35 and $38

Straight, from the regular stock of GIMBELS fine clothing—made according to our own specifications by the best wholesale tailors in America—comes this worthy assemblage of high-grade Suits.

Staple plain blues and blacks as well as other solid colors and mixtures—the range of sizes is broken, of course, but you will be able to choose a very fine Suit, whether your chest measurement is 33 or 44.

Men's Silk-Lined Overcoats, $25 That Were $35 and $45

Most of the Overcoats in this group are fully silk-lined, fine choice of many and varied styles from our regular stock.

Men's Montagnac Overcoats and Ulsters, $65 That Were $95 and $100

Beyond the shadow of a doubt—the finest Overcoats ever shown ready-to-wear. Magnificently tailored, lined with luxurious silk, and finished as only the finest tailors in the land know how to finish $95 and $100 garments.

Men's Raincoats, $9.50, That Were $15, $18 and $20

We forgot to mention rainy days in our forecast of your near future—these Coats are a reminder and a protection at the same time. Most of them are from England. Very smart styles, amply protective, miscellaneous sizes and insignificant in price, but very significant in value.

Men's Trousers, in Many Fabrics, at $3.50 That Were $5 and $6.50

An additional 200 pairs taken from our stock. Fine company for odd coats or cutaway coats and vests.

Fourth Floor.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

TAXPAYERS MISLED ON INCOME CLAIMS

Exemptions Obtainable Up to March 1, Except on Income from Which Tax Has Been Withheld.

THE COLLECTOR BESIEGED

Throngs Flock to Anderson's Office Thinking They Must File Claims Before Thursday.

The office of Charles W. Anderson, Internal Revenue Collector for the district that includes the lower part of Manhattan Island, was overrun yesterday by persons who had been misled into the belief that if they did not file their claims for exemptions and deductions on account of the income tax by next Thursday they would lose the opportunity to do so.

This idea was based on statements which had been published that this was required by the law. The extracts quoted, though, applied only to offsetting the exemptions and deductions against those parts of income on which the tax had been withheld at the source.

In all other cases they are to be claimed in the returns to be filed on March 1. Even in the case of persons from parts of whose incomes the tax has been withheld, it is hard to conceive of an instance where failure to claim the exemptions would have any effect whatever on their taxes this year.

Many a taxpayer has an idea that in not claiming exemption against a part of his income from which the tax has been withheld he is losing some of the exemptions to which he is entitled. This is not the way it works. The general deductions for losses in business, depreciation, interest on mortgages, and matters of that sort are in the end subtracted from his entire gross income, leaving the net income, from which, as a whole, the specific exemption of $2,500, or, if married, $3,333.33, is subtracted. This leaves the taxable income, on which the tax is levied.

Either the deductions or the specific exemption, therefore, may be claimed against any part of his income, whether witheld at the source or not. It is only in cases where the taxpayer wants to apply some part or all of these deductions and exemptions to the particular part of his income on which the tax has been withheld that there is any necessity for making the claim thirty days before March 1. They can equally well be claimed against that part of his income on which the tax has not been withheld at the source.

The law for collection at the source did not take effect last year until Nov. 1 and, with the exception of bond interest no withholding was required unless the salary, rent, and items of that kind amounted to $3,000 or more for the two months of November and December alone. Taking salaries as an example, nothing was required to be withheld unless the salary amounted to $3,000 for the two months, equivalent to an anual salary of $18,000. Nothing was withheld, therefore, from the salaries of the great mass of employes and the same principle and the same result obtained in the case of landlords and others, except bondholders.

The tax is to be paid this year on salaries for the ten months of 1913, beginning with March 1, and if a man has an income of $18,000 a year, no tax has been withheld on the $12,000 received between March 1 and Nov. 1. He can, therefore, set off the deductions and exemptions against this $12,000 just as well as he could against the $3,000 on which the tax was withheld. With an income of this size it is hardly possible that these deductions and exemptions would be greater than would be the tax on the amount received between March 1 and Nov. 1, and would, therefore, have to be applied as well to offset the tax withheld on the two months' income.

Only in a case where the amount withheld was greater than the tax for which he was actually liable for the entire ten months would it be necessary to make a claim by next Thursday in order to get back the 1 per cent. withheld.

The situation is quite similar in the case of the 1 per cent. withheld from the bondholder in paying his coupons due in November and December. Nearly all corporations have agreed to pay the tax on this interest in the holder's stead, so that while it has been withheld from individuals who did not claim exemption in respect to this particular part of their incomes, the holders were reimbursed by the corporations and received 100 per cent. of their interest. The interest from United States, State, or municipal bonds is not taxable under the income tax law, so that nothing was withheld in paying interest on them.

Except in the very few cases in which the bonds of a corporation contained no agreement to pay the tax in the holder's stead, the chief effect of rushing in now with a claim for exemption in cases where it was not claimed at the time of collecting the coupons would be to relieve the corporations of the obligation to pay the tax. It would also work to the detriment of the bondholder, because if he relieved the corporation to this extent he would at the same time cut down the aggregate amount of the exemptions that he would be entitled to apply to other income, which nobody had agreed to pay for him.

Furthermore, the bondholder is obligated to include in his income, which, after all deductions, is subject to the tax, the interest on bonds that he received in the eight months from March 1 to Nov. 1, and, as in the case of salaries, his deductions and exemptions would not be likely to offset his whole taxable income, including that on which the tax had been withheld.

'BUTCH' FOR 'HALL OF FAME.'

Millionaire for a Day Going Feb. 3 to Offer Statue to Congress.

Special to The New York Times.

WILKES-BARRE, Jan. 26.—John Jay McDevitt, otherwise "Butch" McDevitt, who gained some notoriety by making a $2,500 twenty-four-hour splurge along Broadway and gained the title of a millionaire for a day, is going to be a millionaire for another day. "Butch" is going to Washington on Feb. 3 to present to Congress a statue of himself. If it is accepted his fellow-citizens will have "Butch" perpetrated—that is to say, perpetuated—in heroic mold, hand in pocket and looking, in "Butch's" opinion, much like Henry Clay.

The trip to the National capital will be in a special train. The modest traveler will leave his hotel here escorted by a band of fifty pieces. Four real soldiers, under pay, will guard the soon-to-be-historic statue. When the "Butch" special steams under the roof of the Union Station in Washington, the Marine Band will be on hand to play "Hail to the Chief!" and lead the Pennsylvania Coal Oil Johnny to some high-priced hotel. The statue will be under guard and protected from the onslaughts of souvenir-hunters. A committee of his friends will call upon Champ Clark and present a letter from McDevitt, asking that the statue be accepted. The donor has faint hope that Congress may let him appear and tell the story of his life.

Probably to anticipate this request being granted, "Butch" has made public a condensed history of himself and his family. Perhaps some of the other members of the McDevitt family may get angry and have the work suppressed. "Butch," while frankly confessing to having slept in jails and to having become acquainted with the underworld, deplores the fact that other members of his family ever qualified to enter society. He apologizes because his brothers have to work for a living. "Butch" never did much work. He says he got the $3,500 on which he saw New York in a day for getting off the Democratic ticket, upon which he had forced himself as candidate for County Treasurer. The $3,000 on which he will make his Washington trip, he says, was given him by a publisher in exchange for a voluminous history of his crowded life.

REVEALS BOMB PLOTS.

Accomplice Tells of 130 Outrages at Gangster's Trial.

Secrets of the band of bomb throwers, horse poisoners, blackmailers, and counterfeiters, to whose activity has been traced nearly every one of the 130 bomb outrages reported in this city in the first ten months of last year, were bared yesterday before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions, where Angelo Sylavestro was on trial for planting a bomb in an East Houston Street tenement on Aug. 31. Sylavestro is one of nineteen men arrested by Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty last October.

The particular job for which Sylavestro is now on trial—there are other indictments against him—is an attempt to set off a bomb in the hallway on the fourth floor of 170 East Houston Street, in front of the rooms occupied by Carmello Calverone. It appears that this particular bomb was set to sooth the feelings of a jilted youth, whose loved one lived there. The instigator of the plot is now a fugitive from justice. The plot failed, for a young woman threw a bucket of water on the bomb and the fuse was extinguished.

According to "Smithy," Sylavestro and Rocco Ticelli, whom his friends call "Zump," collaborated with him in setting the bomb. They got two sticks of dynamite, some fuse, and some light twine and made the bomb ready to touch off.

"Did you ever use electricity in your bombs?" asked Judge Rosalsky, to whom two bombs were sent in 1912.

"No," "Smithy" replied. "We used fuses. The fuses burned too rapidly, we found, so we cut them off short and spliced to them a short piece of twine. The twine would burn slowly, giving us plenty of time to get away from the place. We always had a 'watchman' to see that the coast was clear and give us the signal."

CUT CARDS FOR MURDER.

Three Gangster Witnesses Indicted for Perjury.

In the arraignment of three Italians before Judge Fawcett in the County court, Brooklyn, yesterday on indictments charging them with perjury for contradicting in the police courts a story that they told District Attorney Cropsey about the murder of Dominick Giamanca on Christmas morning in Columbia Street, that borough, it was learned that the murderer was selected to do the shooting by cutting a deck of cards.

The gangster selected to do the shooting put out the one light in the room by smashing the chandelier with a chair. In the darkness he fired at the corner of the room where Giamanca and the others stood. After the shooting the gangsters fled from the building and Giamanca was found shot in the abdomen. He lingered in the hospital for several days and died.

WILL CONFER OVER TIMES SQUARE PLANS

Estimate Board Committee and Commissioners Discuss Vital Questions To-morrow.

DESIRE IS FOR HARMONY

Cost Will Be the Great Factor in Deciding on the Grand Central Connection.

The Public Service Commission expects to hold a conference to-morrow with the Transit Committee of the Board of Estimate, made up of President McAneny and Borough Presidents Mathewson and Pounds, at which the two questions affecting Forty-second Street and the new subways will be taken up and probably decided practically. In the matter of the connection between the new and old subways at the Grand Central Station the direct concurrence of the Board of Estimate is necessary, as it was understood that the commission, if it wished to take the diagonal route under the hospital site and the Grand Union Hotel, would consult with the board as to the cost. As far as Times Square is concerned, the entire matter is in the hands of the commission, and it will consult with the representatives of the Board of Estimate merely in order to insure harmonious action.

A careful comparison has been made of the probable cost of each of the possible connections between the Park Avenue and the Lexington Avenue subways. While engineering opinion represented by the Interborough and the New York Central officials and Alfred Craven, chief engineer of the commission, is strongly in favor of the proposed diagonal line and the property owners of the neighborhood have expressed through the Forty-second Street Association their preference for this plan, the Board of Estimate certainly will not agree to it if it seems to imply too great an outlay. The problem, in fact, turns almost entirely on the price the city must pay for the necessary easements, and it is unlikely that either the Commissioners or the members of the Board of Estimate will vote for this arrangement if it will cost more than $500,000 in excess of the Fortieth Street line.

In the case of Times Square the Broadway and Times Square Associations, which first asked the commission to amend its plans for a local station running south from Forty-second Street, providing instead an express station running north and to convert the proposed express station from Forty-seventh to Forty-ninth Street into a local station, have since found that they have the support of a great body of public opinion. Not only have such property owners as the Astor and Goelet estates assisted in the fight to get the plans modified, but representative bodies in Queens and in Brooklyn have realized that the lay-out of the subways in Times Square is not purely a local question, but a matter which affects the entire city.

As the commission pointed out in the reply made last week before the Brooklyn Transit Conference to the allegation that Brooklyn had been neglected, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit's Broadway line is being constructed primarily for the accommodation of Brooklyn folk who wish to reach the great amusement, hotel, and shopping district of Manhattan. So the Transit Conference, as representing Brooklyn, adopted a strong resolution in favor of a Times Square expressestation, even if it involved a certain delay for the drafting of new plans.

Local opinion on the subject has been guided by the fact that the streets to the north of Forty-second Street are much congested by the great crowds which are drawn there by the theatres and hotels. In the last few months, moreover, Forty-fifth Street, the first uninterrupted crosstown street north of Forty-second Street, has been developing unexpectedly as a business thoroughfare, and already it is evident that there can be no comparison between the number of Subway passengers it will attract and those who will be attracted to the narrow strip between Broadway and Bryant Park between Forty-second and Fortieth Streets.

So great are the crowds which find their business or their pleasure north of Forty-second Street that it even has been suggested that it would be better to have a local station running north from Forty-second Street than a station running south. It is believed, however, that the Public Service Commission will accept the views in favor of the Times Square express station from Forty-second to Forty-fourth Street, which Chairman McCall and Commissioner Williams said publicly before the Brooklyn Transit Conference they favored. It is believed also that from the suggestions submitted by Henry G. Opdycke and George A. Harwood Mr. Craven will be able to work out a thoroughly satisfactory plan.

OPPOSES MOVING PICTURES.

Mr. Stein Criticizes Work with Mentally Defective Pupils.

A public conference on the subject of mentally defective children in the public schools was held in the meeting room of the Board of Education yesterday afternoon by the special committee of the board appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Stein of the Board of Education advised the conference not to be misled by hysteria and not to adopt any changes unless fully satisfied that they were for the betterment of the system. He said that he did not approve some of the things that were done. One of these was the use of moving pictures with one reel showing the downward cause of the mentally defective child, who was not under proper guidance, and no reel depicting his upward course when in the hands of the reformers.

Schiff Plans to Aid Unemployed.

Jacob H. Schiff has invited a number of his friends to dine with him one evening this week, and at the dinner and afterward the discussion will turn on the problem of the unemployed. Mayor Mitchel is among those invited.

LITTAUERS INDICTED; A TIARA SMUGGLED

Ex-Congressman Bought It in Venice for $5,800 During Last July.

MALONE AS INVESTIGATOR

Expected That the Glove Manufacturers Will Plead in a Day or Two.

Ex-Congressman Lucius N. Littauer and his brother, William Littauer, it was learned yesterday, have been indicted by the Federal Grand Jury for smuggling. The indictment is sealed and all particulars were refused yesterday at the office of the Federal District Attorney. It is known, however, that the charge concerns a diamond and pearl tiara, which was brought into this country by the ex-Congressman when he returned from Europe on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie on July 1 last.

He had purchased the tiara in Venice for Mrs. William Littauer and had given 30,500 lire, or about $5,800, for it, and he failed to declare it. The fact that Lucius Littauer had brought back to this country jewels of value first began to be whispered at the end of last year, and there were stories that the new Collector of the Port, Dudley Field Malone, had begun a personal investigation. These rumors have resulted in the two indictments. It is expected that the Littauers will present themselves before the Federal Court to plead to the indictments in the next day or two.

The Littauers are known as two of the principal glove manufacturers of the country, and their firm, Littauer Brothers of Gloversville, N. Y., controls a large part of the output of gloves in this country. Lucius N. Littauer has also played a prominent part in local politics, having been in Congress for ten years from 1897 to 1907, and having been recognized as the political adviser of Govs. Roosevelt and Odell.

He was moreover mixed up in the glove scandal of 1905, which came to light through the bankruptcy of Edmond R. Lyon. Littauer Brothers were one of the chief creditors and objected to Lyon receiving his discharge on the ground that he had not kept proper books or had concealed the accounts he had. Lyon then took the stand and began to talk about the contracts he had with the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army for the supply of buckskin gauntlets, muskrat gloves and caps. Asked what that had to do with Littauer Brothers he replied that the firm had been in with him on the muskrat gauntlet and cap contracts. Moreover, he said that on one special job Littauer Brothers had not only supplied the goods, but had named no stated price, but had an arrangement for the division of the profits.

The Judge Advocate General found that the profit which was made on the particular contract, in which Mr. Littauer had more than this interest, was moderate, $5,500 on $50,000 worth of work, and Mr. Littauer himself contended that this lapse, if there was one, had been purely technical and involved no wrongdoing.

AUTO VICTIM VANISHES.

Motorists Drive Off with Him, Promising to Take Him to Hospital.

Joseph Socol, 40 years old, a Pole living at Mineola Park, L. I., has vanished, according to his friends, since he was lifted into an automobile which had struck him and badly injured him on Sunday evening when he was walking in the Jericho Turnpike near Mineola. Mrs. Socol has appealed to the authorities of Nassau and Queens Counties to make a search.

Mrs. Socol said last night that she believed that the two men in the automobile, thinking her husband to be dead or dying, had hidden him somewhere instead of taking him to a hospital as they promised to do.

"If I could only get strong"

If you have been ill and can't get your strength back, you should try Wincarnis.

It is composed of pure wine, extract of beef and extract of malt—just what your weakened, run-down system needs to build it up to health and strength.

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The Wine of Life

Price, large bottle, $1.75; smaller size, $1.00.

Directions: small wineglassful (equivalent to three tablespoonsful) three times a day.

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Forming one of the most important Collections ever offered at public sale in this country.

The Unrestricted Public Sale will take place

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This is the only time in the year when the regular goods of the Grande Maison de Blanc may be had at reduced prices.

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Vernon Castle

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F. G. Smith, Bradbury Piano Warerooms, 60 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Pease Piano Company, 34 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
W. I. Fancher, Jr., 738 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.
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The only "average" thing about them is their price.

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Fifth Ave. and 35th St.
Largest Specialty Rug House in America

WILSON HAD CALLERS WAIT.

Espied Two Children in Crowd and Visited with Them.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President Wilson suspended business in the executive offices to-day to greet the two little children of Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Brockhurst of Jersey City. Senators and Congressmen were waiting, delegations were crowded in the corridors, and secretaries were hustling when the President saw two golden-haired children arriving. He beckoned, and they came forward—Edmund, 4, and Anna May, 2.

The boy was friendly at the outset, but the little girl somewhat reserved. The President's cordiality broke her shyness, however. As they left the offices the children paused at the door and waved their hands. The President waved his as long as they did, notwithstanding that callers were waiting.

HEARINGS ON MAIL FRAUDS.

Untermyer to Testify on Owen Bill Before Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Public hearings on the Owen bill to prohibit the use of the mails and telegraph and telephone lines for fraudulent transactions on stock exchanges, will open on Feb. 4 before the Senate Banking Committee.

Samuel Untermyer will be the first witness. Edward P. Lyon, attorney for the New York Bank Note Company and grain exchanges in Chicago and Milwaukee, will also be heard.

If such legislation is pressed, it was said to-day, it would not be as an administration measure. Rural credit legislation, however, will be pressed as such a measure, and a hearing on the subject will follow.

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TRADE COMMISSION 'TO SMELL AROUND'

Wilson's Homely Phrase for Pursuit of "Anti-Trust Rat" by Proposed Board.

PUBLICITY AND ADVICE

These, with No Positive Powers, to be Its Functions—Will Assist Attorney General and Courts.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—To Senators, Representatives, and others interested in obtaining President Wilson's views as to the exact purposes he had in mind for the proposed Interstate Trade Commission, the President has explained that the commission is not to be an administrative body, but, as he explained it, a publicity and information body, so far as it may act independently. For the rest, it was pointed out, the commission is to serve as an adviser to the Department of Justice and the courts.

President Wilson has shown surprise over the suggestions that there was considerable confusion as to just what the functions of the commission would be, and as to whether there would be a conflict between its duties and those of other branches of the Government. To his way of thinking, there is no such conflict possible from the terms of the Trade Commission measure as drawn. This is clear, according to Mr. Wilson's view, because the commission will not have the right to act in the field of any other constituted authority. He has maintained that it will not supplant anything, but merely will supplement and assist. This, the President has said, ought to be sufficiently clear from a reading of the bill.

In pointing out the difference between the procedure of the Trade Commission and the procedure of the Department of Justice, in an effort to discover whether the anti-trust law had been violated by a corporation, the President has explained that if the Department of Justice thinks that it "smells a rat" it starts to look for the rat, while the commission, as it was expressed by one of those who had talked with the President on the subject, "will be smelling around all the time." Continuing this figurative explanation, the President has indicated that his idea is that the Trade Commission, when it thinks it is on the trail of a rat, will call the attention of the Department of Justice to the possible existence of that trail.

Constant Tab on Business.

This means that the difference between the course of the department and the course of the commission will be that the commission's investigations will be going on all the time, to disclose the general business situation and the relations of competition or monopoly in the various branches of the business of the country. It will be the duty of the commission, if it shall discover circumstances which show monopoly, to call the attention of the Department of Justice to the discovery. The information is to be at the disposal of all the branches of the Government, but it is charged with the duty of calling the attention of the Department of Justice to anything that in the commission's opinion should receive special consideration by that department.

The President has indicated also that the findings of the Trade Commission are not to be binding on anybody. The Attorney General, it was explained, could agree or disagree with whatever the commission reported. As to whether a corporation would or would not know that it had violated the Federal law until the Attorney General had said so, the President pointed out to visitors curious on this point that the bill in its present form provided that the Attorney General and not the Interstate Trade Commission was to determine whether there had been a violation.

The commission, however, would act in behalf of the courts. For example, it was said, when a judgment had been obtained and a decree was being formulated by the court, the court could refer the formulation to the commission for advice. But, after the commission had drawn a decree, the court would be privileged to amend it or refuse to accept it. The commission is to be an ancillary or, to quote the President's apt phrase, a handmaid.

So far as the matter of the commission's functions with regard to publicity is concerned, the President has not given much attention to that phase of the subject. His opinion is that this is a question to be considered by men of practical experience. It can be said that the President is anxious to have the commission avoid being unfair to any corporation by giving publicity to its legitimate methods of business if the corporation's rivals would be able to take advantage of that knowledge. He realizes that a delicate point is involved in this connection, but his general idea is that there should be entire publicity by the commission with regard to matters which concern the public, particularly the investing public.

Must Observe Public Opinion.

Under the corporation tax law, which has been superseded by the new income tax law, information furnished to the Treasury Department by corporations has not been at the disposal of the public, and minority holders of stock not listed on the Stock Exchange are said to have found it impossible to get information from the Treasury Department about corporations in which they were interested. In connection with this Treasury practice, the President has been asked whether it was his idea that the proposed Interstate Trade Commission should give information to stockholders in corporations. Those who have inquired, however, have ascertained that the President had not taken up details of that character.

The impression was gained from what he had said that it was intended that the commission should formulate its own rules, with due regard to public opinion. He had admitted that under the proposed law the commission would be at liberty to make public what it pleased, but that it was to be supposed that the commission would not depend entirely on its own judgment, but would be influenced by the whole atmosphere of public opinion, that is, by what the thought of the country demanded should be made known.

Although there is a striking similarity between the language of the Trade Commission bill regarding publicity of corporation records and the language of the corporation tax law, the President regards the Trade Commission as a different sort of instrumentality. It is not, in his opinion, solely for the benefit of individuals. He regards it as an independent organization, like the Interstate Commerce Commission, that can be resorted to by business men and individuals, but with the discretion to determine what shall be done when application to it is made.

One of the things the President has been asked with reference to his legislative trust programme is whether subsidiary corporations organized in compliance with some particular local law and becoming, in effect, holding companies, although not of a monopolistic character, are to be prohibited. The President's answer to this has been that the proposed legislation is not intended to bar anything that is not in nature and spirit a monopoly. That was the whole idea of the legislation, he said.

To a question as to whether the proposed legislation would tend to foster large combinations of industry for the purpose of efficiency and economy, he has answered that it would not tend to foster anything. What it would tend to do, he said, would be to let things grow naturally and legitimately.

WILSON MAY SPEAK HERE.

Invited for Stanton Centennial—Chicago Club Wants Him, Too.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—President Wilson is seriously considering an invitation to speak before the Union League Club of Chicago on Washington's birthday.

Senator Pomerene invited the President to-day to dine in New York soon with the alumni of Kenyon College, on the occasion of the centennial anniversary of the birth of Edwin M. Stanton.

The International Association of Rotary Clubs has asked the President to go to Houston, Texas, for their convention on June 22.

The President declined an invitation to speak before the Newark (N. J.) Board of Trade on Jan. 29, but accepted an invitation by the Gridiron Club to attend their dinner here on Feb. 14.

SIEGEL BANK WOULD PAY 25 TO 30% NOW

Proposal Is Ready to Submit to Depositors and Another to Mercantile Creditors.

LANDLORDS MAY OBJECT

Stores to be Reorganized and Their Stock Offered as Security for Notes Covering Balances.

Counsel for the many interests involved in the enterprises of Henry Siegel and Frank E. Vogel held conferences yesterday and last night, as a result of which, it was said, all parties were about to come to an agreement by which the Siegel stores in this city would be reorganized.

Mr. Siegel and his partner are ready to submit a proposal to their private bank depositors and their mercantile and commercial bank creditors, and these are understood to be willing to consider the terms. It remains for the landlords who are interested in the buildings occupied by the Simpson-Crawford Company and the Fourteenth Street Store to show an inclination to receive Siegel and Vogel's proposal.

The details of the plans of settlement could not be obtained from counsel for any one of the interests, but it is known that the largest cash payment is to be made to the 15,000 depositors who placed $2,500,000 in the private banking firm of Henry Siegel & Co., which loaned most of the money to the Siegel Stores.

As nearly as could be learned, the depositors are to receive, if the plan of settlement is accepted, a first cash payment of 25 or 30 per cent. For the balance they will receive notes, maturing at the end of two years and bearing about 5 per cent. interest. The collateral for these notes will be stock in the new corporation which is to take over the Siegel Stores when they are reorganized. Henry Siegel himself will probably remain at the head of the mercantile institutions.

The plan also contemplates the purchase by Siegel of all the assets of the banking institution of Henry Siegel & Co., including the fixtures and the claims of the bank against the Siegel Stores. An offer of 35 per cent. in cash and a balance payable on notes secured by stock in the new corporation may be submitted to Henry Melville, receiver of the private bank. He in turn would submit the proposition to the depositors, who have organized several committees, represented by different counsel. If the proposition meets with opposition, it would become a matter for the courts to decide.

The creditors of the Fourteenth Street Store will receive ultimately 40 or 45 per cent., of which about 20 per cent. will be paid down and the balance made payable on notes, maturing at the end of two or three years and drawing perhaps 6 per cent. To the creditors of the Simpson Crawford Company will be offered the ultimate payment of 35 or 40 per cent., of which 20 per cent. will be paid down and the balance secured by notes. All notes are to be secured by stock in the reorganized corporation controlling the Siegel Stores.

All the terms of the settlement will be completed probably to-day or to-morrow, when the proposal may be submitted to the legal representatives of the various interests.

The legislative Banking Committee, headed by Senator Henry W. Pelleck, which has obtained the testimony of prominent bank officials on new laws regulating private banks in particular postponed the hearing which was to have been held yesterday morning in the Aldermanic Chamber at the City Hall. The hearing was set for Thursday morning at 10:30 o'clock at the same place.

Henry Siegel and his partner, Frank E. Vogel, probably will not be called then, because Senator Pollock believes that their testimony taken last week before Special Master George C. Holt may be incorporated in the record of the Senate Banking Committee, unless the committee finds their testimony lacking certain information it desires. It is understood, however, that the Senate committee regards the admission of both Siegel and Vogel that they regarded the money deposited in their bank as their "private money" as sufficient argument for recommending the supervision of private banks by the State Superintendent of Banks.

At the hearing on Thursday the committee expects to obtain the opinions on private banks of Thomas W. Lamont or W. H. Porter, representing J. P. Morgan & Co., and Ellis Gimbel, representing the private bank of Gimbel Brothers.

A tentative draft of the new banking regulations to be proposed as a substitute for one section of the general banking laws is being made by Senator Pollock and Daniel P. Hays, who is counsel for the committee. It will be ready for introduction probably within two weeks.

The new regulations provide exemption from State supervision for private banks, as follows: In cities of the first class, all private banks having a capital of not less than $200,000, paying interest on balances of not less than $2,000 and receiving deposits of not less than $500; in cities of the second class, all private banks having a capital of not less than $100,000, and in cities and towns of the third class, all private banks having a capital of not less than $50,000. Each will be required to have a reserve of 20 per cent., of which 25 per cent. must be kept in a savings bank.

SORTING OUT JOBSEEKERS.

Senator Works Suggests Federal Commission to Do the Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Federal appointments were the subject of a speech in the Senate to-day by Senator Works of California on his bill to provide for a commission appointed by the President to receive and pass upon all applications and recommendations for appointment to Federal offices. The measure would forbid members of Congress to recommend applicants or aid in obtaining positions.

Senator Works explained that his bill was intended to relieve the President and members of Congress from the burden of recommending and appointing thousands of officers throughout the country, to bring about the appointment of more competent men and women, and to relieve the public service from the "odium of the present pernicious system of patronage."

In 1910, the Senator said, Government employes, exclusive of those under civil service and the army and navy, numbered 148,714, of whom 10,889 are appointed by the President. These appointments, he said, had steadily risen since, the number of Postmasters to be appointed by the President having been increased by 453.

President Wilson, he said, had felt the necessity of some such help as this bill would afford, but his effort to transfer the making of appointments to his heads of departments had proved a failure.

Strikers Eligible for Pensions.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Jan. 26.—At a meeting of the Delaware & Hudson Railroad employes held in this city last evening, to consider the details of the strike settlement, the announcement was made that the recent strike would not affect claims for pensions. Formerly the applicant was required to answer whether he had ever participated in a strike. Under agreement this question has been struck out of the form of application.

SAY HIGHER RATES FAVOR OIL TRUST

Standard Would Gain by Roads' Proposed Advances, Independents Tell Commerce Board.

FEAR LOSS OF BUSINESS

Burden of Increased Rates on Them, as Trust Handles Product Cheaper, Says F. W. Boltz.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Independent oil refiners of the territory east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio told the Interstate Commerce Commission to-day that they would virtually be driven out of business if the general 5 per cent. freight rate increase demanded by the railroads was granted, and that the increase would directly benefit the Standard Oil Company at the expense of the independents.

The first day of the commission's hearings was devoted to shippers of petroleum. F. W. Boltz of Cleveland, traffic manager of the National Petroleum Association, composed of about forty independents, presented long tables of comparative rates under the present and proposed tariffs, contending that they showed discrimination against several cities where independent refineries were located. Mr. Boltz said he did not charge that they were framed for the benefit of the Standard Oil Company, but that was the effect in many instances.

The railroads, he said, had made no attempt to put through a horizontal increase of 5 per cent.—the degree of advance for which they are applying—but that the tariffs they were asking the commission to approve contained increases varying from 2 per cent. to 19 per cent.

Mr. Boltz said that the new rates proposed by the Baltimore & Ohio would put Bruin, Penn., at a great disadvantage in competing with shipments from Oil City and Franklin, which he described as Standard Oil points.

He said he did not charge that a deliberate effort had been made by the carriers to favor Standard Oil interests.

"I am merely trying to show," he explained, "that a horizontal five per cent. increase has not been made, and that certain of the proposed rates which show variations from that increase have the effect of discriminating against certain points. Some of these points are those where independents have refineries."

As to the Bruin situation, O. E. Butterfield of the New York Central legal staff, told Examiner Gerry that there appeared to be an "inadvertence" which he hoped to be able to explain later.

Mr. Boltz contended that so far as the oil interests were concerned, no increase in rates should be made. He said that the Standard Oil Company fixed the market price of refinery products, and since that company enjoyed cheaper methods of handling oil from the wells, the independent refineries must bear any increase in rates.

Two independent refiners, R. C. Pew of Toledo and T. W. Westgate of Titusville, and L. W. Gotwels, representing a Philadelphia refining company, joined Mr. Boltz in maintaining that the proposed increase would more than wipe out the narrow margin of profit in export oil trade. They testified that the Standard Oil Company enjoyed advantages from its pipe lines and other sources which enabled it to control the market absolutely, and that the price of crude oil from the Pennsylvania fields to independents had risen from $1.30 to $2.77 a barrel in the last twenty months with no proportionate advance in sales prices.

George S. Patterson, general counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, made a statement for all the railroads interested, saying they expected to present supplementary evidence in support of the advance as the hearing proceeded. That brought out a protest from C. D. Chamberlain of Cleveland, attorney for the National Petroleum Association, who contended that the shippers had been given to understand that the railroads had closed their case.

Counsel for the railroads called attention to evidence given at previous hearings, showing that the basis of the schedule was the New York-Chicago rate, increased 5 per cent., and intermediate rates figured from that.

To-morrow the ice shippers of the Eastern territory will be heard. Other industries will occupy the commission's time day by day for many weeks.

Chinese Gift to Wilson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Francis Carl, Commissioner of Customs at Hankow, China, brought President Wilson to-day an autographed picture of Li Yuan Hung, Vice President of China. The latter sent his thanks for the early recognition by the United States of the Chinese republic.

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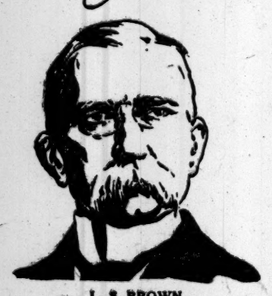

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PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

Adolph S. Ochs, Pres't. B. C. Franck, Sec'y. Address all communications

THE NEW YORK TIMES.
TELEPHONE 1000 BRYANT.

Publication Office.....Times Square
Times Annex...43d St., west of Broadway
Downtown.....15 Beekman Street
Wall Street.....2 Rector Street
Harlem.....263 West 125th Street
Bronx.....149th St. and Bergen Av.
Brooklyn.....304 Washington Street
Staten Island....Ferry House, St. George
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Entered as second-class mail matter.

NEW YORK, TUESDAY, JAN. 27, 1914.

HODGE-PODGE RATE REGULATION.

The Interstate Commerce Commission began yesterday a six weeks' hearing of protests against advances of specific commodity freight rates under the railways' request for a general living wage. When the railways propose to advance commodity rates they are advised to make a general advance which will not disturb the relation of rates. That happens to be the answer made to the express companies by the Commission on the same day that it begins a not altogether consistent policy with reference to the railways' 5 per cent. advance all around. To the express companies the Commission says it is "unwilling to consider the reasonableness of individual rates on particular commodities until after it is found how the general reduction in express rates is going to affect the express companies." Can it be that the Commission does not care how the railways are affected by a rate schedule declared to be too low which they wish to raise ratably?

Also of concurrent interest is the elaborate address by Commissioner PROUTY declaring that experience has led him to alter his opinions about rates. Consistency is the vice of small minds, and nobody would deny that the Commissioner has had experience enough to change his mind without reproach. He used to favor elasticity of rates, he says, but now he thinks that stability of rates is better for both railways and shippers. He says that within ten days there were 15,000 advances and 29,000 reductions of freight rates, and 60,000 advances and 86,000 reductions of passenger rates. In express tariffs there were 4,000 advances and 32,000 reductions. It seems that the Commission is rather bewildered by its job, and has the feeling of the passengers on a steamship who want the Captain to hold the boat still. Now Mr. PROUTY admits that there must be seasonal rates, and emergency rates, and various other changes of a compulsory sort, but the great mass of rates should be of the same permanency as the laws which have made rates laws. He was not disposed then and there to argue whether it would be a physical possibility for the Commission to make all the rates, but he was sure that the railways ought not to make them. There is no hope until the Commission makes all rates and classifications and generally takes charge of the railways in all respects except—it may be imagined—guaranteeing the balance between their incomes and expenditures.

As much might be guessed by the Commission undertaking hearings on a schedule already fixed until March, and beyond. The indispensable Mr. BRANDEIS has responded to an invitation from Mayor-elect CURLEY to straighten out Boston's affairs, "that "he is so engrossed with his work for "the Interstate Commerce Commission "that he will be unable to take on "other work until November." Nobody could expect the Commission to make a decision on such a difficult subject without some months' deliberation. By that time—say in 1915—it may be hoped that the railways' affairs will be so prosperous that there will be full justification for the Commission's decision that the petitioned advance is not then justified. The time to have allowed it, of course, was when shippers did not care what rates they paid if only they could get transportation. Then business could have borne the added burden, and when the present lean time came it would have been possible—if elasticity of rates were desirable—to reduce rates and stimulate traffic. It is evident that stability of rates is better. It saves the Commission an impossible task, or a task which would be possible only when the laws exactly suit the Commission. It might be as well to abandon hope that the rates will suit the railways until the laws suit the Commission.

Meanwhile, if the curiosity is pardonable, it might be asked on what principles the Commission would base its action when it gets the facts which Mr. BRANDEIS wants. There are cases where the Commission's decisions have been challenged as sharing the unreason of any railway rates whatever, and suits have been brought to compel the Commission to justify the reason of its rates. But that is absurd. Only the railways are held to the rule of reason. The Commission is sole judge of facts, and legislates rates. The duty of the railways is not to reason why, but to do or die.

MR. PERKINS FOR POLICE COMMISSIONER.

"Mayor MITCHEL could get Lord "KITCHENER for Police Commissioner "of New York as soon as Col. "GOETHALS," says The Springfield Republican. The Mayor has need to go neither to Panama nor to Khartoum for a Police Commissioner. GEORGE W. PERKINS is here, the telephone puts him at the Mayor's very elbow. The appointment could be offered to him and by him accepted in five minutes—always provided that he is willing to accept it. We should hope his sense of public duty would prompt his acceptance.

Who can doubt that Mr. PERKINS would make the police force an efficient instrument for the preservation of public order and the assurance of public safety? Mr. PERKINS is a born organizer, his innate capacity has been proved in many great undertakings. He knows how to handle men, he has the executive faculty, he is experienced in administration. He is a New Yorker and knows intimately the conditions existing and the conditions to be established in the department. There was a story that the appointment had been offered to him and that he had declined. Offer and declination, let us hope, were pro forma. The Mayor ought to try Mr. PERKINS again. We should predict for him a highly successful administration of the Police Department.

THE KING OF ALBANIA.

It is not without a touch of significance that the name of the little mediatized principality of Wied, from which the new King of Albania takes his title, is the peasants' word for a band with which fagots are bound. It suggests the task which the Prince has undertaken. The elements in his kingdom which he will have to bring and hold together are many and various, and some of them savagely hostile, and the means at his command are limited and uncertain.

Nominally he is the representative of the concert of the great Powers. In reality the Powers were practically coerced by Austria and Italy to exclude Albania from division or possession by the Balkan allies. Austria was resolved that she would fight rather than see Servia secure access to the Adriatic seaboard, or Montenegro secure possession of Scutari. Italy, which has its own ambitions in the region, was equally resolved that Austria should not establish any claim conflicting with her own. So Prince WILLIAM starts out with a kingdom which two Powers are content to set up until they get ready to contend for their respective interests. His first need will be to steer a course that shall keep these rivals from open conflict.

His next will be to keep peace and order in Albania, which is a very cockpit of race and family feuds. The Ghegs in the northern part of the country and the Tosks in the southern part are in a general way bitterly hostile to each other, and though they have both supplied troops to Turkey who have fought well side by side, there is always trouble along the border of the regions occupied by them. Within each of the two races there is an indefinite number of tribes and families, between which the vendetta is handed down from generation to generation. Of anything like a central Government there is hardly a trace, nor are there organized district Governments capable or desirous of maintaining order. The country is almost wholly without railways or even wagon roads, and the chief mode of communication is by bridle paths or foot trails. Owing to the savage temper of most of the Albanians, and the existence of feuds among them, considerable parts of Albania have never been even explored, and are nearly as unknown to outsiders as the depths of Central Africa.

In our wireless dispatches it is stated that Prince WILLIAM will embark for his new kingdom in the course of the next month. His first business will be to test the good faith of ESSAD Pasha, who is reported to have an army of some 15,000 and whose professed allegiance is open to some suspicion. If ESSAD proves faithful, the next task will be the organization of a corps of effective gendarmerie to keep the Albanians from each others' throats and from the throats of their neighbors. It is in the creation of such a force and in its employment that the function of fagot-band will have to be performed. It will be a tough undertaking. The population of Albania is estimated—there has never been anything like a census—at 1,600,000, about one-fourth of whom are Serbs, Bulgarians, and Greeks. For the most part the Albanians are wholly averse to paying taxes of any sort, and are much addicted to fighting. But though the job is a hard one, it may, with tact and energy and firmness, be found practicable. It is hardly more formidable than Austria performed with notable success in Bosnia.

THE MORGAN COLLECTION.

In his will the late Mr. MORGAN very clearly indicated his desire that all or a large part of his collection of art works should be so disposed of as to "render them permanently "available for the instruction and "pleasure of the American people." It is not to be doubted that he had in mind the preservation of these works of art as a monument to his memory. Yet neither is it to be doubted that he placed upon his heirs no obligation to give the pictures and sculptures, bronzes, ceramics and enamels either to the City of New York or to any other city or institution whatever, but left his son, and succeeding him, his grandson, in "absolute and unqualified ownership of "the collections."

The present Mr. MORGAN had never committed himself as to the final disposition of these treasures, a large part of which, numbering in all 4,100 articles, is to be placed on public exhibition next month in the new north wing of the Metropolitan Museum of Art. To be sure, a special law was passed last session of the New York Legislature exempting from the inheritance tax works of art transferred within two years to the ownership of the State or a municipality within the State "for educational purposes," and at the time the bill was passed and signed by the Governor it was the general belief that the Morgan collection would soon become the property of the city. The public imagination has been deeply stirred by the magnitude and splendor of this collection. The announcement that the treasures will not be given to the city, after all, now comes as a surprise, and the shock will be generally felt.

The right of the present owner to do as he thinks best with the collection, however, is not seriously to be disputed. But if any misunderstanding has arisen between Mr. MORGAN and the Directors of the Metropolitan Museum, or with the city authorities, in regard to the disposal of the works of art, or any part of them, which has led him to withhold the gift, it would be well for the public to be put in possession of all the facts. The evidence at hand seems to indicate that the Museum Directors have made ready with all possible haste a suitable temporary abiding place for this $50,000,000 collection. That some years must elapse before the Museum will contain room enough for the wholly adequate display, in permanent quarters, of all its lately acquired treasures, including the Altman as well as the Morgan collection, is well known.

It is gratifying to know that Mr. MORGAN will not sell any part of the collection at present. To attempt to do so, or to place it in the market at any one time, would have the effect of lowering the prices of art antiquities. It would be an uneconomic proceeding. But we are permitted to hope that the collection will remain intact in this city another year, if not longer. Meanwhile it is not likely that efforts will be spared to adjust any difficulties that may have arisen. Mr. MORGAN may rest assured that the dispersal of the art collection will be regarded as an irreparable loss by his fellow-citizens. A hasty disposal of it would be dangerous. Such collections require the best part of a lifetime in the making, and they cannot be profitably sold in a day or a year.

"REASON NOT THE NEED."

An the college President be virtuous, shall there be no more cakes and ale? This is the question propounded in an eloquent letter to THE TIMES, printed elsewhere, from a college student who objects to the Spartan bill of necessities presented by the head of an American university as requisite for the average undergraduate. Board and "keep," tuition, room rent, laundry—will these decorate the four bare walls of a college life? Shall the poor "grind" pore over his "Hamlet" and be denied the hearing of FORBES-ROBERTSON in the acted play? And what of all the paraphernalia of existence that contributes to the atmosphere and fellowship of the college? Shall the side shows be sacrificed?

The sympathetic reply to this young man is that a fair amount of "extras" should not be denied if within his purse. But the munificence of the men who have founded and support the college institutions provides a means of profitable enjoyment, even of luxury, by no means to be despised. College students, rich and poor, forget that the provisions of a higher education for them are in the nature of largess. Their tuition does not begin to pay for them. The poorest student enjoys rare privileges of converse with educated gentlemen whose time is at his disposal, of enlightened discipline, and of care for his bodily and social welfare. These privileges are in themselves leaveners of existence; they remove him many degrees from a life as cheap as a beast's; they bring him in contact with the broad humanities. Even a boy who works his way and who encounters some hardships on the way must feel like a human being, not like a draught animal, in this kindly association with his fellows and teachers. Simplicity is not to be despised. The imagination of GOETHE had freest play in a baldly furnished room. When his choices are defined, the epicure is found not far removed from the stoic.

TRINITY CHAPEL.

Probably no tears will be shed over the abandonment of Trinity Chapel. Within the fifty-nine years of its existence it has filled a conspicuous place in the religious and social life of the community, but the oldest Episcopal parish has of late extended its activities many miles beyond the point where, in 1855, the Corporation, in spite of its rather dubious finances, determined to build a new chapel in order to hold the allegiance of the many families whom the northward trend of fashion had taken out of the neighborhoods of the old church and its downtown chapels, St. Paul's, St. John's, and St. Luke's. For many years Trinity Chapel was a centre of parish activities and a factor in the development of social New York. It was distinctly fashionable to be married there, it was eminently respectable to be buried from there. It was renowned for the eloquence of its preaching and the excellence of its music. But it has long survived its usefulness. The neighborhood, in which the eight lots it has occupied were purchased in 1855 for something less than $30,000, has long been given over to business, and in spite of the fact that the chapel's architect was the famous RICHARD UPJOHN, who rebuilt Trinity, in 1839, it has never been regarded as a landmark. As a matter of fact, UPJOHN was limited as to funds and he probably never thought of making a chapel so far uptown a notable architectural work. The architects of the chapels of St. Agnes and the Intercession designed their buildings with a larger knowledge of the potentialities of the metropolis.

Nevertheless, the abandonment of Trinity Chapel justifies one more sigh over the mutability of earthly things. Why must we go on year by year tearing down our famous old buildings? Are we never to cherish sacred associations? The traditions of nearly sixty years cluster around the edifice that is soon to make way for tailors' shops, but perhaps it is better to tear the building down than to build little additions to it and let the old church remain, battered and unsightly, in a cluster of little shops like some of the churches in the City of London.

Dr. ELIOT's best books have all been read long ago, of course. So clear off the Five-Foot Shelf to make room for the unending series of income tax blanks and instructions. The classics are edifying, but the internal revenue forms are an ever-present help in time of need.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Elimination More Than Combination.

If Mr. ZANGWILL were better read in Mendelianism, his prophecy as to what is going to come out of the American "melting pot" would have been considerably different. Also, it would have more chance of fulfillment.

He is quoted as expressing the belief that we are to evolve a new race, combining the characteristics of the people who have come here from all parts of the world. This expectation he founds on the assumption that the United States has been populated, not like other countries, by successive waves of immigration, but by what he rather unkindly calls "a hodge-podge of simultaneous hordes." Perhaps our immigration has been, especially in recent years, of a more diversified sort than that which determined the dominant qualities of the great majority in other lands. Our additions, however, have been, and still are, appreciably wavelike, first one nation sending its excess population and then another.

But whether in waves or a hodge-podge of hordes, anthropologists nowadays know that the result will not be a mixing of the sort suggested by Mr. ZANGWILL'S metaphor of the melting pot. Instead, MENDEL'S laws will take care to keep the several "characters" separate, or "segregated," as the Austrian's followers call it, and then environment—climatic, social, and economic conditions—will slowly, but ruthlessly and steadily, weed out the types that are unfit for survival here. Hybrids are not permanent, even when fertile, and their original elements reappear until some of them, owing to their unadaptability and consequent greater death rate, are exterminated.

Already there is much available evidence tending to show that our blonde strains can be kept up only by constant renewal from Northern Europe, and that the darker races alone are really at home under our clear skies and, in Summer, more than tropic sun. The chemical fusion which Mr. ZANGWILL foresees as following the present mechanical mixture will never come. That the American of the remote future will have the color of the red Indian is not probable, but there is every reason for expecting him to approximate it more or less nearly. Whether this prospect is pleasing or unpleasing depends a good deal on the complexion one happens to be wearing. Whether he likes it or not is immaterial, as regards the progress of events.

Doctors Who Take Narcotics.

Quite the most interesting section of a bill now before the Legislature to diminish the use of habit-forming drugs by restricting their distribution more severely is one which deprives of his right to practice any doctor who is himself addicted to any one of the more dangerous and enslaving narcotics.

Just how many physicians would lose their licenses under such a law is not known, but according to rumors long current in as well as out of medical circles their number is considerable, and it is increasing at least as fast among them as in the general population. Obvious as it is that this constitutes a public peril, there is difficulty in seeing how a statute of the sort proposed can be enforced.

The drug-taking doctor will have to be convicted before he can be disqualified, and of something more, too, than the occasional administration to himself of a "medicine" which in his almost limitless discretion he considers expedient or needful. The symptoms of addiction to narcotics, though plain enough to the experienced eye when the "habit" is carried to excess, or even is firmly established, are not noticeable in the milder cases, and in all of them the evidence would have to come almost wholly from the members of a profession one of the first principles of whose "code" is always to protect each other from lay criticism and interference.

Theoretically, the protection must be conscientious, and with due regard to public interests, but practically it is almost without limits. Between the so-called "schools," indeed, the antagonism often rises to open war and denunciation, yet even this would rarely lead to the willing giving of testimony as to habitual narcosis. The chief advocate of the bill, however, is himself a doctor, and he considers the provision as to his colleagues a very important part of it.

The situation is complicated by the fact that all of these drugs, including those that are the very worst when wrongly taken, are among the most valuable of medicines, with many entirely legitimate uses. With such uses the possibility of misuse cannot be allowed to interfere.

An Experiment Full of Interest.

People with minds naturally suspicious are likely to look for a connection between certain patent litigation and the announcement by LINCOLN BEACHEY, the aviator, that he is going to prove that if Prof. LANGLEY had been able to put a modern motor in his aeroplane it would have sailed the air as well as those since made.

However that may be, the proposal has interest, for there is no doubt that Prof. LANGLEY was very close to solution of the great problem, and his many friends would welcome a vindication of his work. Should this come it would add a new pathos to the scientist's death so soon after the failure of his machine—a death commonly ascribed to the disappointment of his high hopes.

Mr. BEACHEY says that with an engine sufficiently strong and trustworthy he could fly on a kitchen table. Prof. LANGLEY'S aeroplane was no product of the carpenter shop, but the result of much knowledge and careful computation, and to him the WRIGHTS, as they have frankly admitted, were considerably indebted.

Their method of experimenting was different from his, however, since from the beginning they practiced flying as well as studied its intricate mathematics.

THE COLLEGE MAN SPEAKS.

Why Limit His Spending to Mere Necessities?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In view of what has been said about how easy it is for a college student to go to school for a year on $700 by those who have long ago left the college portals, it seems to me that the college student ought to be heard on the subject.

It is a great deal easier for the college President to sit back in his cushioned chair and figure out how little a college student can get through college on than it is for the college student to sit humped over a table on a straight backed chair in his little narrow room and figure out how he can possibly get through on the little that he has.

If board, tuition, room rent, laundry, and clothes were all that were necessary as is indicated by the college Presidents then they would be correct in criticising the boy who spends more than $700 per year, but that is not true, and every one who goes to college knows that there are hundreds of things that are just as much a part of college life as the course itself is, having official sanction, which are not mentioned in the estimate for expenses. I will only mention a few of the things here that every college man will recognize as a vital part of college life: Literary societies, college papers, clubs of various kinds, oratorical contests, debating contests, college annuals, pictures for annuals, class pictures, society pictures, tennis, baseball, football, basket ball, soccer, track, and other athletics, teas, &c. Now these things have to be supported by the student body, and it takes money to do it. These are some of the things that the President never thinks about in making an estimate for expenses, but he knows that they are a part of college life, and that if college life were robbed of these diversions it would not be worth the having. But these are not all. The college student has to go to the shows, to pay pew rent—if he goes to church—buy his cigars, stationery, and other little incidentals, just the same as any other human being in normal health. My critics may say that these are not necessary, and I will grant that freely, but you take them out of college life and you have little left. Take these out of college and you have perfume which has lost all of its odor, food that has lost its taste, if such a thing could be imagined.

I think the great trouble in passing a judgment on us as college students is that the average person forgets that we are still human beings, but thinks of us more as machines with absolutely no other function than to grind. To do this grinding they figure that it ought to take just so many foot pounds of energy, (measured in dollars,) and when it takes more they begin to lay the blame to the machine. That would be perfectly correct if college men were machines, but it happens that they are merely representatives from the public at large, and no different in their tastes and habits. It may be true that there is too much extravagant living in the world, but college men do not do more than their share of it, and many have a good reason for not even that much—they can't get the price. If you would condemn us for luxurious living follow the old maxim: "Let him that is without sin first cast a stone."

COLLEGE STUDENT.

New York, Jan. 25, 1914.

THE POLICE CLUB

Should Be Used Freely in Dealing with "Gunmen" and "Heelers."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Mayor Mitchel is entitled to the plaudits of thousands of his fellow-citizens, who will heartily approve his action, for instructing the newly appointed policemen not to spare the club in dealing with gunmen and crooks who infest this city. The threats and murmurings indulged in at the Criminal Court Building on Friday, when one of the gang leaders was sentenced, prove conclusively that the Mayor is pursuing the proper course.

His Honor could, with advantage, have included the political district "heelers," who are nightly conspicuous around the different Tammany headquarters, waiting for a job, abusing everything for our betterment and applauding everything that is wrong. They can justly and with propriety be designated gangs, because at every election they are sent out in groups to violate the law, and, if need be, to threaten and assault respectable voters whom they may consider antagonistic to Tammany.

These disreputable followers of the district leader are his paramount asset in many sections and should be handled without gloves by the police in all subsequent elections.

New York, Jan. 25, 1914. F. G.

An Insolent Threat.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Comparisons may be particularly odious at times, but there is something pathetic to the foreigner in the spectacle of a proven murderer blatantly threatening the life of the Judge who apologetically sentences him to a few years' imprisonment, and then assuring the officer who was unwillingly obliged to arrest him that he will "get" him also. I submit that Dopey Benny's riotous speechmaking would be better ended by a length of good old English rope around his precious neck.

BRITON.

New York, Jan. 26, 1914.

A Correct Guess.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES I notice that Mrs. Campbell is wondering if we can find the word in English which has seven consonants and only one vowel. I am going to take a chance and answer her with the word "strength." Is this correct?

C. W. POM.

New York, Jan. 24, 1914.

THE FRENCH NO FLIRTS.

American Girl Students in Paris Are in Little Danger.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

A ten years' residence in Paris, during which my family has been closely identified with the student life there, has naturally given me an interest in the discussion now going on in regard to the dangers which beset a girl student abroad.

Of course, there is always a risk in leaving a girl entirely alone in a city, but it seems to me that a girl has rather less than more temptations in Paris than in either New York or Chicago. In the first place, she has a thousand opportunities in America to one abroad of meeting attractive, sometimes wealthy men, who, besides being very pleasant companions, can give her many pleasures—opportunities of hearing good music, seeing interesting plays and eating good dinners. Affairs of this sort, if they do no harm, seriously interfere with her work and create a longing for luxury and pretty clothes, which is very dangerous. In Paris, she would have almost no such opportunity. The few American students she meets among the male sex are, for the most part, hard-working, serious young fellows, and invariably poor. At first, her very ignorance of the language would preclude any such acquaintance among the Frenchmen. What is more important, as the French neither understand the gentle art of flirtation nor Platonic friendship between the sexes, they draw a very decided line between nice girls and the other sort. A girl, no matter how inexperienced, would learn her mistake at the very outset if she should embark on any such enterprise; and she would have to be deliberately bold and in search of adventure to contrive it.

As a girl must be very proficient in the language to enjoy the French theatres, her public amusements are for the most part confined to concert and opera. This lack of outside distraction is excellent for work, and a student's days are practically given over to lessons of all sorts; diction, language, acting, conversation, and, of course, music.

Physical well-being is one of the essentials of a music student's success; therefore the girls choose usually pensions in the nicer quarters of Paris, in Passy, Auteuil, &c., near the Bois, which are not more expensive than the others, and where most of the teachers live. In these quarters, also, there is to be found a most delightful colony of Americans, where the fact that they are cut off from home ties binds them together very closely. They take a great interest in the American girls working in Paris, and no serious, hard-working girl need lack friends and advisers. The homes of many of these Americans are frequently thrown open to the students. They are entertained, helped by advice and sympathy—and frequently by gifts of money and clothes, needed lessons, concert tickets, &c. Then there is the Girls' Club in the Latin Quarter, founded by Mrs. Whitelaw Reid, a charming, inexpensive home for girls; also, the Students' Hostel, one of the fine old residences on Boulevard St. Michel, which has been modernized, has steam heating, a small hospital with trained nurse in constant attention, free consultation, free tea rooms, and inexpensive classes in French and other courses; and Trinity Lodge, a place of somewhat the same sort; besides the Sunday night student meetings under Shurtleff, to which many of the most gifted and popular musicians freely give their services, so that every Sunday night the student may listen to an excellent concert, a helpful talk from Dr. Shurtleff, and join in the singing of hymns. This place is always crowded.

We have known many hundreds of pupils in Paris. They are a brave, independent set of girls, as a rule, and only a few of those we have known have returned to America the worse for their experience. They are scattered all over our country teaching in colleges and cities; some are in the concert field and a few in opera. It is in the last step that the danger lies—not for her who has the great talent, to whom the doors are thrown open, but for her who must sing in opera or die unhappy, and whose talent is not greater than that of many others. The need of pretty clothes, costumes and wigs, of numerous coaching lessons with expensive and influential chefs d'orchestre, and acting lessons with stage directors, the desire to buy a début perhaps or to pay some impresario to secure one in some little time—these things call for money, and, if the girl is attractive, the temptations are great.

Mrs. OSCAR SEAGLE.

New York, Jan. 26, 1914.

POLICE DISMISSALS.

"Administrative Court" Suggested to Try Cases of Discipline.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue you protest editorially about changing the laws with respect to the Police Department in order to secure the eminent services of Col. Goethals. You admit that it would be in the interest of discipline to give the Commissioner wide disciplinary power, but point out the danger that might ensue from such power dishonestly, arbitrarily, or even unwisely exercised. Between the present practice that paralyzes the executive (and does not prevent arbitrary action) and that which you fear might ensue from uncontrolled and unregulated authority there is a middle ground that has not been attempted.

To-day the aggrieved policeman or in fact any discharged civil servant (within the classified service) may appeal to the courts, and then in a leisurely way bring his case to trial and go through the various tribunals all the way to the Court of Appeals, with the result that, if successful, he is restored with the pleasant solace for him of considerable back pay and the unpleasant one for the head of department of reflection upon the mentality or motives of the superior officer. In fact, as civil service cases are taken upon contingent fees, the longer the delay the larger the compensation.

I would suggest three remedies for consideration:

Prohibit review where the relator has retained counsel on contingent fees. This would not be absolutely unprecedented, for the present tariff law has taken in hand the matter of contingent fees in suits to recover duties paid under protest.

If the Supreme Court is still to have the power of review of dismissals from the public service, let the right to appeal be cut off. Appeal is no constitutional right.

But finally let there be established an Administrative Court to try all disciplinary matters where dismissal is sought, and make the decision of the court final. Such a tribunal, consisting of a lawyer and the trial officer of the department of which the accused is a member, could be counted on to do justice in a way that would be to the interest of discipline in the department and fair to the civil servant. It requires no constitutional amendment to create such a court.

E. T.

New York, Jan. 26, 1914.

SHOW OF AMERICAN COINS.

Striking Array of Money of the Colonies and the Nation.

Upward of 5,000 coins of the United States and the American Colonies are now on exhibition in the building of the American Numismatic Society, Broadway and 156th Street. The exhibition will be continued from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. until Feb. 18.

It is the most complete collection of the kind that has ever been shown. It is the first occasion in the history of numismatics that an attempt has been made to illustrate so fully the coinage of this country from the earliest time to the present day.

The Colonial coins are shown on the main floor of the society's building. The earliest of them are the issues about the year 1616, of the Sommer Islands, now the Bermudas. There are two "Hog shillings," a sixpence and a twopence. These rarities are from the collection of H. O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wis. While this colony never became a part of the United States these coins are usually included in the Colonial series.

Another rarity is the so-called "Good Samaritan shilling" of Massachusetts, struck about the year 1652. This is in the collection of Hillyer Ryder of Carmel, N. Y. James W. Ellsworth of this city shows the only known set in silver of the "Nova Constellatio" of 1783, the first pattern piece for money in the United States.

One of the most attractive features is the exhibit of pioneer gold pieces by Charles Gregory of this city, Mr. Granberg of Oshkosh, and others. Among them are no less than fifteen different examples of the $50 slugs. There are also specimens of the coinage of gold carried on by individuals at various times in Georgia, North and South Carolina, Oregon, and Colorado, in some cases with State authority, and in other cases with no authority at all.

Edward B. Morgan of Denver shows a collection of assay pieces in copper and other metals of the Denver mint. Edgar H. Adams of Brooklyn has a fine specimen of the extremely rare half silver dollar of the Confederacy.

In the balance of the society's holdings are the regular United States issues from 1793 to date. The 1849 twenty-dollar gold piece is missing. Only one example, however, is known, and that is owned by the Government. There are two specimens of the rare silver dollar of 1804. Only twelve or thirteen others are known. These two are owned by Waldo Newcomer of Baltimore.

There are copper cents and half-cents of 1793, the first coins put out by the United States Mint, followed by the silver half-dollars and half-dimes of 1794, the gold eagles, or ten-dollar pieces, and half-eagles of 1795 and the gold quarter-eagles, silver quarter-dollars and dimes of 1796. There are issues not only of the principal mint in Philadelphia, but of all the branch mints at New Orleans, Charlotte, S. C.; Dahlonega, Ga.; San Francisco, Carson City, Nev., and Denver, Colo.

Of the United States pattern trial and experimental pieces there are no less than 1300 examples in various metals, including the $50 in copper and $4 or stella. These two denominations were never adopted by the Government. Farren Zerbe of Tyrone, Penn., has an exhibit of curious freak coins, about fifty in number.

WANTS A U. S. ARMOR PLANT

Admiral Strauss Says It Would Cut Prices $154 a Ton.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss to-day, in his testimony before the House Naval Committee, put himself on record strongly in favor of a Government-built, Government-owned armor-plate manufacturing plant. He did so because he thought this would enable the Government to obtain its armor more cheaply and to control the price of such plate as might hereafter be bought from private manufacturers.

According to Admiral Strauss, the Government would save from 35 to 40 per cent. in the cost of naval armor by manufacturing the product itself. The Admiral is chief of the Naval Bureau of Ordnance and discussed the question as an expert.

He said that estimates prepared for the department indicated that a plant which would turn out 30,000 tons of armor annually would cost $11,000,000; that a 10,000-ton plant would cost about $8,000,000, and a 6,000-ton plant about $6,000,000. Admiral Strauss thought that the Government in any one of these plants would be able to make its armor plate for about $276 a ton. It is now paying $430 a ton.

BILL GUARANTEES DEPOSITS

Sub-Committee Drafting Measure for Introduction in Two Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The proposal for a Federal guarantee of bank deposits, which was inserted in the Federal reserve banking law by the Senate and eliminited in conference, is to be revived soon in accordance with the understanding reached by the conferees that the plan should be considered as a separate measure in this Congress.

A joint sub-committee, composed of members of the Senate and House Banking and Currency Committees, is now at work drafting a bill to guarantee depositors against loss in the new banking system. They expect to have the bill ready for introduction within two weeks.

It is unlikely that hearings will be held, though no decision as to this has been reached.

Roosevelt to Stump in Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Jan. 26.—Theodore Roosevelt will make three speeches in Illinois in the next political campaign. This announcement was made at a "round up" of members of the Progressive Party of this Congressional district by Raymond Robins of Chicago, Chairman of the State Central Committee.

The Newspaper Workers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I am living about 150 miles from the City of New York, in a country town. As a rule, your valuable paper reaches me about 8:30 A. M. daily. I never open it without an intense feeling of gratitude to those who have been faithfully laboring in the night watches in their several departments that their multitudes of readers might have the benefit of their labors in the early morning.

I would not in my sense of gratitude omit any one who has any share of this great work, including those getting the sheets ready for the post and faithful "Uncle Sam."

A. W. BEALS.

Hatfield, Mass., Jan. 24, 1914.

A SONG OF SORROW.

"Congressman, you have spilled the beans."
—John H. Delaney, according to William Sulzer.

In other, easier days than these,
When graft was everywhere
Along the ditch across the State
And high-ups got their share,
The rake-offs were a joy, indeed,
No matter what the means,
So long as every Boss got his—
But Sulzer spilled the beans.

Then came a burst of thunder loud,
With Virtue on the job,
Assisted by the Governor
Whom Murphy thought "a slob,"
And all along the line of graft,
The velvet and the jeans,
Were slammed a fierce one in the slats
When Sulzer spilled the beans.

Sad are the hearts of those to-day,
And heavy is the gloom
That hangs upon the contract snaps
Which erstwhile had a boom,
And there is trembling where they stand,
And there are painful scenes
Among the gilded grafter gang,
Since Sulzer spilled the beans.

W. J. LAMPTON.

CHINESE PAINTINGS IN ART MUSEUM

Exhibition of Scrolls Said to be the Most Noteworthy in This Country.

PICTURES MADE IN INK

Artist Does Not Give an Actual Representation of His Subject, but a Poetical Suggestion.

An exhibition of Chinese paintings was opened yesterday in the Special Exhibitions Gallery of the Metropolitan Art Museum, with a private view to members, followed at 4:15 o'clock by an illustrated lecture on Chinese painting by Dr. John C. Ferguson of Peking.

The paintings are in the form of scrolls and hangings, the latter most familiar to Americans under the Japanese word kakemonos. Dr. Ferguson uses the word hanging altogether. The scrolls extend from right to left and are kept in rolls. Some of the scrolls shown on the walls were in interesting scroll cases made by a modern carpenter from Dr. Ferguson's description. He had found this in an old work of artistry, and those shown in the Museum are probably, he said, the first cases of the kind made in several hundred years.

The Museum has a collection of about 200 of these paintings, two-thirds of the collection acquired by purchase through Dr. Ferguson, who spent twenty-seven years in China, and the others presented by him to the Museum. Only a few representative ones are to be seen in this present exhibition. The exhibition is said to be the most noteworthy ever seen in this country, every example one of exceptional worth by the artist. There are some smaller pieces originally collected in albums and later used for fans, and a few old Chinese silk tapestries, "Kossu," which are most interesting.

The quality of these is shown in the dyeing of the threads and the smoothness of the finished product. There are designs as in the painting, the silk threads clipped and others woven in as the different colors are required.

The Chinese use a mineral medium in the form of Chinese ink for their painting. The oil paints of other nations they consider having too much body and inartistic. Their work is not an actual representation but a poetical suggestion. A Winter scene shows leafless trees and birds of the Winter season. One must understand nature to appreciate the suggestions as they are given by the artist. In a Summer scene a man sitting beneath a tree has the front of his robe thrown open, a servant stands near with a fan, and there is tea upon a nearby table. There is no action, everything is suggested. A mountain scene represents the high, peculiarly shaped mountains of Northern China formed by a sand-like quality of "loess." One of the poetical names of a painting is "Waiting for the Dew."

One of the more realistic paintings shows one of the periods of life in China when the people devoted themselves largely to festivities. Two Princes returning from a banquet on horseback—one is asleep, and the other, unable to retain his equilibrium, is supported with difficulty by his retainers.

A scroll of attractive coloring shows many women, each with a fan at the time when fans were first introduced. It was from this scroll that Doucet, the French artist of gowns, obtained models for present-day European and American women's frocks. The Chinese models are more attractive than the reproductions.

Some of the scrolls are as much as fifty feet long. They are never used for decorative purposes. They are carefully rolled and the strap which encircles them is fastened with a little, quaintly fashioned piece of jade, a pieh-tsu. The end of the roll is of jade in green, yellow, or white, finely carved. The paper upon which the scroll is mounted is of further moment and the five-toed dragon on one shows it to have been made for the palace. The seals which mark the painting denote the different owners through whose hands it has passed, and the names on all of the paintings are in themselves works of art.

One of the earliest paintings in the exhibition, 650 A. D., a scroll in a case, is called "The Small Horses," or "Ten Horses," horses being typical, representing noble qualities. Another scroll in the same case is a copy, varying slightly, and 600 years later in date.

There are various other articles of Chinese art placed in the Gallery of Special Exhibitions with the paintings for decorative purposes—jades, an interesting figure of Buddha, a fine old war drum, a genuine specimen, actually a Chinese musical instrument, but called a "war" drum, from its maker, a famous warrior as well as artificer, Chu Ko-liang.

IN THE ART GALLERIES.

Barbizon Examples at Merwin's—Old Masters at Anderson's.

At the Merwin Galleries is a collection of paintings by American and foreign artists, belonging to the estate of the late Charles Henry Ward, with selections from other private consignments. There is a number of Barbizon examples, one a study of a bull running, by Constantine Troyon, which has an immense amount of vigor, if a somewhat scanty allowance of anatomical detail. The impression is that of swift motion in which detailed appearances are necessarily fused. One of the most interesting features of the collection is a portrait of Mrs. J. Greene by John Singleton Copley. It is dated 1769, five years before the artist settled in London and lost the most distinguished characteristics of his early style. The figure is seen to just below the knees, the dress is simple, with dign

PLEASANT FLASHES IN 'THE DEAR FOOL'

With Some Admirable Acting by Mr. Esmond, Miss Moore, and Others in the Cast.

BUT PLAY IS RATHER THIN

Its Central Figure Fails to be as Sympathetic as the Actress Who Impersonates Her.

THE DEAR FOOL, a comedy in three acts. By H. V. Esmond. At the Garrick Theatre.

Betty Dunbar.....Eva Moore
Bill.....Reginald Grasdorff
Jack.....Howard Stuart
Ethel.....Estelle Despa
Polly Fairgrave.....Marion Courtney
Mrs. Hunter.....Constance Collins
Mary.....Jessamine Newcombe
The Marquis of Murdon.....Leslie Banks
Dr. Wade.....Fred Grove
Effingham.....Harry Ashford
Sir Egbert Inglefield.....H. V. Esmond

There is so much of a charming mellowness both to the writing and acting of Mr. H. V. Esmond that one rather regrets not being able to vote his play, "The Dear Fool," quite a perfect entertainment. And though one is willing enough to concede that the charm of Miss Eva Moore's acting makes her Betty Dunbar fit the title of the play, the woman herself, quite apart from the acting, misses it by a lot. For though this type of widow in real life may justify the plea of the melodramatic song writer, who urges that "she is more to be pitied than censured," it is just a bit hard under the circumstances to get up a lot of sympathy for her. She quotes Omar, for one thing. And Mr. Esmond commits a playwriting sin by having her go mooning away, not only with a Cecil, but with a Cecil whom no one ever sees. There is, then, an absence of that natural impulse to generosity which would be encouraged by an ingratiating personality in the lover. So, when Betty, having enjoyed one night of freedom with her youthful lover, comes back, lies about where she has been, and learns that her adored baby boy is lying at death's door, the emotional effect of the scene is rather mixed.

To be sure, things do happen that way in real life often enough, but there is this difference between life and art, that the former should involve a certain process of selection. And Mr. Esmond has not selected to the best advantage.

What he has done is to write some very delightful scenes, with occasional flashes of excellent dialogue, and these, though they involve several thoroughly unpleasant characters, include as well two peculiarly fresh portraits of children, who are by no means blackneyed, least so far as our stage is concerned, than the grown-ups. And so, when little Jack is undergoing an operation that may mean life or death and little Bill is tremendously wrought up over it, one's heart is rather with the boy than with his somewhat flighty mother. Of course, she learns her lesson and, with a man nearer her own age ready "to forget and forgive," there is the ultimate promise for happiness all around. The regrettable part of it all is that it is really impossible to be very much excited about anybody's happiness. Though it is quite conceivable that most people will rejoice in the reflection of not having to nominate their unpleasant sister who reads moral sermons to Betty, and winds up by making a despicable match with a penniless Marquis, rejoicing in the sobriquet of "Sister Angelica."

The acting is really very good, both Mr. Esmond and Miss Moore playing charmingly. A capital touch of eccentric comedy is provided by Leslie Banks. Then there is a clever performance of the younger child by Howard Stuart, and an exceptionally varied and artistic one of the older boy by Reginald Grasdorff. Estelle Despa acts in the right key except in the more emphatic moments when her style has a touch of artificiality. The others serve.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Following the engagement of "Adele," which terminates at the Harris Theatre on Feb. 14, the producing company, which will present at that theatre "The Rule of Three," a farcical comedy by Guy Bolton, with a cast which includes Katherine Grey, Orin Johnson, Arthur Wendell Ayres, Frederick Truesdell, Maude Granger, George Hassell, Sam Colt, Marion Swayne, and Vivian Tobin.

The Manhattan Grocers' Association will hold a theatre party at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre to see "The Girl on the Film" to-night. Between 400 and 500 people will be in the party.

Haddon Chambers last night cabled Charles Frohman that he had arranged for the immediate production of "The Tyranny of Tears" at the Comedy Theatre, London, with Ethel Irving, Robert Loraine, Evelyn Dall, Frederick Kerr, and Geofred Bishop in the cast.

Irene Fenwick has been engaged by Henry W. Savage to play the leading woman's role in "Along Came Ruth," Holman Day's adaptation of the French comedy, "La Demoiselle de Magasin."

Courtice Pounds, the English comedian, arrived from London yesterday on a hasty summons from Charles Frohman to play the role of the husband in "The Laughing Husband," which comes to the Knickerbocker Theatre Feb. 2. Mr. Pounds was last seen East 125th Street Theatre, including Prince Runton and company in his juggling offering; Helen Pingree and company in a comedy sketch; Kennedy and Farley; "Dixie Land," a musical comedy; Four Musical Huehns: Powers and West; Gertie De Milt; Sam Gilder; Ed Powell and company, in a comedy sketch; "Salt Buch Bill" and company, Australian whip crackers; Varro Brothers; and photo plays, which are changed daily. There will be a complete change of programme on Thursday.

Several topliners are on the bill at Keith's Colonial Theatre, among them Trixie Friganza; Moore and Littlefield, playing "Change Your Act"; Sam and Kitty Morton, in "Back to Where They Started"; Merced-s; "The Darling of Paris," a Parisian pantomine; Barry and Wolford, singers; the Great Asahi Troupe, Japanese entertainers; Vlasinsky, and the Flying Martins, on the trapeze.

Louis Mann and company, in a condensed version of "Elevating a Husband," are at Keith's Alhamtra Theatre. Others include Dolly Connolly and Percy Welmrich, singing their own songs; Will Rogers, the Oklahoma cowboy; Bird Millman and company, Ashley and Canfield, Mayme Remington and Mulatto Four, Three Mori Brothers, jugglers and acrobats; Wheeler and Wilson, and Prelles's dogs.

Keith's Bronx Theatre has Bert Clark and Mabel Hamilton, in "A Wayward Conceit"; Jack Wilson, assisted by Ada Lane and Jack Doyle, in "An Impromptu Revue"; Maggie Cline, Minnie Dupree and company, playing "The Man in Front," by Alfred Sutro; Joe Keno and Rose Green, in "Hands Across the Street"; Six Kirksmith Sisters, Andrew Kelly, "Casey the Lion"; Cotler and Boulden, and the Australian Boy Scouts.

Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre has Ray Cox, Robert T. Haines in "The Man in the Dark," Torcat and D'Aliza's forty trained roosters, Bobbie Heath and Florence Millership, "On the School Playground," a musical comedy with twelve children; Burley and Burley, Scotch acrobats; Genevieve Warner and company in "A Day on the Nile," O'Brien, Havel and company, Harrah and company, Otto Trio, Belle Onra, and Proctor's photo plays.

At Keith's Union Square Theatre are Hugh Herbert and company in "The Son of Solomon," Three Rianos, Four, Will Rogers, the cowboy comedian; Stepa, Goodrich, and King, Charles and Adelaide Wilson in "The Messenger Boy," Charles Blanchard in "The Girl He Might Have Had," Roach and McCurdy, Sharp and Wilkes, and Gormley and Caffrey.

At Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre for the first half of the week are "The Hotkickers," a tabloid musical comedy; Ned Norton, ventriloquist; Musical Cadets, comedy instrumentalist; Manlet Hart and Leigh in a comedy sketch, Jeanne Fletcher, singing comedienne; Altus brothers, comedians and jugglers; Ribers brothers, acrobats, and black and white photo plays.

The Porto Rico Girls are the chief feature at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre. Other turns are Mattie Choate and company in a comedy sketch, Three Xylo, musicians and dancers; Norman, the frogman; Miller and Williams, comedians; and black and white photo plays will be shown between acts and changed daily.

Twelve acts are in evidence at Proctor's East 125th Street Theatre, including Prince Runton and company in his juggling offering; Helen Pingree and company in a comedy sketch; Kennedy and Farley; "Dixie Land," a musical comedy; Four Musical Huehns: Powers and West; Gertie De Milt; Sam Gilder; Ed Powell and company, in a comedy sketch; "Salt Buch Bill" and company, Australian whip crackers; Varro Brothers; and photo plays, which are changed daily. There will be a complete change of programme on Thursday

PLANS FOR HOMECOMING OF GIANTS AND WHITE SOX---ROWING---FENCING---AUTOMOBILES

$10 BANQUET FOR GIANTS AT BILTMORE

Invitations Will Be Sent to Those Fans Desired at Tourists' Homecoming.

The National and American League committees which will have charge of the homecoming celebration for the Giants-White Sox world touring party on March 6, have decided to give the ball players a dinner on March 7 which they will never forget. It will be a subscription repast and will cost $10 a plate. The committee will issue a limited number of invitations for the dinner to be given at the Hotel Biltmore. Be in your seat at 6:30 o'clock for the first course.

The dinner is going to be an elaborate affair. Nobody will come away hungry. There will be ten courses at only $1 a course. No one will be allowed, however, to take less than the full ten. There will be no extra charge for bread and butter. On the day following the dinner the baseball players will part company and go South to the different training camps, where they will spend a few weeks in recovering from the effects of the dinner.

The joint committee held their first meeting in Secretary Heydler's office yesterday. President Hempstead of the Giants, President William F. Baker of the Phillies, and Secretary Heydler represented the National League, while President Frank J. Farrell of the Yankees and President Joseph J. Lannin of the Boston Red Sox represented the American League. Ben Shibe of the Athletics was the only member absent.

The arrangements discussed yesterday were only tentative and are subject to change. Part of the committee will go down the bay and meet the Lusitania when she comes in on Good Friday, March 6. The other members of the committee will welcome the tourists on the pier. The Chicago delegation, which will come here to welcome the visiting team, will charter a boat and steam up the bay alongside of the ocean liner, with flags flying, whistles blowing, and bands playing. The Chicago crowd insists on this form of noisy welcome and President Farrell was appointed a committee to aid the Chicago folks in carrying out their ideas.

The Reception Committee, led by President Tener of the National League and President Johnson of the American League, now will tell the players what they are to see them back. After the usual enthusiastic greetings and pretty sentiments are passed, the committee will stand ready to answer all the questions about the Federal League.

The committee will have a fleet of taxicabs ready to send the tourists to their hotels. Then the committee will settle down to real work and take care of the luggage. When the customs inspectors get through he gets quite late, so the committee has arranged no entertainment for the evening of March 6. That night will be set aside for rest preparatory for the $10 banquet.

The luggage of the tourists, besides the souvenir seashells, will also include all the pennants the teams have won in different countries. The Giants won the pennant from the Sox in Japan, while the Sox won the championship of the Philippines from the Giants. The Giants won the title again from the Sox in Australia and in Ceylon the Sox beat the Giants for the Lipton tea pennant after a hard struggle. The winner of the pennant in Cairo is still in doubt, but it is pretty sure to be won by the Giants or Sox.

Although Mr. Weeghman of the Chicago Federal League Club is in the lunch business, he was not invited to bid for the banquet.

President Hempstead of the New York club stated emphatically yesterday that Catcher Arthur Wilson had not jumped to the Federal League. The New York office has heard from Wilson and has assurance that he will sign and report at Marlin for Spring practice. Mr. Hempstead also stated that there was no foundation to the rumor that Fred Snodgrass was dissatisfied with his contract. Snodgrass has registered no kick, and the New York office expects his contract within a few days.

Germany Schaefer is the only baseball player in captivity who has ever been signed by cable. Schaefer is touring the world with the Comiskey White Sox party. Manager Clarke Griffith of Washington considers "Germany" of great value to his club as a coach and pinch-hitter, and was afraid that he might get away. So he cabled Schaefer at Ceylon, and the player cabled back that he accepted the terms offered him for next season. Schaefer batted 320 last season.

President William F. Baker of the Philadelphia Nationals and President Joseph J. Lannin of the Boston Red Sox met at National League headquarters yesterday. Mr. Baker remarked that he expected to be "in on" the world's series this season, and Mr. Lannin stated that he did, also. "That's good," said Mr. Baker, "as we ought to have a pretty good series between the Phillies and the Red Sox, then."

Mr. Baker said that a week ago his friends were coming to him with tears running down their cheeks, asking why he didn't get busy and sign his players. He was warned that the Federal League was knocking his club to smithereens. Mr. Baker said that the conditions were just reversed now, and that he had all his players signed, and the other clubs were doing the worrying. Mr. Baker doesn't think the Federals will open the season.

Bill Hollander, the crack short stop on the Georgetown University team last season, who was wanted by the Yankees and the Athletics, has turned down both offers and signed with Miner Brown's St. Louis Club of the Federal League.

Joe Boehling, the crack Washington southpaw, who has been a hold-out for several weeks, has signed his contract with Clarke Griffith.

"Rabbit" Maranville, the Boston Braves' speedy little short stop, is playing basketball in Springfield, Mass. On Saturday night he shot nine baskets for his team.

John B. Foster, Secretary of the Giants, who has been spending his vacation in Bermuda, returned on the Bermudian yesterday. He went away to dodge wild Federal League rumors, and he succeeded. All that he heard about in Bermuda was cricket. He says it's a fine game, but he was disappointed because he couldn't stay a few weeks and see the finish of one of the games.

The Cincinnati Club has notified National League headquarters of the assignment of Joe Tinker's contract to the Brooklyn Club. This notification to President Tener completes the famous Waldorf-Astoria café deal, whereby Tinker went to Brooklyn for $23,000. Tinker has already forgotten all about it, but President Ebbets says it will be called to his attention, possible through a court summons in the springtime.

Brooklyn will take three native semi-professional pitchers to Augusta for a trial with the Dodgers next month. They are Neyenhouse of the Flatbush team, Ring of the Suburbans and Pennington of the Oaklands.

President Tener's Bulletin.

John K. Tener, President of the National League of Baseball Clubs, announced yesterday that the following contracts and releases have been approved and are promulgated:

Contracts.—With Boston—Joseph Connolly and Richard L. Crutcher. With Brooklyn—Frank L. Allen, 1914 and 1915; William C. Fischer, 1914, 1915 and 1916; M. V. Heckinger, Enos C. Kirkpatrick, Ray R. Mowe, Lewis McCarty, 1914, 1915, and 1916; G. N. Rucker, 1914, 1915, and 1916; J. Carlisle Smith. With St. Louis—H. F. Sallee, A. J. Dolan, William L. Doak, K. M. Hageman, and Harry M. Gleen.

Contract Assigned.—By Cincinnati to Brooklyn—Joe B. Tinker.

Release.—By Cincinnati, (unconditionally)—James T. Sheckard.

"Little Nemo" Leibold Signs.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Cleveland American League club officers received word to-day that "Little Nemo" Leibold, centre fielder for the Naps, has signed his 1914 contract. It has been reported that the Federal League was angling for Leibold.

BALL PLAYERS IN COURT.

Miller, Cole, and Killifer to Figure in Legal Battles.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—The first of the legal battles soon to be waged between the forces of "organized" and "outlaw" baseball will concern possession of the services of three players, Ward Miller, "King" Cole, and William Killifer.

Miller, the outfielder whose desertion of the Chicago Nationals for the St. Louis Federals was announced recently, stepped into the limelight to-day when President Murphy of the Chicago Club announced he was prepared to sue for an injunction to prevent Miller from playing with the rival league. Murphy also said he would sue the player personally for damages should the latter play with St. Louis.

The Federal League, through President Gilmore, declared to-day that it had a clear case against the New York Americans for the services of Pitcher Cole, who had signed a Federal contract. The New York Club has announced that Cole had made a proposition which the club had accepted, and argued, according to reports from the East, that this acceptance was equivalent to signing Cole. Cole said he had not made terms with the New York Club, but had wired President Farrell in substance, "I think I am worth so much a year." Cole emphasized the "think" as defense. The Federal officials declared the dates of the Cole-Farrell negotiations would be a legal point in their favor.

President Gilmore said he had received legal advice to-day which strengthened the Federal position in the dispute with the Philadelphia National League Club for the possession of Killifer. Decisions in the Miller, Cole, and Killifer cases, if they come to trial, are expected to form baseball history.

Josh Devore was lost to the Federals to-day, and undoubtedly will be with the Philadelphia Nationals the coming season. He received a telegram which declared the club had accepted his terms, and thereupon the Federals declined to carry on negotiations with him. Devore said the first contract offered him by President Baker of the Quakers included a $400 increase in salary, but that he returned it with a request for a greater increase, and to-day's telegram indicated that his request would be granted.

FEDERAL GOT POOR PLAYERS

Gov. Tener Says "Jumpers" Will Not Be Missed by Big Leagues.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Gov. Tener, President of the National League, who declared last night that he welcomed a test case to prove that William Killifer, the catcher, is the property of the Philadelphia Club and that whatever agreement the player made with the Chicago Federal League Club was not binding, later commented at length upon the Federals and the players said to have been obtained by that league.

"With the exception of Tinker and Knabe," he said, "the players obtained by the opposition have been either discards or players of such mediocre attainments that their absence won't hurt the club they deserted. I am happy to say that no good player in his zenith has been induced to jump.

"There is something deeply significant in this fact. It shows that the players with a future, or players in their prime, have too much foresight to jeopardize their careers by being moved by the visionary schemes of the outlaw promoters.

"The mainstay of the Federals is Weegham of Chicago. He is immensely popular, they tell me, and is not in baseball for the money. He is simply a real fan, and when he couldn't get a major league franchise he allied himself with the outlaws. Weegham is the live wire of the league, but he can't assume all the burdens of the enterprise himself.

"I wasn't at all surprised when I read that John Barbour was going to retire as President of the Pittsburgh Federal League Club. I never thought he could devote his time to putting an outlaw league on its feet. He has too many other interests that Barbour and I went to school together in Pittsburgh and he is the first boy I can recall who ever caught my curves. His resignation will hurt the Pittsburgh Federals in many ways."

AFTER ROY HARTZELL NOW.

Federal League Still Busy with Offers for Yankee Players.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26.—Despite Frank Farrell's statement that he had accepted terms with Roy Hartzell the Yankees' veteran utility player, President James A. Gilmore to-day said he was in communication with the athlete with a view of securing him for the third leaguers.

The Federal President wouldn't discuss the matter in detail, but made certain inquiries of newspapermen regarding Roy. He also asked Manager Joe Tinker of the player's ability and wanted to know what kind of a salary offer should be made to the Yankee.

"Hartzell has neither signed nor accepted terms with the New York Club," Gilmore said when told of Farrell's statement that the player and the Yankee chief had reached an agreement. "This I know to be a positive fact, notwithstanding reports that have emanated from the East."

King Cole, the latest bone of contention in the baseball war, was present when Gilmore told of the effort to get Hartzell.

"Gee," he said, "they ought to have a little pity on Chance and let him keep a few of his players." According to Cole, the Federal clubs have riddled the New York Club.

"They got Ford, Zeider and me, according to official announcement. They also may have Sweeney. Then, we don't know how many the Eastern Federal Clubs, who have not named their men, have grabbed."

Pitcher Bush Taking Off Weight.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26.—Rumors filtering through to the headquarters of Connie Mack are to the effect that Joe Bush, the pitcher recruit hero of the last world's series, is not in as good shape as Connie would like. More than a week ago the boss of the Athletics told Bush to go immediately to Hot Springs, Ark., and the reason given was that he should get down to weight as soon as possible. But he arrived in Hot Springs as per orders, is being baked out, and the reports from there say he is exercising every day in company with Terry Turner of the Cleveland team, but the reports also say that, notwithstanding the fact that Bush is still a boy, he appears to be having a very hard time taking off weight. Connie declares he is not one particle worried about Bush, and that he expects the young pitcher to be able to do his share of the work during the coming season.

Evers in South to Sign Players.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 26.—Johnny Evers, manager of the Chicago National League Club, declared here to-day that all his players would be here by Feb. 20, despite Joe Tinker's activity in behalf of the Chicago Federal League team. Evers expects to get the signatures of Tommy Leach and Wilbur Goode to contracts while here. Both men have orange groves near Tampa, and have been here for several weeks.

The Philadelphia Athletics, who train at Jacksonville, will come here for three games and the Cubs will go to Jacksonville for a similar engagement. The St. Louis Browns, training at St. Petersburg, across the bay from here, will also play a short series with the Cubs.

Feds Start Indianapolis Park.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 26.—Work on the construction of the grand stands at the Federal League baseball park was started here to-day. Mayor Joseph E. Bell turned the first spadeful of dirt. According to J. Edward Krause, President of the local club, the work on the field and stands will be pushed and everything will be ready by the time the season opens.

NEW ORGANIZATION TO CONTROL ROWING

Meeting at the New York A. C. Also Voices Necessity for New Course for Local Oarsmen.

At the meeting of rowing men last night at the New York Athletic Club, held for the purpose of organizing a movement looking toward fusing the three rowing bodies that control amateur rowing in and near this city, the subject of a better course was the most vital, but nothing official was done in the matter.

Representatives of the Harlem Regatta Association, the Long Island Regatta Association, and the Hudson River Rowing Association were present, and James Pilkington, President of the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen, led in the discussion on the purposes of the gathering.

Many of those present declared that they had no official authority to commit the clubs to which they belonged, and Pilkington finally made this motion:

That a committee of ten be appointed by the Chair for the purpose of inquiring into the need for a new organization.

Pilkington afterward suggested that each club in the territory be visited by the committee in order that each should be made acquainted with the purposes of the new organization. It would later develop as to whether the major organization hereabouts should be absorbed, according to the maker of the motion, who was insistent that nothing but good could come if the proposed association was framed along proper lines. He asserted that he was for intercity races, with Boston, Philadelphia, and this city as participants in the different regattas, which could be held each Saturday, and which would be of vast interest to the sport of rowing.

James A. Miller of the New York A. C. asserted that inasmuch as there were four rowing organizations unrepresented, failed to see what good would result if the session voted on a constitution and by-laws. Harold Cleaver, Nassau B. C., asserted that if the proposed association was to eliminate all others he was not in a position to take on any such proposition.

He further stated that if it meant another new organization it would entail hardship on the clubs which might become identified with it because of the extra dues involved, &c., and whatever might be done he could not see that there was any occasion for the dissolving of the old association.

S. S. Weisbader of the Lone Star Rowing Club was for a new organization composed of the Harlem Regatta Association, Hudson River Regatta Association, and the Long Island Regatta Association, to foster all competitive rowing in this district. Only active Club members of any of the above associations were to be welcomed into the new body.

Considerable discussion resulted when this question was put, and David Brown of the Atalantas put an end to it by stating that the purpose of the session was for amalgamation, and Mr. Pilkington replied that it was only a question of time when the present associations would be a thing of the past, and that the proposition to form a new organization was the proper thing, the purpose of which should be the holding of better regattas.

He advised following the conditions which prevail in the Schuylkill Navy of Philadelphia, but stated that another association was not the object if it was going to entail any more expense to the individual clubs. He concluded that nothing but good could come of such an organization as that which he outlined. Herman Hjertberg, Union Boat Club, acted as Chairman of the session and Harry Lauer, Metropolitan Rowing Club, Secretary.

THREE WINS FOR AMERICANS

Parker and Powers Victors in Athletic Games at Melbourne.

MELBOURNE, Australia, Jan. 26.—American athletes to-day secured three wins and one tie in the track events at the championship meeting of the Australian Amateur Association.

George L. Parker, the Californian sprinter, won the 220-yard flat championship in 22⅕ seconds, and also the 440-yard flat championship in 51 2-5 seconds. James Powers of the Boston A. A. won the mile championship in 4 minutes 25 4-5 seconds, while the pole vault championship was a tie between Rurie Templeton of the Olympic Club, San Francisco, and Mr. Brake of Victoria, Australasia, who both vaulted 11 feet.

The members of the American team have entered international meetings for the next two Saturdays.

Federal Won't Get These Players.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Jan. 26.—Four members of the Minneapolis American Association Baseball Club to-day signed 1914 contracts and delivered them to President M. E. Cantillon. They are Otis Clymer, outfielder; James Williams, second baseman; David Altizer, short stop, and Wade Killifer, outfielder. It was also announced that Catcher Wilbur Smith and Outfielder Claude Rossman had signified their intention to sign within the next few days. The names of three of the players who signed to-day, Clymer, Williams and Altizer, have been mentioned frequently within the last two weeks in connection with the Federal League. Clymer, it was said, was wanted by the Pittsburg Federals; Altizer by Chicago, and Williams by Kansas City, according to information given out at various times by the players.

Winners with the Cue.

Last night marked the opening of the amateur handicap 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at the Washington Heights Billiard Academy, 181st Street and Broadway. The contestants in the first game were R. F. Wolfe, who plays at the 150-point mark, and C. F. Chapman, handicapped at 135 points. The latter won after forty-three innings of play, by the score of 138 to 102, making a high run of 24 and an average of 3 6-48. Wolfe's highest run was 19, with an average of 2 16-45.

George Sutton, who is to play Willie Hoppe for the championship title at 18.2 balk line next week, began a week's practice at Maurice Daly's academy, Forty-ninth Street and Broadway, last night. His opponent for the week is Calvin Demarest, and the games will be of 500 points duration. Last night's score was 500 to 99 in favor of Sutton, who completed his string in twelve innings. His average was 41 8-13, and he made high runs of 111, 100, and 87. Demarest made a high run of 77 points, and averaged 9.

Charles Martin defeated H. H. Smith by the score of 200 to 145 in last night's game of the amateur Class C 18.2 balk line billiard tournament at Keeney's academy in Brooklyn. The winner made high runs of 27, 17, and 15, and averaged 4 11-47. Smith's high runs were 41, 14, and 9, with an average of 3 7-46.

In the opening game of the English billiard tournament at Doyle's academy last night S. Spicer defeated F. Ridgeway, 300 to 172. In the amateur 18.2 balk line tournament S. Cortelyou (115) defeated J. Katow (125) by a score of 115 to 80, in thirty-five innings.

Sousa Wins at Pinehurst Traps.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 27.—John Philip Sousa was the winner of the first of the weekly hundred target trap-shooting handicaps held to-day, recording 88, and shooting with an allowance of six targets. F. A. Hofgman of Yonkers, the scratch contestant, scored 82, and James Craig of Waynesboro, whose allowance was 8, was third, in 81.

Fordham to Play Manhattan.

The annual basket ball game between Manhattan and Fordham will be played to-morrow night at the Sixty-ninth Regiment Armory. The Green and White team has shown good work in practice games against the Crescent Athletic Club, while the Maroon five has been kept in good condition playing with the Fordham Prep and St. John's teams. The Bronx collegians expect to reverse the yearly result of the game with Manhattan.

Welsh Wins from Earl Fisher.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Jan. 26.—Freddie Welsh, champion lightweight of England, won a decision over Earl Fisher of this city here to-night after ten rounds of fast boxing. The local boy showed wonderful footwork in the first six rounds, but Welsh's ring generalship and his fast work with his left hand more than equaled matters.

GRISCOM CUP GOLF IN JUNE.

Greenwich C. C. Links to be Scene of Tri-City Competition.

It was officially announced yesterday that the Women's Eastern Golf Association will hold its championship tournament, together with the tri-city matches for the Griscom Cup, over the links of the Greenwich Country Club the week beginning June 1. Two candidates have been in the field, Apawamis and Greenwich. Miss Fanny C. Osgood of the Boston Association and Miss Ethel Maule of the Philadelphia organization agreed to leave the matter entirely with Mrs. Lawrence Swift, the Secretary of the Women's Metropolitan Golf Association, and Mrs. Swift, after receiving the consent of the Greenwich officials, decided in favor of that course.

At Greenwich there will be plenty of accommodations for the competitors, for in addition to ample room in the clubhouse some of the women will be guests at homes near by. Greenwich has never had a tournament of this kind.

A traveler returned from Scotland and England brings news to the effect that Ben Sayers, the famous old professional at North Berwick, will visit America in May or June. Sayers has been prominent in British golf for nearly fifty years. He has played in thirty-three open championships of Great Britain, more than any other golfer, and, although he has never won the coveted title, he has finished second and third once each and fifth three times. Sayers is famous as an instructor, and has on many occasions taught crowned heads how to play. His son, Jack, recently died, and another son, George, came to America last July to take a green in the Philadelphia district. The British veteran will play in a number of exhibitions, and visit his son at Philadelphia.

OUIMET AND PARTNERS WIN.

Open Champion Golfer Scores Double Victory at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 26.—Open Champion Ouimet played thirty-six holes on the sand links here to-day. In the morning, partnered with J. H. Sullivan, Jr., he played Tewksbury and T. A. Ashley of Woodland, winning right up and six in best ball play. He made the turn in forty-one and came back in about the same figure. In the afternoon there was an exchange of partners, Ouimet and Ashley recording a 2 and 1 win at match play, and Ouimet's card of 76 equaling the score he made Saturday afternoon.

Selected score medal play, the best six holes on each nine, with prizes for four classes, presented by John G. Nicholson of New Bedford, W. L. Milliken of Indianapolis, T. B. Boyd of St. Louis, and George C. Dutton of Boston, claimed the attention of the tin whistles to-day. George C. Dutton of Boston led the field with a total of 45. In B class J. G. Nicholson was first in 47; in C class H. R. McKenzie of St. Andrew's also made 47, and in D class E. B. Pratt of Boston made 43.

Connie Mack Takes Up Golf.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Jan. 26.—Connie Mack has become a devotee of golf. He finds the ball much too small, but is rapidly developing into a real golf fan. Walking trips which were formerly his only means of exercise have been abandoned and every fair day now finds him on the links. Dr. Carr, his physician, is a golf enthusiast, and to him golfers owe the conversion of Mack. Connie is still too much of a novice to spend any time on local links, where he is well known. Down in New Jersey he and Dr. Carr may be found practicing and preparing for the lean manager's debut on the Philadelphia links. In speaking of golf, Connie said: "Dr. Carr is trying hard to make a player of me. I am sure I must get on his nerves at times. I find the ball is not quite as large as the baseball when I swing for it. I enjoy the game and find that one loses himself while playing."

Poor Tennis at Pinehurst.

Special to The New York Times.

PINEHURST, N. C., Jan. 26.—Only two matches developed good competition in today's opening men's single tennis in the fourth annual midwinter championship, and all three Canadians represented were defeated. J. D. E. Jones, the Rhode Island champion, and Russell Dana, former Rhode Island champion, both went forward, and will be opponents in to-morrow's semi-final. The summary:

Men's Singles.—Preliminary Round—Frank Rogers of Orange won from Harold Smithers of Brooklyn by default; Walter Goldstein of Toronto beat Max Adler of Rochester, 6—1, 6—3.

First Round—R. Adams Baife, Brooklyn, beat Dr. E. Plumion, Chantilly, France, 6—2, 6—1; J. D. E. Jones, Providence, beat W. E. Whiting of New Haven, 6—1, 6—0; Russell Dana, Providence, beat R. J. Oster, Cleveland, 6—3, 6—4; Hall beat Rogers, 6—1, 6—2; Cowing beat Goldstein, 1—6, 7—5, 6—2; H. A. McKinney, Providence, beat E. St. Gianco, Toronto, 6—2, 6—1; Dr. Bertram F. Drake of New York beat Merrill Hall of New York by default; Charles J. Bull beat C. J. McGuire, Jr., of New York, by default.

Second Round—Jones beat Baife, 6—1, 6—3; Dana beat Hall, 6—1, 6—0; Dr. Drake beat Maguire, 3—6, 6—2, 6—3.

Bordentown Holds Lead in Shooting

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—With its defeat of the military Academy team by a score of 943 to 915, the Bordentown Military Academy is still in the lead in the interschool rifle shooting competition for the military school national trophy. The results of the second interschool rifle shooting contest were announced to-day by the National Rifle Association. The scores of other school teams in the competition were:

Harvard Military School, Los Angeles, Cal., 904, vs. Culver (Ind.) Military Academy, 894; New Mexico Military Institute, Roswell, N. M., 904, vs. St. John's Military Academy, Delafield, Wis., 894; St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y., 862, vs. Kemper Military School, Boonville, Mo., 850; Miami Military Institute, Germantown, Ohio, 849, vs. Hitchcock Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal., defaulted; Morgan Park (Ill.) Academy, 796, vs. Mount Tamalpais Military Academy, San Rafael, Cal., 674; Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., 745, vs. Bingham Military School, Asheville, N. C., 687; Kentucky Military Institute, Lyndon, Ky., 762, vs. Nazareth Hall Military Academy, Nazareth, Penn., 677; Wenonah (N. J.) Military Academy, 267, vs. Northwestern Military and Naval Academy, Highland Park, Ill., defaulted.

Christ Church Beats Trinity.

Christ Church basket ball team defeated Trinity Church in the Church Athletic League series on Trinity's court in Brooklyn last night by a score of 27 to 17. Bodamer and Brown played well for the winners, while Barnes did the best work for Trinity. The line-up and summary:

Christ Church.	Position.	Trinity Church.
Schoefer	Left forward	Finnigan
Bodamer	Right forward	Crowley
Bouk	Centre	Barnes
Brown	Left guard	Wildhagen
Schlossman	Right guard	Michael

Goals—Bodamer, (4,) Brown, (4,) Schoefer, (2,) Schlossman, (1,) Barnes, (3,) Finnigan, (2,) Crowley, (1.) Goals from fouls—Bodamer, (3,) Bouk, (2,) Barnes, (3,) Finnigan, (2.) Referee—Mr. Baumgard. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

A.A.U. SUSPENDS TWO CRACK ATHLETES

Kolehmainen and Kiviat Must Answer for Dead Heat Race in Brooklyn.

Hannes Kolehmainen and Abel Kiviat were suspended last night by the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association pending an inquiry in regard to the two-mile match race held last Saturday night in the armory of the Thirteenth Regiment, in which the men ran a dead heat.

Those of the committee present at the special session which brought about the temporary disqualification of the two men, who are probably the fastest in America at their respective specialties, were Jacob W. Stumpf, Chairman; George W. Matthews, John A. Deignen, and John A. Connelly. The session was held in private at the St. Bartholomew's Club, in East Forty-second Street, and resulted in the following communication being sent to the men in question:

You are hereby notified that at a meeting of the Registration Committee of the Metropolitan Association of the Amateur Athletic Union, held Jan. 26, 1914, you were suspended, according to Article 11 of Sections 10 and 18 of the Amateur Athletic Union Handbook, relative to suspicious circumstances attending your competition at the games of the Fourth Company, Thirteenth Regiment, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1914. You are hereby notified to be present at a meeting of the Registration Committee, to be held at the St. Bartholomew's Athletic Club, 209 East Forty-second Street, Wednesday, Feb. 4, 1914.

Dr. Lucey of Tompkinsville, S. I., who is Abel Kivat's physician, and who has been attending him since he became afflicted with a species of blood poisoning, when seen last night, said: "I treated Kiviat last Tuesday for a cold, bronchitis, and an inflamed nose. Last Thursday I lanced his nose, and treated him again on Friday and Saturday. My last advice to him was that he should not run as he told me he intended to do. On Sunday I again lanced his nose, and when I saw him yesterday he was in fair condition. I am surprised that he was able to run as well as he seems to have done last Saturday night."

A. Christie, Chairman of the Games Committee of the Millrose A. C., which is to hold a series of sports in Madison Square Garden next Saturday night, was informed by the Registration Committee that the proposed relay race between intercity teams would only be permitted provided the men named appeared on the programme as representing the clubs to which they rightfully belonged. They must wear the colors of their organizations, and there must be nothing on the programme to indicate that they were identified with department stores.

FENCING DRAGS ALONG.

New York A. C. and West Pointers Still at It Early This Morning.

At an early hour this morning fencers from the New York A. C. and the West Point Officers' Club were leading in the junior sabre competition for three-men teams at the Fencers' Club, West Forty-fifth Street.

Eighteen fencers, making up six three-men teams, took part in the tourney, the first to be held under the auspices of the Amateur Fencers' League of America. The teams represented the West Point Officers' Club, the Crescent A. C. of Brooklyn, the New York Turn Verein, the Fencers' Club, New York A. C., and Columbia University. In the preliminary round West Point eliminated the Crescents; the New York A. C. did the same to Columbia, and the Fencers' Club repeated against the Turn Verein. The last series was long drawn out. The make-up of the teams was as follows:

Crescent A. C.—Dr. De Witt C. Smith, Prosper Cholet, J. A. Chard.

West Point Fencers' Club—Lieut. A. D. Dickinson, Capt. George Vidmer, Capt. J. R. Lindsey.

Columbia University—W. Shumway, C. E. Nighman, A. N. Clough.

New York A. C.—J. A. MacLaughlin, J. P. B. Parker, Lieut. C. Hillenbrand.

New York Turn Verein—George Reimherr, Sr., George Reimherr, Jr., Albert Strauss.

Fencers' Club—L. Micheloni, A. S. Lyon, Dr. Eugene Marcovich.

Dr. Breame M. Hammond acted as director in the finals, and the judges were Paul Benzenburg, New York Turn Verein; Dr. De Witt Smith, Crescent A. C.; Lieut. D. D. Pullen, West Point, and Victor F. Conti, Italian Fencers' Club.

Harlem Navy Handball Games.

After an interesting series of games the Lone Stars and Unions broke even in the third series of matches in the Harlem Navy Handball League. Each team won three games, giving them each nine won and three lost in the championship contest, although the Hudsons, with five won and one lost, enjoys a better percentage. The best team work done in the Hudson-Nonpareil was by Lee and Powers for the former and Coughlin and Losser of the Nonpareils. The Nassau-Metropolitan games were closely contested, both teams winning three games. The results:

Lone Star vs. Union.—Lyons and Kirby vs. J. Lilienthal and F. Lilienthal, 21—20, 21—9; Ryan and Barry vs. Lichtenstadter and Schwab, 21—14, 8—21; Hoyden and Britz vs. Ablowitch and Peyser, 10—21, 16—21.

Nassau vs. Metropolitan.—F. Holmes and R. Conklin vs. F. Quinn and H. Hyland, 21—6, 21—7; H. Stevers and H. Borchers vs. C. Gallner and H. Hart, 11—21; 18—21; W. Kohler and J. Engle vs. A. Gauss and R. Hyland, 16—21, 21—7.

Hudson vs. Nonpareil.—Uttley and Obeymer vs. Lee and Powers, 5—21, 3—21; Loeser and Coughlin vs. G. Kuns and Sunsen, 21—18, 17—21; Keanough and McClough vs. C. Kunz and G. Hessler, 10—21, 5—21.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.		W.	L.
Lone Star	9	3	Metropolitan	3	8
Union	9	3	Nassau	3	8
Hudson	6	1	Nonpareil	1	11

Boxers Boost Promotor Baker.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Jan. 26.—Snowy Baker, the Australian boxing promoter, who brought out Hugh D. McIntosh, has sailed for the United States, and will visit here, after which he will make a world tour. The American boxers now in Australia to-day cabled as follows: "Want to inform you that Snowy Baker is going to visit the States. Give him a hearty welcome. We assure all boxers that their interest are ours, and advise them in case they intend visiting Australia to do business with Baker and come here under his management only. He is reliable. We are on the spot and know." (Signed) Eddie McGoorty, Ray Bronson, Al. Lippe, Jeff Smith, Pat Bradley, Tom McCormick, Hugh Mehegan, Milburn Saylor, Pal Brown, Joe Lasvina, Matt Wells, Frank Picaro, Johnny Summers, Harry Stone, Holberg Almery, Kid McCoy, and Jack Dougherty.

WHIPPED, HE QUITS BOXING.

Billy Grupp Says He Is Through with Game Forever.

Billy Grupp of St. Louis, after being badly beaten for six rounds by Johnny Howard of Jersey at the Olympic Athletic Club last night, dramatically announced that his fighting days were over and that he would retire from the ring. Grupp was matched to box Bob McAllister of California at the Fairmont A. C. on Saturday night, and McAllister was at the ringside last night watching Grupp. Grupp was cut on the eye and nose and was bleeding badly when he looked down at McAllister and said that he would never enter another boxing contest.

The bout was the main event on the card, as Bert Keyes, who was scheduled to box Otto Kohler in the final, sent word that he could not appear. Keyes didn't send any excuse with the announcement. He just stayed away.

Howard had everything his own way in the first three rounds and outboxed his opponent continually. In the fifth a hard right landed on Grupp's nose and left a bad cut. In the sixth round Howard kept up a volley of punches on Grupp and cut his right eye. The St. Louis boxer was groggy when he went to his corner after the sixth, and then announced his retirement from the ring.

In the other ten-round bout Bert Pappe of Harlem boxed a ten-round draw with Tommy Lowe of Washington. The bout alternated between the men as the bout progressed, but neither had any advantage at the finish.

BRITISH BOXERS IN ACTION.

Moran vs. Shugrue and O'Neil vs. Dundee in Garden Bouts To-night.

Two international lightweight boxing bouts will be decided to-night at Madison Square Garden. England's representatives will be Owen Moran and Sapper O'Neil. Moran, a veteran of the ring, has just returned from a successful campaign in Australia, and is anxious to fight either the present British lightweight title holder, Freddie Welsh, or the world's champion, Willie Ritchie. In order to show his worth, Moran will box Young Shugrue of Jersey City in the star bout of ten rounds at 134 pounds.

O'Neil's opponent will be Johnny Dundee, who shaded Shugrue at a local club last week. O'Neil is a pupil of Dick Burge, once lightweight champion of Great Britain, who was knocked out by Kid Lavigne in London nearly twenty years ago. O'Neil was born in Ballyrene, Londonderry, Ireland, but, like Moran, is called an Englishman. While in the British Army he won numerous championship bouts and his ring record shows but two adverse decisions in forty battles. He has beaten all comers here. Dundee, after boxing a twenty-round draw with Featherweight Champion Kilbane at Vernon, Cal., last April, decided to become a lightweight. He then beat Jack White twice, Tommy Dixon, and Joe Azeuedo, all on the Coast. Several weeks ago Freddie Welsh outpointed Dundee in ten rounds at New Orleans.

O'Neil will challenge Welsh if he wins to-night, while if Dundee is successful he, too, will demand another match with the British champion. O'Neil and Dundee will make 135 pounds ringside. There will also be two six-round bouts.

BOXERS AS LEGISLATORS.

Seven Former Experts in Massachusetts Law-Making Body.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—The Massachusetts Legislature includes seven former expert boxers, some of whom admitted that they had made money in the ring, it was brought out to-day during a hearing on bills proposing regulations for boxing exhibitions.

Representative Lewis R. Sullivan of Boston declared that boxing produced the best type of citizenship, after describing his own experiences in the ring. Asked when, in his opinion, boxing ceased to be boxing and became fighting, he said: "When you take the gloves off."

Representative John F. Sheehan said he had won three boxing championships. Boxing teaches self-reliance, self-confidence, and improves the morals, he said. He admitted that he had seen some lively bouts, but added, smilingly: "Getting a smash on the jaw makes a fellow think faster."

He said that in his opinion professional boxing is less brutal than amateur. To demonstrate to the committee what his idea of boxing is, he volunteered to put on the gloves with some of his colleagues who had had ring experience, but his offer was declined by the committee.

News of the Boxers.

Battling Levinsky and Soldier Kearns are scheduled to box ten rounds to-night in the feature bout at the Atlantic Garden A. C. weekly show. Levinsky is anxious to recover lost ground, and Kearns realizes that a victory will insure him a contest with some one of the topnotch heavyweights.

The wind-up at the National Sporting Club on Thursday night will bring together George Ashe and Charles Weinert. The men are rugged heavyweights.

At the Irving A. C. on Saturday night Jack Britton of Chicago will hook up with Ray Campbell of California for ten rounds in the main event. In another ten-round bout Frankie Hufnagel and Tommy Flanagan will be seen in action.

There is a promise that the ten-round bout between Patsy Cline of this city and Danny Foy of Ireland at the New Polo Athletic Association on Friday night will be the most hotly contested boxing bout that the old uptown club has offered its patrons for some time. The fact that Cline is an Irish-American and Foy a real "Son of Erin" has added keen rivalry as to their respective abilities in the art of boxing. Cline, since he entered the professional class of boxers has shown unusual form.

Mark Spencer of Boston and Terry Martin of Harlem will try conclusions in the opening ten rounder. Terry Young and Bobby Dawson will furnish the action in the second ten-round bout.

NEW BODY TO STUDY TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

Commission Will Be Organized To-day—Alaska to Try the Cycle Cars.

There will be a meeting at 3 o'clock this afternoon at the Automobile Club of America, 253 West Fifty-fourth Street, for the purpose of organizing a Traffic Commission for the city. Members of various civic organizations and traffic experts have felt that such an organization might be of great value. It could study traffic conditions from various points of view and be prepared to make recommendations for betterment.

Among those expected to attend the conference are Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company; R. W. Meade, President of the Fifth Avenue Coach Company; E. P. Goodrich, consulting engineer of the Manhattan Borough President's Office; Elmer Thompson, Secretary of the Automobile Club of America; S. W. Taylor, Chairman of the Uniform Motor Vehicle Legislation Commission; John D. Crimmins, Robert Grier Cooke, President of the Fifth Avenue Association; S. Barton Case and W. W. Miles, attorneys; E. W. Curtis, Jr.; G. H. Pride, T. E. Orr, Jr.; representing the Team Owners' Association; E. E. Schwarzkopf, Vice President of the Manhattan Automobile Club, and J. Bernstein, a traffic expert.

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The cyclecar is soon to be tested under trying climatic conditions

PAUL POIRET IN A CUSTOMS DISPUTE

Gown Designer Imported a Lot of Silk Cushions from Paris.

INVOICE PRICE TOO LOW

General Appraisers Affirm Higher Valuation Made by the Examiner.

Paul Poiret, the Paris gown designer, is revealed in a decision just made by the Board of United States General Appraisers, in the new role of an importer of silk cushions. M. Poiret's initial attempt to open up a market in this country for this line of goods has resulted in a dispute with the Customs authorities here, the outcome of which is that the designer is called on to pay duties of 30 per cent. ad valorem above the invoiced or entered values, besides penalties aggregating 30 per cent., making a total of 60 per cent.

When Poiret made his last trip to this country about two months ago, he brought along a lot of silk cushions which he eventually disposed of to a New York dealer for retail sale. The articles were not brought over in the passenger's baggage, but were entered through the Custom House as ordinary merchandise. The goods were sent to the Appraiser's Stores for examination and appraisal. While the invoices showed the cushions to have a foreign market value ranging from $12 to $40 each, the Examiner reported to Appraiser Higgins that the prices were nearly 50 per cent. below correct Paris quotations for similar goods.

The Appraiser returned the cushions at the valuations found by the Examiner, and Collector Malone demanded duty on the higher price basis. This was paid by Poiret under protest and an appeal taken to the Board of General Appraisers for a reappraisement. Judge Howell, acting as single General Appraiser, affirms the Appraiser's action in adding to the invoiced values, to the extent of 30 per cent ad valorem. This action was taken after M. Poiret had appeared before the General Appraiser and testified about his manner of valuing the cushions. He said the articles were the product of a Paris factory in which he has an interest and insisted that the foreign prices placed on the goods were correct to the best of his knowledge. He asked that the entered values be allowed to stand for duty purposes.

The representatives of the Appraiser's office, however, were on hand with testimony to the effect that the importer's values were far below regular Paris export prices for similar goods, and justified the advances made here. It is understood that an appeal will be made to a board of three General Appraisers, to review Judge Howell's findings. The decision of the board of three, if made, will be final. The cushions were assessed at the rate of 60 per cent. ad valorem as silk embroideries since they contained fancy designs. The Customs officials declined to give the total invoiced value of the cushions, their number, or any other information on the ground that the rules of the Treasury Department relating to reappraisement forbade it.

ANOTHER CUT IN PRICES.

The American Woolen Company Leads Again in Reductions.

The American Woolen Company yesterday opened Division B., Department 1, fancy-weave piece-dyes, plain and fancy-weave mixtures and vigoreux mixtures; Department 4, woolen and worsted cloakings, and Department 3, fancy woolen suitings for the coming Fall season.

The prices named on the vigoreux mixtures, it was said, showed the greatest drop of the season, being from 25 cents to 30 cents a yard below those of last year. Quotations on five numbers of the vigoreux follow:

Style.	Weight, Oz.	1914.	1913.
10,213	13	$1.12½	$1.40
96,713½	13½	1.12½	1.42½
98,014	14	1.40	1.72½

Styles 971,014 and 971,114, both fourteen-ounce fabrics, priced at $1.20 and $1.25 a yard, respectively, were two of the new vigoreux fabrics that were opened yesterday.

Commenting on the vigoreux shown by the American Woolen Company, a well-known selling agent said that the cut in prices was evidently intended to capture the trade, but that it was apparently useless, because the lower price had been met by the makers who hitherto had controlled the fabrics.

Concerning the lines of men's wear fabrics opened by the company referred to, a prominent clothing manufacturer said: "Yesterday's opening by the American Woolen Company was on about the same basis as the serges that were opened about two weeks ago. The values named yesterday show a reduction all through the lines that ranges from 25 to 30 cents below the prices named last year."

These lines of woolen suitings of Department 3 were opened yesterday:

Saranac	.67½@$1.30
Beoli	.77½@ 1.02½
Bassalbora	.62½@ 1.02½
Anderson	.50 @ .75
Indian Spring	.55 @ 1.05
Kenneboe	.55 @ .87½
Ouinega	.52½@ .70
Manton	.77½@ 1.82½
Forest Mills	.47½@ .55½
Chase	.80 @ 1.15
Rochdale	.72½@ 1.62½
Ray Mills	.50 @ 1.00
Weybosset	.82½@ 1.37½
Moosup	.72½@ 1.00
Lebanon	.70 @ .85

It was reported on good authority in the market yesterday that the American Woolen Company had marked up several lines of men's staple serges 10 cents a yard, owing to the decided advance in raw materials.

ANNE MORGAN IN ST. LOUIS.

Talks to Missouri Clubwomen About Civic Federation.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 26.—Clubwomen of Missouri conferred here to-day with Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the late J. Pierpont Morgan, and Miss Maude Wetmore, daughter of ex-Senator Wetmore of Rhode Island, on a plan to affiliate the Missouri Federation of Women Clubs with the National Civic Federation.

Miss Morgan made an address outlining the work of the federation.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Vienna Manufacturing Company, women's neckwear, laces, and novelties, formerly at 26 West Twentieth Street, has moved to larger quarters in 48 West Twenty-first Street.

The New York Society of Accountants and Bookkeepers will meet to-night at the Murray Hill Hotel. James L. Ridgway, C. P. A., will lecture on the new Federal income tax law.

Pursuant to an action taken at the recent annual meeting of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, the association has entered into negotiations with Myers & Goldsmith, 100 Broadway, whereby they will become the counsel of the organization.

Edward C. Seligman, representative in the Middle West of A. Steinhardt & Brother, importers and manufacturers of fancy goods and notions, has just returned from one of his trips. Mr. Seligman reports favorable business conditions throughout his territory.

G. B. Hodgman, President og the Hodgman Rubber Company of this city, will represent the Rubber Club of America at the International Rubber Conference to be held in London June 30 to July 4. Sir Henry A. Blake, the noted English rubber man, will be President of the conference.

H. T. Klots of the Klots Throwing Company, 221 Fourth Avenue, will arrive in this city on Wednesday on the Olympic from an extended business trip to Europe.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the J. E. Manix Company, 320 Church Street, which was scheduled for yesterday, was postponed.

J. Mittenthal, formerly with H. S. Mittenthal & Co., Dallas, Texas, is now associated with Milton Lichtenstein & Co., resident buyers, 170 Fifth Avenue.

Gus D. Daniels, who was formerly connected with Samstag & Hilder Brothers of this city, is now associated with his brother, Milton H. Daniels, in a new fancy goods and notion business, which is located at 20 East Seventeenth Street.

THE BUSINESS WORLD

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday ....4 to 4½% for the best names.
Saturday .....4½ to 4½% " " "

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Prendergast to Talk to Silk Men.

Controller William A. Prendergast will be one of the speakers at the forty-second annual banquet of the Silk Association of America, which will be held at the Hotel Astor on the evening of Feb. 11. Secretary Peugnet was not able yesterday to make public the names of the other speakers. Reservations for the banquet are being made freely, he said, and it is thought that between 500 and 600 members of the silk trade and its allied branches will attend. The association will install a bureau for the registration of silk trade-marks some time in the near future. The idea of this bureau will be to simplify the matter of trade-marking silks by searching out the rights of a manufacturer to a suggested mark and to avoid conflict generally.

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Fat Men's Hose on the Market.

Something new in the way of hosiery particularly designed for the convenience of fat men s now being shown in the local dry goods market. It is a sock without the ordinary deep, ribbed cuff. In place of this device is a fairly short self band or garter top. The main object of the change is to insure elasticity at the top of the sock and thereby to avoid binding when worn on a plump leg.

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Fine Cottons in Good Demand.

An improved demand for plain and fancy fine yarn cotton goods in the gray has been developing of late in the local market. With it has come a better call for cotton shirtings in practically all grades. For Fall, several old weaves, especially "mommie" and pebbled effects, are being seen in new guises. Among the novelties are attractive combinations of crêpe and ratine effects. Printed cottons, in the better grades, are in good request, but the demand is not so diversified as last year. Plaid weaves are showing strong for Fall, and among the strongest are plaid effects in ratines. The more substantial weaves of cotton and silk mixed goods are well up among the leaders, judging from the demand reported from the garment trade. One of the principal features of the present market is the large number of novelty constructions offered.

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Abuses in the Dye Stuff Trade.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers has appointed its President, John P. Wood, its representative on the joint committee of the four textile associations formed at the instance of the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers to oppose improper practices in the dye stuff trade. The committee is now complete, and will organize immediately. The other associations interested are the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers, represented by William A. Mitchell of the Massachusetts Cotton Mills; the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association, represented by Caesar Cone of the Proximity Woolen Manufacturing Company; the American Association of Woolen and Worsted Manufacturers, represented by A. M. Patterson of the Waterloo Woolen Manufacturing Company.

No date has been set for the first meeting of the committee, but it is understood that one will be held in the near future. Counsel are now working on a form of organization for the committee that will enable them to send to the members of the associations represented information relating to their transactions of a character that it has been impossible to publish hitherto.

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Linen Prices May Advance.

According to well-posted linen importers, there is an increase of prices due on damask goods within the next sixty days. This will apply, however, more to figured goods than to plain. The rise will come, it was said yesterday, because of the lack of confidence shown on the part of the Belfast spinners in the outcome of the home rule agitation. None of the Irish mills is making damasks on speculation, and it is said that the general lightness of stocks of these goods can mean nothing but advances when the retail demand becomes active. Less interference with dress linens from crêpes and ratines is looked for this Spring, and a better season than last year on these goods is expected as a result. It is thought that colored goods will be in with whites and naturals coming in the order named. A big ramie season is predicted in some quarters. An instance is cited in the trade of where a prominent Pennsylvania wholesaler had placed a liberal order for colored dress linens in December, and earlier this month had followed this with a duplicate order nearly as large. Further than this, he had lately been making inquiries as to his chances of getting additional deliveries of similar goods in the next three months.

NEW DUCK FOR TENTS.

Army Specifications Not Relished by the Manufacturers.

Local selling agents for mills manufacturing heavy cotton duck are not at all pleased with the specifications contained in the latest request of the Government for bids on tentings for the use of the army. These bids, which will be opened in Philadelphia on Feb. 23, ask among other things that the manufacturers submit samples of goods made up from Sea Island and Egyptian cotton, as well as from the ordinary American fibre. From all accounts these specifications contained requests for Sea Island and Egyptian cotton stock for the first time.

The Government's idea in asking for these samples, it was said yesterday, was evidently to find the best possible fabric with which to house the American soldier in the field. Much doubt was expressed, however, as to whether the Government would gain anything by its request. The contention was advanced here that the present fabrics used by the Government were about the best that could be had, and it was pointed out that tents of American cotton were pu out of service much more quickly by mildew and dirt than by the holes torn in them. This it was contended, was more a matter of chemical action in the dyeing process than of any defect in weaving or tensile strength. In fact, under the present system of tests, it was said that it was practically impossible for a mill to get a defective fabric in the gray past the inspectors.

While there seemed to be an inclination to make up the samples as requested by the Government, the selling agents in question were firm in their views that nothing would come of it. It was asserted that the higher cost of Sea Island and Egyptian cotton would necessarily make the Government pay more for its duck, and that the goods rejected by the Federal Inspectors would be marketable only at a sharp loss to the producers. Hitherto, the Government has ordered a kind of duck that, when found defective, could be disposed of commercially without serious embarrassment to the mills.

Another change in the specifications was the addition of 2 of an ounce to the weight standard per yard. This brings the standard up to 12.6 ounces.

BUTTER COMES 12,000 MILES

New Zealand Product Soon to be Placed on the Market.

CHICAGO, Jan. 26.—Butter that has traveled 12,000 miles from New Zealand soon will be placed on sale in Chicago and other sections of the United States. A Chicago produce firm announced today that it has signed a contract for 3,000 pounds of butter to be shipped this year. Reduction of the tariff on butter from five to two and a half cents a pound, is said to have enabled merchants to profit on importations.

Part of the shipments will be received by the way of the Pacific coast, and others by the way of London.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Jan. 26.—Incorporated to-day: Progressive Motion Picture Corp., Mt. Vernon; $400,000; E. H. Tatum, King Smith, H. J. O'Neil, 270 Clinton St., B'klyn.

All Amusements Co., publishing; $100,000; D. B. Ball, W. J. Landgraf, A. W. Lawson, 110 W. 40th St.

Richmond Levering & Co., stocks, bonds, &c.; $500,000; Marshall Lapham, Richmond Levering, Raymond Tullis, 27 William St.

Louis Marx & Son, woodworkers; $50,000; Michael and Louis Marx, L. D. Morrison, 320 B'way.

Doenitz-Paterson Box Co., Buffalo, jewelry cases; $30,000; F. F. and E. M. Doenitz, J. H. Paterson.

F. D. Gaylord Co., Sodus, dry goods, &c.; $21,000; F. D. Gaylord, S. B. Teall, Isaac Gardner.

H. Takeda & Co., Japanese mdse.; $80,000; Hisakichi Takeda, Kiichiro Nakagami, Asakichi Ikenaga, 153 E. 69th St.

Albert Ludorff, carbonated and spr. waters; $10,000; J. J. and J. F. Fitzgerald, L. P. Mingey, 12 State St.

Pyramid Realty Co., White Plains; $10,000; Angelina and F. B. Staub, R. G. Swartwout, Normalla Co., corsets; $10,000; G. J. Chertoff, A. G. Pincus, Harris Edelstein, 1,240 Clay Av.

Yale System Clothes; $15,000; Moses Morris, Louis Applesome, Jacob Rubin, 150 Nassau St.

Peter Reidenbach Wagon Works; $10,000; Margaret, Susanna, and G. C. Reidenbach, 164 Eldridge St.

Grant Theatre Corp., Buffalo, construction, brokerage, management; $50,000; W. P. Haines, J. R. Cibel, S. H. Evans.

Edgar Selden Music Co., publishers, theatres, motion pictures; $12,000; J. T. Russell, Edgar Selden, Richard Nugent, 267 Monroe St., Brooklyn.

Mate Products Corp., vegetable, liquid, mineral foods, alcoholic products; $10,000; H. R. Buckingham, F. R. and M. B. Tibbitts, 54 W. 54 St.

N. Taubenfeld, restaurant; $10,000; David, Louis, Herman Taubenfeld, 80 W. 128 St.

Wells, Mowbray & Newman, construction, supplies, engineers; $20,000; T. B. Wells, Fred. Bissell, C. H. Newman, 789 E. 18 St., B'klyn.

Wingood Realty Co.; $10,000; A. M. Schwarz, Wm. Smith, J. A. Goodwin, 790 Riverside Drive.

Jaffe & Horowitz, ladies' garments; $20,000; Samuel and Anna Horowitz, M. A. Jaffe, 28 W. 25 St.

Owen W. Owens Sons, Granville, quarry; $120,000; D. O. Robert, O. and W. O. Owens.

Capital Accessories Trust & Deposit Co., Onondaga, Syracuse, $100,000 to $500,000; Frank Gilbert Paper Co., Castleton, $100,000 to $150,000; New England Raincoat Co., $3,000 to $10,000.

Authorization: V. Guerra Dias, &c., Tampa, Fla., tobacco; $150,000; rep., J. F. Martin, 54 Broad St.

Dissolutions: S. S. Kuh Co., N. Y.; Champion Natural Carbonic Acid Gas Co., Saratoga Springs.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

M. SAFRAN & SONS.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against M. Safran & Sons, composed of Moritz, Isidor, and Max Safran, restaurant, 257 Fourth Avenue, by these creditors: Philip Strobel & Sons, Inc., $304; Arthur Frankenstein, $500, and August H. Seiler, $500. Judge Mayer appointed Otto M. Sternfeld receiver under a bond of $3,500, with authority to carry on business for ten days. The liabilities are $45,000 and assets $7,500.

PAUL HENKEL.—A petition has been filed against Paul Henkel, proprietor of a cafe and restaurant, 58 West Thirty-sixth Street, by these creditors: Jacob Alexander, $1,800; Albert Ludorff, $220, and Lox Berlin Verein, $46. The unsecured liabilities are $8,000 and the secured liabilities $5,000.

T. S. MARVEL SHIPBUILDING COMPANY.—A petition has been filed against the T. S. Marvel Shipbuilding Company of Newburg by these creditors: Mason & Hanger Company, $128; Samuel A. Wilson, $384; John Wilkinson Company, $39, and Walter V. Martin, $82. There are twenty-five creditors. The assets are $25,000.

BENJAMIN ACKERMAN.—A petition has been filed against Benjamin Ackerman, dealer in delicatessen and groceries, 1,834 Amsterdam Avenue, by these creditors: Benjamin Fleischer, $236; Isaac Springenberg, $48, and Gustave Borschandt, $850.

EDGAR J. M. HART, a dramatic instructor, of 847 West Fifty-fifth Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $11,436 and no assets. Among the creditors are Marguerite Hart, $10,376 of which $6,823 is the amount due now based on mortality tables on an agreement dated Oct. 10, 1909, to pay her $12 a week for life, and Dr. Edward Teague, $486.

MICHEL ROSELLO, a driver, of 413 East Eighty-third Street, has filed a petition with liabilities of $9,755 and no assets. Judgments were obtained against him last week by Patrick Banks, Jr., for $8,628, and Patrick Banks, Sr., for $1,127.

BINDLER & SCHENKER.—Harry Bindler of 719 East Ninth Street and Harry Schenker of 248 East Seventh Street, who formerly composed the firm of Bindler & Schenker, 165 Ine Street, West Hoboken, have filed a petition with liabilities of $5,345 and no assets.

FREDERICK N. DE CAMP of Yonkers has filed a petition with liabilities of $988 and no assets. He has only two creditors—the Fourteenth Street Store, Inc., $110, and Ansonia Realty Company, $275.

ERNEST BOECKER.—Schedules by Ernest Boecker, importer of orchestrions and pianos, 201 Fourth Avenue, show liabilities of $142,-682 and assets of $63,512.

ALTMAN BROTHERS.—Schedules of Altman Brothers, jobbers in woolens, 87 Eldridge Street, show liabilities of $5,838 and assets of $4,250.

LOUIS SCHAPIRO.—Schedules of Louis Schapiro, grocer, of 2,051 Eighth Avenue, show liabilities of $3,075 and assets of $760.

JOHN R. WILLADER & CO.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the petition filed on Dec. 10 against John R. Willader & Co., manufacturer of kimonos, 33 East Twenty-first Street, on a settlement with creditors at 25 cents on the dollar cash.

PETER R. GLADSTONE.—Judge Mayer has dismissed the application for discharge of Peter R. Gladstone of Gladstone & Richter, clothing manufacturers of 137 Bleecker Street.

THE FISHER FURNITURE COMPANY.—Frederick A. Fisher, trading as the Fisher Furniture Company, which has a store at 26 East 125th Street, has made an assignment to Job E. Hedges.

JACOB SCHREIBERSDORF.—Schedules in the assignment of Jacob Schreibersdorf, dealer in carpets, 268 St. Ann's Avenue, shows liabilities of $2,008, nominal assets of $736, and actual assets of $478.

ALBERT STRAUSS.—Schedules in the assignment of Albert Strauss, jeweler, of 2 Maiden Lane, show liabilities of $2,048 and nomal assets of $1,828.

UNITED SERVICE STORES, INCORPORATED.—Schedules in the assignment of the United Service Stores, Incorporated, dealer in general merchandise, 116 West Thirty-second Street, show liabilities of $1,117, nominal assets of $509, and actual assets of $412.

Discharges in Bankruptcy.

Judge Mayer in the United States District Court yesterday granted discharges to these bankrupts:

HENRY ADLER, salesman, 956 Stebbins Avenue; liabilities, $7,825.

JACOB ALTSCHULER, musician, 60 East Ninety-sixth Street; liabilities, $14,154.

WILLIAM E. BROEKER, 1,699 Clay Avenue, formerly real estate dealer; liabilities, $32,948.

WILLIAM A. BURR, builder, 85 Hancock Place; liabilities, $31,167.

REUBEN BUTENSKY, woolens, 189 Delancey Street.

CORNELIUS J. GLEASON, plumber, 490 East 184th Street; liabilities, $5,444.

HARRY KUGLER, foreman, 1,335 Brook Avenue, formerly maker of shirtwaists; liabilities, $10,417.

HARRY LIPSITZ of the R. & W. Skirt Company, 129 West Twenty-second Street; liabilities, $27,981.

ROBERT STERRETT OGLESBY, 454 Riverside Drive; liabilities, $72,514.

SAMUEL OSTROVSKY, dry goods, 739 Second Avenue; liabilities, $8,005.

RACCUGLIA & BELLUCCI, wholesale fruit, 326 Washington Street; liabilities, $11,477.

HARVEY, E. ROOSA, policeman, 4,547 Martha Avenue; liabilities, $1,299.

RICHARD A. RUTHERFORD, cabinet work, 31 Tompkins Street; liabilities, $11,534.

BERNARD SOLOMON, furrier, 846 Sixth Avenue; liabilities, $5,902.

Seek Discharge in Bankruptcy.

Leavitt & Grant, stockholders, of 55 Broadway, who were put into bankruptcy on Oct. 26, 1912, applied for their discharge from bankruptcy yesterday in the United States District Court. Counsel for four creditors opposed a discharge, and the matter went over for two weeks. Their liabilities were $481,816 and assets $172,794.

SATISFIED JUDGMENTS.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor and date when judgment was filed:

Herbst, Charles H., and Benjamin B. Greller —National Nassau Bank of N. Y., Jan. 15, 1913, $508.

Keefe, Edward—F. Pender, Aug. 19, 1913, $100.

Geo. G. Graham Construction Co.—Chesebro-Whitman Co., Jan. 14, 1914, $157.

L. Blum & Sons—D. A. Perlman, May 8, 1913, $3,702.

Klepper, Charles—R. Podgur, Nov. 14, 1913, $1,405.

Woitz, Wm. E., Seymour A Strauss, and Howard F. Pretzfeld—H. W. Herman, Jan. 28, 1914, $3,187.

Weber, William—Moneyweight Scale Co., March 18, 1900, $144.

Same—Porterfield Construction Co., Dec. 2, 1913, $688.

Same—Same, Aug. 22, 1913, $911.

Brichof, August and Lena—D. Bashkind, Sept. 19, 1913, $111.

Borden's Condensed Milk Co.—F. Klappert, Jan. 22, 1914, $750.

Freund, Jacob—M. Goldstein, April 22, 1913, $358.

Goldberg, Meyer, and Abraham Greenberg—E. E. Merulis, June 28, 1913, $422.

Whiting, Wm. H.—City of N. Y., Jan. 5, 1914, (vacated,) $264.

O'Connell, Ellan A.—T. P. McKenna, Oct. 18, 1913, (vacated,) $634.

Quigley, Hugh L.—E. L. Desiondo, Aug. 2, 1912, $434.

Rudensey, Max—R. Anderson et al., May 27, 1912, $434.

A TEXAS OPTIMIST.

He Objects to the Hard-Luck Story and Gives Reasons.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The writer noted your "hard-luck story" concerning Texas, and wishes to demur. The poor business reported by traveling salesmen is nothing but excuses from a poor salesman who sends in weather reports instead of orders.

The Mexican situation is causing no trouble with business in any quarter in Texas. The truth of the matter is that there has been no Mexican business for five years—worth having.

As for warm weather—there is no more damage to business by warm weather in Texas than in any other State in the Union. In fact, there has been less—as we had cool weather early. As for that causing men to keep out of the market this season—it cannot be so, because we certainly had warm weather last Summer. We cannot sell Winter goods in the Summer; and I predict more will be here than before.

As for the floods in Southwest Texas—we always have floods. The streams are dry the greater part of the year, and they fill up in twenty-four hours, causing floods. They begin to recede immediately. None of them ever last long enough to talk about.

The only thing he is right about in his weather report is that the soil is wet so far down that we should have bumper crops in 1914. The heavy rainfall has caused wells to flow and springs to bubble that have not flowed in twenty-five years.

I do not see any trouble ahead for 1914—nothing but prosperity. However, we happen to be blessed with bugs that no other part of the world has. Why does he not say something about the boll-weevil in the cotton? That made Texas. It made her diversify her crops.

J. J. STERN.

New York, Jan. 24, 1914.

JUDGMENTS.

These judgments were filed yesterday, Jan. 26 in N. Y. County, the first name being that of the debtor:

Beers, Lucius R., trustee—City of N. Y., $511.
Amuth, Arthur S.—P. Mechlowitz, $246.
Auerhohn, User—H. C. Zaro, $229.
Averill, Arthur F.—Roseville Trust Co., $331.
Baumann, Charles—W. A. Miles & Co., $171.
Bergayzn, Harry—I. Weinman, $104.
Berman, Gussie—General Baking Co., $189.
Bergkamp, Geo.—B. Stern, $485.
Braude, Louis—D. Davis, $117.
Bizle, Max—S. Mann, $114.
Busenen, Henry—M. Regan, $697.
Condon, John T.—Exton Hall Brokerage Vessel Co., costs, $290.
Carmelo, Barello—G. Zaffino, $150.
Cerrony, Ewart—Philipson, Parcel & Morris, Trucking Co.—E. Janovio, $107.
Chricton, Blanche E. McK.—M. R. Lefevre, $124.
Decker, Wadsworth L.—J. W. Bloch, Jr., $167.
Delamater, Arthur G.—Convent Garage, Inc., $177.
Eastman, Gretchen—S. Stein et al., $131.
Fara, Jessie Q.—F. Russo et al., $207.
Finke, Herman A. B., and Geo. C. Robinson —F. W. Devoe & C. T. Raynolds Co., $123.
Fredericks, Dr. John D.—J. R. Hegeman, $46. The unsecured liabilities are $8,000 and the secured liabilities $5,000.
Faunce, John B.—M. Gaulacher, $275.
Feldman, David—N. Sicular, $214.
Flanagan, De Witt.—E. L. Guerin, $638.
Germsky, Isaac—Criterion Mfg. Co., $217.
Goldmeer, Rose—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $117.
Gray, John and Gustine—Oppenheim, Collins & Co., $499.
Gored, Aaron—City of New York, $275.
Giesemann, Arnold—J. W. Comey, $237.
Heyser, Moritz and Sophie—O. F. Gebler, $713.
Hahn, Theodore F.—M. Eberhart & Son Co., $397.
Helneck, Regina—W. J. Broderick, $683.
Heotzner, Louis—M. Schon, $112.
Krohn, Samuel—B. Birke, $120.
Kaufman, Julius and Harry—H. Katz et al., $450.
Murphy, Harry—I. Weinman, $104.
Martin, Sherwood G.—Denver Dry Goods Co., $747.
Morrissey, Dennis M.—Goodman Brothers, $116.
Medbury, Fitch H.—W. H. Whiting et al., $6,422.
Markel, Louis, and Abraham M. Auerett—Mariner Harbor National Bank, $4,599.
Morse, Edwin D., and Manly M. Gillan—O. J. Bliss, $199.
Momeyer, Alvy W. and William P.—A. S. Matheson, $2,302.
Nieberg, Benjamin—Harlem River Truckmen and Riggers, Inc., $110.
O'Connor, John J.—F. Friedenthal, $404.
Pachman, Samuel—L. Gottfried et al., $224.
Spencer, Mary E.—H. Rasket et al., $541.
Rosendorf, Hugo D.—D. Marsullo, $2,395.
Sewell, Henry B.—Saks & Co., $386.
Snyder, William—F. Snyder, $104.
Smith, Ezra H.—A. Greenheims et al., $133.
Spicer, Wilmira A.—T. W. Langstroth, $166.
Salisbury, Charles A.—John Boyle & Co., $1,273.
Schwartz, Meyer & Jacob Warshamsky—W. Rosenthal, $218.
Smith, Kate—Acker, Merrall Condit Co., $172.
Schisgall, Helen—S. Weisenburger et al., $451.
Thumin, Frederick—E. Barrecina, $205.
Tannanbaum, Michael—Simon et al., $249.
Ullmann, Fred—W. J. Ehriet et al., $311.
Velasco, Sebastian—J. A. Roeder, $187.
Velsinger, Dorse—F. Rigsinger, $121.
Witzel, Henry—F. Seeheek, $144.
A. Klipstein & Co.—H. H. Salmon et al., $3,551.
American Fruit Products Co.—J. R. Drury, $1,648.
Across the Sea Sales Co. and Benjamin Straus—M. L. Hess, Inc., $86.
Acton Tire Repair Co.—Michelin Tire Co., Inc., $248.
Across the Sea Sales Co.—C. Hirschhorn et al., $311.
Bo. F. Cummings Co.—R. W. Martindale, $1,599.
Broadway Sign Building Co.—Interurban Sign Co., $262.
Corgis Realty Co., Inc., and Frederic S. Robinson—Robertson & Smith, Inc., $566.
City of N. Y.—E. B. La Fetra, $5,028.
C. N. Shurman Investing Co.—Metropolitan Savings Bank, $1,601.
First Preferred Realty Co.—J. P. Allman et al., $133.
Gimbel Bros., N. Y.—J. Dynes, $3,230.
Interborough Rapid Transit Co.—C. Eichhorn, $440.
Same—R. Eichhorn, $845.
Jackson Eastern Distributers, Inc.—E. Fiske, $798.
K. S. Construction Co.—North Eastern Construction Co., $516.
Knickerbocker Ice Co.—A. Feld, costs, $111.
Smith, Chas. D.—City of N. Y., $554.
Spanish American Import and Export Co.—Same, $232.
Strain & Langford—Same, $125.
Structural Steel Underframe Co.—Same, $123.
Sussman, Wm. E.—Same, $339.
Schisgall, Theodore—Same, $282.
Shapiro, Philip D.—Same, $339.
Salmon, Max—Same, $125.
Stehl, Louis—Same, $232.
Schwarzler, Joseph A., Jr.—Same, $125.
Santos, Julia R.—Same, $232.
Shapiro, Jacob—Same, $339.
Starr, John E.—Same, $554.
Seldman, James—Same, $339.
Schiamm, Harry—Same, $125.
Smith, Henry B.—Same, $125.
Seeligmann, Gustav—Same, $125.
Smith, Edw. L.—Same, $339.
Smith, Barry D.—Same, $125.
Stone, Alfred J.—Same, $339.
Seidl, Bernhard—Same, $232.
Roby, Henry—Same, $125.
Roberts, Samuel—Same, $125.
Riera, Francis—Same, $125.
Riera, Michael—Same, $125.
Royal Metal Stee Co.—Same, $123.
Republic Sales Co.—Same, $125.
Silver-It Chemical Co.—Same, $232.
Marion Motor Car Co.—Columbia Oil Co., Inc., $206.
New Jersey Central Development Co.—Isaac H. Blanchard Co., $241.
Rich Motor Co.—Otis Elevator Co., $454.
White Co.—C. B. Marx, $1,131.

In Bronx County.

Buccinna, Joseph—S. Simon et al., $105.
Corbett, James C.—A. A. Sullivan, $1,649.
Corgil Realty Co. and Frederic S. Robinson—Robertson & Smith, Inc., $566.
Engel, Benjamin—B. Brem, $47.
Feldman, George—A. G. Spalding & Bros., $167.
Goldstein, Isaac—D. Kahn, $38.
Haber, Leo—A. E. MacAdam, $37.
Kaplan, Leopold—M. Kahn, $127.
Murphy, Mabel E.—L. Kivalwasser, guardian, $1,134.
Pelso, Amodio—Ebling Brewing Co., $292.
Rosenberg, Hyman—J. Lichtenberg, $55.
Ryne Film Co., Inc.—P. Williams, $220.
Schollenberger, Robert B.—John Williams, Inc., $491.
Woolley, Raymond—J. G. Hauser, $125.
Webster Iron Works and Isaac Saldes and Morris Tobias—Twenty-third Ward Bank of the City of New York, $163.
Same—Same, $163.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, 22nd floor, Municipal Building, New York, until 11 A. M. on Tuesday, January 27, 1914, for Contract 99, for the construction of the Narrows siphon, about 9,800 feet long, in New York Harbor, extending from 79th Street and Shore Road, Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, to the junction of Arrietta Street and Stuyvesant Place, Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The work consists principally of furnishing approximately 3,500 tons of 36-inch, flexible-jointed, cast-iron submarine pipes, dredging a trench across the Narrows, in which the pipe will be laid, refilling over the pipe and furnishing and laying approximately 950 feet of 36 and 48 inch hub-and-spigot cast-iron pipe on the shores.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and contract drawings can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of ten dollars ($10) in cash or its equivalent for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ABERDEEN, Miss.—W. C. Spargines & Co.; C. A. Spargines, clothing; S. H. Spargines, ready-to-wear; 16 E. 18th.
ALBANY—John G. Myers Co.; W. A. Findlay, cloaks, suits; 220 5th Av.
ALBANY—"L. L. Anker & Co.; F. L. Anker, ready to wear; Wallick's.
ANACONDA, MON.—Copper City Commercial Co.; A. G. Haalam, general merchandise; 214 Church.
ATHENS, Ga.—Zemer Co.; Mr. Craig, dry goods; 116 W. 32d.
ATLANTA—Keely Co.; Miss M. Sullivan, cloaks, suits, waists; 69 5th Av.
ATLANTA—Chamberlain - Johnson - Dubose Co.; Miss B. Bliley, corsets, muslin underwear; G. H. Jones, carpets; 20 E. 46th.
AUGUSTA—J. E. White & Co.; G. W. Bailie, carpets; 214 Church.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; F. M. German, men's neckwear; 854 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; C. B. Henderson, cloaks, wraps; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 854 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Brothers; J. Welf, cloaks, suits; Pierrepont.
BALTIMORE—A. Brager; L. L. Brager, domestics; C. M. Behrend, cloaks, suits; Martinique.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; L. Loeb, millinery, laces, trimmings; 31 Union Square.
BIRMINGHAM—Loveman, Joseph & Loeb; S. Lindy, muslin underwear, waists, infants' wear; C. Konig, boys' clothing; W. Waldo, notions, fancy goods; 31 Union Sq.
BLYTHEVILLE, Ark.—I. Rosenthal, ready to wear, millinery; 16 E. 18th.
BOSTON—R. H. Stearns & Co.; C. W. Conklin, ready to wear; W. Finlayson, laces, gloves, hosiery; 45 E. 17th.
BOSTON—W. Filene's Sons Co.; F. M. Spear, misses' suits; W. O'Callaghan, misses' suits; P. F. Eaton, misses' skirts, basement buyers; C. E. Bradley, children's millinery; A. C. Smith, infants', children's dresses, coats, petticoats, corsets; C. O. Cooper, coats, suits; S. Koenigsthal, men's, boys' clothing; L. L. Rivers, assistant merchandise manager; 116 W. 32d.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss Canty, underwear, lawn waists; Miss Garner, misses' coats; 15 E. 26th.
BOSTON—H. Siegel & Co.; Miss A. Golding, waists, 6th Av. and 19th St.
BOSTON—Magrane-Houston Co.; Miss Barrett, laces, hdkfs., mullings; Miss Flynn, ladies' wear; Great Northern.
BUFFALO—J. N. Adam & Co.; W. D. Kent, upholstery goods, rugs, carpets; 214 Church; McAlpin.
BUFFALO—W. Hengerer Co.; W. Mutter, domestics, wash goods; 214 Church.
BUFFALO—Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co.; W. T. Henderson, laces, hdkfs., ribbons, embroideries; 3 Walker.
BUTTE—Hennessy Co.; F. J. McGrath, cloaks, suits, boys' clothing, umbrellas; 214 Church.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; Mrs. M. Ward, muslin underwear; 104 Worth; McAlpin.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; W. Weinstein, laces, embroideries, handkerchiefs, ribbons, neckwear; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—S. Pettibone; L. Morris, hosiery, underwear, knit goods; Grand.
CHICAGO—Spitz Bros. & Mayer Co.; A. J. Meyer, woolens; M. A. Spitz, woolens; Cumberland.
CHICAGO—Wilkins & Wolf; A. Wolf, carpets; Claridge.
CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; W. H. Bateman, linings; R. H. Chamberlain, men's clothing; W. A. Benning, boys' wool clothing; W. Browning, uniform cloths; H. S. Manchester, muslin underwear, infants' wear, shawls, skirts; G. Schenck, laces; G. Lefer, sporting goods; J. Tracy, notions; 104 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; F. Constanzer, neckwear; Miss O'Neill, waists; 116 Worth.
CHICAGO—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; U. S. Grant, upholstery goods;

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Bonds for Investment

FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Again Strong; Dealings Are on a Smaller Scale—More Gold Taken.

Trading on the Stock Exchange yesterday was on a smaller scale than on any day since the early part of last week, but prices turned upward again, and on the average regained practically all of the moderate loss which occurred on Saturday. This resumed forward movement bore witness to the strong hold which the more optimistic sentiment of recent weeks has taken upon the mind of the public. That sentiment has been based not only on improvement in financial affairs strictly speaking, but also on the tangible signs lately afforded of coming expansion in general business. The vigor of the forward movement which has occurred in stocks supplies one measure of the confidence with which an upturn in trade has been anticipated.

Some evidences was afforded yesterday that the renewed advance in prices was closely associated with belief in a substantial growth in trade at large. Among the more active stocks United States Steel was the one which showed the largest net gain for the day. That movement followed the news of increased orders placed with the Pittsburg mills, and an optimistic forecast of the outlook by an officer of one of the chief subsidiaries of the United States Steel Corporation. The expectation held in that quarter that the steel mills will return to practically full operation within the next ninety days holds forth a promise somewhat greater than that which most are at this time disposed to rely upon, but the orders now coming to hand in themselves supply tangible evidence that conditions are already improving materially.

Apart from the steel trade news there was little fresh information with which the stock market was called to deal yesterday. The situation in the money market was a counterpart of that of the closing days of last week. So great is present ease that the money market here continues indifferent to the French demand for gold. Another $2,000,000 was engaged yesterday for shipment to Paris, bringing the total outflow to that quarter so far this month up to $6,000,000. The weekly statement of the Bank of Germany showed further recuperation, the week's gain in gold amounting to more than $7,000,000. The inquiry for bonds still covered a broad field, although trading was in diminished volume. The foreign markets were irregular, although at London the present favorable position of the capital market was reflected in the oversubscription of the new issues offered during the day. Here at home further progress was made in negotiations looking to fresh security issues, a number of which are now in preparation.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Ren'l.
On call	2	1⅜	1⅜	2
A year ago	3	2½	2½	2¾
Since Jan. 1.	10	1¾	..	..
Same period, 1913	5	2¼	..	..

	60 days.	4 mos.	6 mos.
On time	2¼@3	3¼@3½	3⅜@4
Commercial paper (prime bills)	4	4¼@4¼	

	Exchanges.	Balances.
Clearings	$217,004,045	$13,553,335
Sub-Treasury credit balance		300,861
Banks lost since Friday	$1,000,000.	

Rates Abroad.

	Discount.	Money.	Check on London.
Berlin	2¾	1½	20 m 49 pf
Paris	3½	3½	25 f 21c
London	2¾	2	City

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
The range for demand sterling was:

	High	Low	Last
Yesterday	$4.8625	$4.8615	$4.8625
A year ago	4.8755	4.8745	4.8745
Since Jan. 1	4.8695	4.8550	
Same period 1913	4.8780	4.8570	

Foreign exchange closing rates were:

	Demand.	Cable.
London	$4.8625	$4.8635
Paris	5.18⅛ —1-32	5.18⅛ +1-32
Berlin	94 15-16 +1-32	95 +1-64
Switzer'd	5.18⅜ —1-16	5.18⅜
Holland	40.25	40.20
Belgium	5.21⅛ —1-64	5.20⅝ —5-64

Bankers' Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.84	$4.83
Paris	5.21⅛ —1-16	5.23⅛
Berlin	94½	94¼

Commercial Time Bills.

	60 days.	90 days.
London	$4.8375	$4.8275
Paris	5.21⅛ —1-32	5.23¾ +1-32
Berlin	94 5-16 +1-32	94½ —1-32
Amsterdam	.39.90	39.75

Domestic Rates.

	Prem.		Prem.
Chicago	20c	San Francisco	50c
St. Louis	10c	Montreal	781/2c
Boston	Par	St. Paul	15c

BAR SILVER QUOTATIONS.
London, 26 9-16d per ounce, unchanged; New York, 57⅝c per ounce, unchanged.

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	350	354
American Light & Traction pf	106	108
Adirondack Electric Power	13	15
Adirondack Electric Power pf	46	..
American Gas & Electric	77	81
American Gas & Electric pf	46	..
American Power & Light	66	69
American Power & Light pf	79	82
American Public Utilities	50	52
American Public Utilities pf	75	77
Appalachian Power Co	8	10
Appalachian Power Co. pf	30	35
Bangor Ry. & Elec. Co	42	45
Bangor Ry. & Elec. Co. pf	117	120
Cities Service	99	101
Cities Service pf	74½	76½
Colorado Power Co	16½	19
Colorado Power Co. pf	79	83
Commonwealth P. R. & L	57	58
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	78	80
Consumers' Power Co. pf	93	95
Cumberland Co. Power & L. Co	50	55
Cumberland Co. P. & L. Co. pf	96½	97½
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	90	94
East St. Louis & Suburban Co	25	27
East St. Louis & Sub. Co. pf	62	65
Electric Bond & Share Co	62	..
Electric Bond & Share Co. pf	*97½	*100
Empire District Electric 5s	77	82
Empire District Electric pf	70	*75
Federal Light & Traction	23	24
Federal Light & Traction pf	71	73
Gas & Electric of Bergen Co	110	115
Gas & Electric Securities pf	80	85
Lincoln Gas & Electric	27	31
Montana Power Co	44½	46
Montana Power Co. pf	98	99
Northern Ontario L. & P	10	15
Northern Ontario L. & P. pf	59	63
Northern States Power	18½	19¾
Northern States Power pf	75½	80
Ozark Power & Water	27	32
Pacific Gas & Electric	39	40½
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	86	88
Portland Ry., Light & Power Co	54	58
Republic Ry. & Light Co	20	22
Republic Ry. & Light pf	74	77
Southern California Edison	86	88
Southern California Edison pf	96¼	..
Standard Gas & Electric	8¾	..
Standard Gas & Electric pf	30	32
Tennessee Ry., Light & Power Co	15¾	16¾
Tennessee Ry. L. & P. Co. pf	67	70
United Light & Rys	81¾	83
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	77	80
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	72	74
United Utilities Co	25	28
United Utilities Co. pf	*97½	*101
Utah Securities	17	19
Western Power	22	24
Western Power pf	82	85

*Ex dividend.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s..Mar., 1923	103¾	105⅝	105⅝	105¼
4½s..Mar., 1963	103¾	105⅝	105⅝	105¼
4½s..May, 1957	103⅝	105⅝	105⅝	105¼
4½s..May, 1917	101⅜	102½	105⅞	105¼
4½s..Nov., 1917	101⅜	102½	101⅜	102½
4½s..Nov., 1930-'90	101⅜	102	101⅜	102¼
4½s..Mar., 1962	100½	100⅝	101⅜	102
4½s..Sept., 1960	100½	100⅝	100½	100⅝
4s ..May, 1959	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
4s ..Mar., 1963	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
4s ..May, 1957	97¼	97⅝	97¼	97⅝
4s ..Nov., 1956	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
4s ..Nov., 1955	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
4s ..Nov., 1938	95½	96¼	95½	96¼
4s ..1918-1919	98⅞	100	98⅝	100
3½s..Nov., 1954-'55	85⅝	85¾	85½	86
3½s..May, 1954	85⅝	86	85½	86
3½s..1950-1954	84⅝	85¾	84½	85¾

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

Banks' Security Holdings.

The security holdings of the national banks in New York City, as shown by the reports made by the banks in response to the Jan. 13 call by the Controller, amount to $166,966,100. This is a decrease of $12,519,500 compared with Oct. 21, and a decrease of $22,477,500 compared with Feb. 4 last year. The recent large purchases of commercial paper by national banks in this city, taken in conjunction with these security holdings figures, suggest that that form of use for banak funds has lately been favored over purchases of long-time investments. Some connect this tendency with the coming establishment of the new Federal reserve bank system. One of the great advantages which the new system is designed to afford is to make the banks' holdings of commercial paper a much more liquid asset than they have been in the past.

To Rescue Boston & Maine.

President McDonald of the Boston & Maine announces that more than three-quarters of the holders of that company's $10,000,000 of notes which fall due a week from to-day have assented to an extension to June 2, 1914, and he is making an urgent appeal for the other holders to accept the extension. Until a few weeks ago it seemed likely that the Boston & Maine, having failed in its plan for selling its interest in Maine Central, would be unable to finance its February maturities, but the early success of the appeals for the deposit of the bonds now leads bankers to hope that the immediate necessities may be tided over.

Steel Quarterly Statement.

The actual state of depression in the steel trade during the closing months of last year will be made known this afternoon when the Steel Corporation's earnings in the final quarter of 1913 are announced. The Street has decided that December will make a particularly poor showing, with the other months falling substantially behind the income of corresponding months in 1912, but the future has begun recently to take on so promising an appearance that few references to the forthcoming statement have been heard, even in bearish quarters. As the slump of buying did not give any important demonstration through the decline of mill operation until November, it is expected that the first month of the quarter will compare much better than the others with the same period in the preceding year. A conservative estimate sets the probable October net revenue at $11,500,000, against $12,485,412 in October, 1912. The results of November operations are figured at $7,000,000, against $11,120,749, and December is given in preliminary estimates at no more than $5,000,000, in contrast with $11,579,396. If the quarter really does not produce more than $23,500,000 it will show a decrease of nearly $15,000,000 from the record of the quarter immediately preceding it, but the year's aggregate income will nevertheless overshadow that of the preceding year with a total in excess of $137,000,000 against something more than $108,000,000 in 1912.

An Interrupted Deal.

It was developed in the course of the investigation into the affairs of the St. Louis & San Francisco system that the Yoakum roads were almost saved last May, a few weeks before the maturity of their notes, by negotiations for the sale of a half interest in the Chicago & Eastern Illinois to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Had these negotiations succeeded the Frisco would have been in receipt of something like $5,000,000, and as the receivership resulted immediately from the company's inability to raise $2,250,000 to meet the notes due on June 1, it is fairly certain that a successful termination of the proposals would have tided the road over. It would have been only fitting had the sacrifice of a half interest in the C. & E. I. succored the parent company, inasmuch as the burden of paying the guaranteed dividend on the C. & E. I. stock was one of the principal reasons alleged for the failure of the Frisco.

Stockholders Want More.

The demands for an increase in their dividend, or the declaration of an extra dividend, which was made by minority stockholders in Brooklyn Union Gas at annual meeting in November, and which were overruled by a stock vote, have now been submitted to the directors in writing. Among other reasons to support their charges of gross extravagance on the part of the management the minority holders allege that in six years the Brooklyn Union Gas Co. has charged off $7,735,310 for depreciation, or nearly 14 per cent. of the entire operating revenue. The minority think that is too much for deterioration.

Steel Shares Buoyant.

The heavy buying of Steel at times yesterday was disconcerting to the bears in this issue, and acted to make other stocks more buoyant than they had been before. When Steel were selling slightly under 65 an order for 10,000 shares appeared, and before it was filled an advance of nearly ⅝ had been scored, not only from this single order, but because its appearance seemed to stir up an appetite for the stock all through the crowd, and purchases came rapidly. Close observers of activity in the Steel crowd said that a great deal of short covering was going on, but they detected also purchases of long stock in good-sized blocks.

Horizon Clearing of Strikes.

Although rumblings of trouble come from the Lake Superior copper region now and then, mine owners say that they consider the strike practically over. Many strikers have gone back to work, and the places of others are being filled gradually. Few of the companies have as many workers on the payroll as they did before the trouble began last Summer, and efficiency of operation has not yet become what is needed to produce ore on a large scale, but reports from the field as received at offices in this city indicate that steady progress is being made. From Madrid came a cabled message yesterday saying that the great Rio Tinto strike had been definitely settled, although most of the miners returned to their jobs several weeks ago. A full force in these ancient workings is 100,000 men. The more important copper mining companies in this country and Europe appear, therefore, to be in a position to produce the metal on a vast scale if the market should show the way.

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Receipts and expenditures:

	Jan. 24	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$5,868,200	$18,112,513	$176,720,431
Int. rev., ord.	1,895,178	19,127,730	183,228,859
Corp. tax	26,274	280,588	3,089,195
Miscellaneous	215,639	4,557,649	80,209,314
Total rcts.	$2,505,846	$42,028,481	$393,197,802
Expenditures	2,259,400	47,500,580	412,085,217
Surplus	346,446		
Deficit		5,562,107	18,887,415

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Market Irregular Except for Sharp Gains in Some of the Oil Stocks.

The outside security market was irregular yesterday, but at the close of the day a number of oil stocks were considerably higher as compared with the final prices of Saturday. South Penn Oil scored the greatest gain, while good advances were made by Standard Oil of Indiana, Standard Oil of Ohio, and Prairie Oil and Gas. There was little of interest in the dealings on the general industrial list.

Transactions reported were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
200..	B. State Gas. 5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
100..	Br.-Am. Tob.	23½	23½	23½	23½
100..	Houston Oil.	16	16	16	16
25..	Kelly Spring. Tire	53½	53½	53	53½
20..	Kelly Spring. Tire pf.	120	121	120	121
1,855..	In. R. tr. cts.	9½	10¼	9½	10¼
200..	Man. Tran.	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16	1 3-16
1,500..	Marconi of A.	5½	5⅝	5½	5½
50..	Maxwell Mot. 1st pf.	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝
770..	Pueb. S. & R.	2½	2⅝	2¼	2½
1,500..	Riker-Heg.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
300..	Tob. Pr. pf.	86	86	86	86
400..	Un. Cig. St. of A.	94½	94½	93¾	93¾
80..	Un. Cig. St. of A. pf.	114	115	114	115
100..	‡Will. Over'd.	65	65	65	65
100..	W. Overld. pf.	93	93	93	93

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

800..	Ang-Am. Oil new	14⅞	14¾	14¾	
90..	Buckeye P. L.	133	181	182	
20..	Crescent P. L.	62	62	62	
70..	Nat. Transit.	44	43½	44	
30..	N. Y. Tran.	326	325	326	
100..	North. P. L.	127	126	126½	
125..	Ohio Oil.	159	157	158	
40..	Pierce Oil.	94	91	92	
100..	Pral. O. & G.	454	450	453	
80..	South. P. L.	260	257	259	
100..	So. Penn Oil.	325	307	325	
210..	St. Oil of Cal.	289	286	288	
5..	S. O. of C. rts.	17	17	17	
80..	St. O. of Ind.	464	460	463	
2..	St. O. of Ky.	675	675	675	
200..	St. O. of N. J.	420	417	420	
175..	St. O. of N. Y.	187	185½	186	
200..	Un. Tank L.	101	99½	100½	
50..	Vacuum Oil.	214	213	214	

MINING STOCKS.

3,000..	Atlanta	20	20	19	19
1,000..	*Big Four	13	13	13	13
100..	Boston Mont.	6	6	6	6
1,500..	Braden Cop.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
400..	Brit. Col. C.	2½	2⅝	2½	2⅝
300..	Buffalo M.	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16	2 1-16
500..	Butte-N. Y.	⅞	1	⅞	1
1,200..	*Can. Gold S.	7	8	7	8
800..	*Caribou Cob.	68	69	68	69
300..	Conagias	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1,000..	*C. O. D. Con.	4½	4½	4½	4½
7,800..	Con. Ariz.	7-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
900..	Copper M. C.	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
3,600..	Crown Res.	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
500..	Davis-Daly C.	2	2	2	2
2,000..	*Diam. B. B.	3¼	4	3½	4
160..	Dome M., Ltd.	17	17¼	17	17¼
8,750..	*Florence	76	83	76	78
3,500..	Gold Hill.	25	25	23	23
1,000..	Goldfield Con.	1 11-16	1¾	1 11-16	1¾
340..	Greene-C. new	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝
10,000..	*Greenwater	6	6⅛	6	6
1,000..	La Rose Cons.	1⅝	1 15-16	1⅝	1 15-16
10,000..	*Lone Star.	2½	4	2½	3½
200..	Manhat. R. P.	13	13	13	13
140..	Mason Valley.	1⅜	1⅜	3½	3⅝
1,100..	McK.-D'ragh.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1¼	1¼
250..	M. of A., new	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
1,200..	*Nevada Hills	46	46	45	46
4,500..	Nipis. M. Co.	7⅛	7⅞	7⅜	7½
1,500..	North Star.	42	43	42	43
200..	Ohio C. F. P.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
19,000..	*Oro	15½	15½	14	14
1,700..	Peterson Lake	27	27	27	27
600..	Stand. Sil.-L.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
1,300..	Stewart	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	1½
700..	Temiskaming.	12½	12½	12½	12½
150..	Tonopah Bel.	7⅞	8	7⅞	8
1,200..	Tonopah Ex.	1 15-16	2	1 15-16	2
1,000..	Tono. Jim. B.	88	89	88	89
8,500..	*Tono. Merg.	63	70	63	69
2,000..	Tono. Midw.	41	41¼	41	41¼
20..	Tono. Mining.	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
3,000..	Tono. Mizpah	39	40	39	40
500..	Tono. M'nt'na	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
20..	Tono. of Nev.	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
4,000..	*Tono. S. Pick	7	8	7	8
75..	Tularosa	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
900..	Tuolumne Cop.	67	75	65	75
200..	United Cop.	⅜	½	⅜	½
3,200..	W. End Con.	1⅜	1½	1⅜	1½
2,800..	W. End Ex.	3	4	3	4
200..	Yukon G. M.	2½	2½	2½	2½

BONDS.

$75,000..	C. P. 6%	Nts.	102⅜	102½	102½
62,000..	N. Y. City 4½s, '60		100¼	100¼	100¼
22,000..	N. Y. City 4½s, '60	2	100½	100 9-16	100½

*Sells cents per share. †Odd lots. ‡Ex div.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Monday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	14⅜	15¼	14¼	15
Atlantic Refining	805	815	802	807
Borne-Scrymser	300	315	300	315
Buckeye Pipe Line	181	183	181	183
Chesborough Mfg.	675	685	675	685
Colonial Oil	120	130	140	150
Continental Oil	225	230	225	230
Crescent Pipe Line	60	63	61	63
Cumberland Pipe Line	65	69	65	69
Eureka Pipe Line	340	345	338	343
Galena-Signal Oil	180	182	185	182
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	135	140	135	140
Indiana Pipe Lines	139	142	140	143
National Transit	44	46	43	45
New York Transit	325	330	323	327
Northern Pipe Line	124	127	124	127
Ohio Oil	158	160	157	159
Prairie Oil & Gas	452	455	447	450
Solar Refining	365	375	360	370
Southern Pipe Line	255	260	255	260
South Penn. Oil	320	325	305	308
S. W. Penn. Pipe L.	157	162	157	162
Stand. Oil (Cal.) rts.	16½	17	16	17
Standard Oil (Cal.)	280	285	282	284
Standard Oil (Ind.)	460	465	455	460
Standard Oil (Kan.)	470	480	470	480
Standard Oil (Ky.)	670	680	670	680
Stan. Oil (Ky.) Pref	223	230	223	230
Standard Oil (Neb.)	475	485	470	485
Standard Oil (N. J.)	418	420	418	420
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	184	186	188	188
Standard Oil (Ohio)	375	390	375	380
Swan & Finch	295	305	290	300
Union Tank Line	99	101	99	101
Vacuum Oil	213	215	212	215
Washington Oil	60	63	60	64
Waters-Pierce Oil	2200	..	3200	..

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Jan. 26. Bid.	Asked.	Jan. 24. Bid.	Asked.
American Cigar	143	150	143	150
American Cigar pf.	90	92	90	92
Am. Machine & Fdy.	75	85	75	85
British-American	23¼	23⅝	23¼	23⅝
British-Am., new	23⅞	24⅛	23¾	24⅛
Conley Foil	270	290	275	290
Johnson Tin & M.	170	185	170	186
J. S. Young	140	150	140	150
MacAndrews & F.	150	180	150	180
MacAndrews & F. pf.	92	102	92	102
Porto Rico-Am. Tob.	225	230	225	230
P. R.-Am. 6% scrip.	125	135	125	135
R. J. Reynolds	248	255	245	255
R. J. Reyn. 6% scrip.	100	102	100	102
Tobacco Products pf.	86	87	84½	86
United Cigar Stores	93¾	94¼	93¾	94¼
Un. Cigar Stores pf.	112	115	112	115

BOSTON BANK STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Jan. 26.—Weekly statement of national banks:

	Jan. 24. '14.	Dec. for Week.	Jan. 25. '13.
Loans	$225,958,000	$205,500,000	$218,950,000
Circulation	9,719,000	*48,000	7,955,000
Deposits	181,061,000	4,666,000	187,422,000
Due banks	85,908,000	*2,173,000	85,266,000
U. S. depts.	1,330,000	1,330,000	868,000
Res. agts.	40,221,000	1,271,000	42,110,000
Exc. clg.	13,916,000	2,291,000	16,239,000
Due from bank	27,565,000	*461,000	28,250,000
5 p. c. fund	405,000		395,500
Leg. tend.	3,734,000	155,000	4,495,000
Specie	30,265,000	*1,448,000	28,715,000
Surplus	7,815,143	*1,206,143	6,850,143
Sur., N. Y.	14,037,143	1,357,857	15,750,143

*Increase.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.02	Justice	.05
Andes	.06	Kentucky Con.	.03
Belcher	.35	Mexican	.12½
Best & Belcher	.05	Occidental Con.	.70
Caledonia	1.35	Ophir	.14
Challenge Con.	.11	Overman	.30
Confidence	.30	Savage	.08
Con. Cal. & Va.	.16	Seg. Belcher	.08
Con. Imperial	.03	Sierra Nevada	.07
Gould & Curry	.03	Union Con.	.09
Hale & Norcross	.07	Utah Con.	.02
Julia	.02	Yellow Jacket	.39

TONOPAH.

Belmont	7.95	Comb. Fract.	.12
Jim Butler	.92	D'field Daisy	.03
McNamara	.10	D'field Bl. B.	.03
Midway	.41	Florence	.76
Mispah Exten.	.40	G'field Merger	.14
Montana	1.25	Jumbo Exten.	.23
North Star	.43	Lone Star	.02
Rescue Eula	.13	Silver Pick	.06
Tonopah Exten.	1.87½	Vernal	.04
Tonopah Merger	.69	Nevada Hills	.46
West End	1.55	Round Mountain	.44
Atlantic	.18	MANHATTAN.	
GOLDFIELD.		Manhattan Con.	.04
Booth	.03	Man. Big Four	.13

COLORADO.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	6¼	6½	Jackpot	5⅝	6
Elkton	50	51½	McKinney	84	90
El Paso	.221	252	Old Gold	1	2½
Findlay	..	2½	Portland	.100	103
Gold Dol.	6¾	7⅛	Vindicator	81½	83
Isabella	9½	10	R. B. H.	3	4½

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
20..	Alabama Co.	8	8	8
20..	Am. Indemnity Ins.	50	50	50
20..	A. C. L. of Conn.	280	280	280
40..	Baltimore Elec. pf.	43½	43½	43½
100..	Bank of Commerce.	32	32	32
100..	Cigar Mach. corp.	2¾	2¾	2¾
20..	Citizens' Bank	43	43	43
15..	Consol. Coal	93¾	93¾	23¾
150..	Consol. Power	108	108	108
110..	Cosden Coal	100	100	100
538..	Elkhorn Fuel	20	19	20
425..	Houston Oil ctfs.	16	16	16
185..	Houston Oil ctfs pf.	57	57	57
5..	Maryland Casualty.	87	87	87
52..	Mercantile Trust.	170½	169	170½
689..	Mer.-Mech. Bank	32½	32	32½
69..	North. Central Ry.	116⅛	116	116
38..	Penn. W. & P.	69	68¾	69
400..	Un. Ry. & Elec.	25⅞	25¾	25⅞

BONDS.

$6,000..	A., Sand & G. 6s.	98¾	98½	98¾
11,000..	Balt. Elec. 5s.	98¼	98	98¼
1,000..	Chi. Rys. 1st 5s.	99½	99½	99½
8,000..	City Balt. 4s, '62.	97½	97½	97½
4,700..	City B. 4s, '58, W.L.	97½	97½	97½
5,000..	City B. 4s, '57, W.L.	97½	97½	97½
3,000..	City B. 4s, '56, W.L.	97½	97½	97½
1,000..	City B. 5s, '16, W.L.	102	102	102
1,000..	Consol. Coal 6s.	100½	100½	100½
1,000..	Con. Coal 6s ($500s).	101¼	101¼	101¼
8,000..	Con. Power 4½s.	88¾	88¾	88¾
3,000..	Elkhorn Fuel 5s.	93½	93½	93½
5,000..	Elkhorn Fuel 5s.	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞
3,000..	Fairmont Coal 5s.	93¾	93¾	93¾
3,000..	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s.	42	41	41½
1,000..	Mt. V.-W. C. D. 5s, ctfs.	41½	41½	41½
1,000..	Maryland Elec. 5s.	98	98	98
1,000..	Norf. Ry. & Light.	98	98	98
2,000..	Penn. W. & P. 5s.	90½	90	90½
5,000..	Rich. & Dan. 5s.	102	102	102
2,000..	Southbound 5s	104½	104½	104½
8,000..	U. Ry. & E. 1st 4s.	84	83¾	84
3,000..	U. Ry. & E. inc. 4s.	64¼	64¼	64¼
1,100..	U. Ry. & E. fdg. 5s.	88	88	88

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
3,000..	Ala

We Specialize in

American Power & Light Stocks
Appalachian Power Stocks
Arizona Power Stocks
Arizona Power 6s, 1933
Central States Elec. Stocks
Cities Service Stocks
Colorado Power Stocks
Illinois Traction Stocks
Montana Power Stocks
Mississippi River Power Stocks
Mississippi River Power 5s, 1951
Northern States Power Stocks
Republic Ry. & Lt. Stocks
Standard Gas & Elec. Stocks
Southern Cal. Edison Stocks
Tenn. Ry., Lt. & Power Stocks
Toledo Trac. Lt. & Power Stocks
Tennessee Power 5s, 1962
Utah Securities Corp. Stock
Western Power Stocks

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20 Buckeye Pipe Line	50 Ohio Oil
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5 S. O. of Kentucky	25 S.O. of Kansas
10 S. O. of Ohio	25 S.O. of New York
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25 Broad St. Tel. Broad 3115.

Wanted
Otis Elevator Deb. 5s
McGeorge & Vanderhoef
26 Pine St. Tel. 4060-4061 John.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, JAN. 26, 1914.

	Stocks, (Shares.)
Total sales Jan. 26, 1914	477,166
Same day last year	147,304
Total year to date	7,865,177
Same period last year	6,782,600
Average closing price 50 stocks, with day's net change	72.69 +.30
Same day last year	76.16 —.16

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	72.99	Jan. 23	67.50	Jan. 3
Same period last year	79.10	Jan. 9	75.00	Jan. 17
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 9	63.09	June 10
Range year 1912	85.88	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1

Closing. Bid.	Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
23½	23¾	2,180	Alaska Gold Mines	23½	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
13	13⅛	850	Allis-Chalmers Mfg	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
48½	48¾	610	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf	48	49	48	48	+ ½
75	75½	21,100	Amalgamated Cop	74½	75⅛	74½	75	+ ⅛
55⅝	56¼	300	Am. Agricul. Chem	56	56	56	56	+ ⅛
95½	97	100	Am. Agri. Chem. pf	96	96	96	96	— 1
27	27¼	500	Am. Beet Sugar	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
72	74	100	Am. Beet Sugar pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	+1¼
133		50	Am. B. S. & F. pf	135	135	135	135	
34⅜	34½	9,300	Am. Can	34	34⅝	33⅞	34⅛	+ ⅛
95	95½	650	Am. Can pf	95¼	95⅝	95⅛	95¾	— ⅛
50	50¼	1,400	Am. Car & Fdry	49½	50⅛	49½	50	+ ⅝
36	36⅜	100	Am. Cities	36¾	36⅞	36⅝	36⅝	+ ⅝
68	69	100	Am. Cities pf	68	68	68	68	+ ⅝
24	24⅜	200	Am. Hide & L. pf	24½	24⅞	24½	24⅞	+ ⅛
24⅜	25⅞	400	Am. Ice Securities	25¼	25⅝	25	25	— ⅛
11⅛	11⅜	200	Am. Linseed	11	11	11	11	
35⅞	36½	700	Am. Locomotive	35⅝	36	35⅝	36	+ ⅛
8⅞	10¾	100	Am. Malt	9¾	9¼	9¼	9¼	+2¼
69¼	69¾	7,600	Am. Smelt. & Ref	68¼	70⅝	68	69½	+1½
104	104⅛	100	Am. Smelt. & R. pf	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	+1
102½	104	100	Am. Snuff pf. new	102½	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	
34½	35	100	Am. Steel Fdries	34½	34½	34½	34⅞	— ⅛
108	108⅜	350	Am. Sugar Refin	108⅞	109	108⅜	108⅞	+ ⅛
113	114	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	113⅝	
123⅜	123⅞	1,070	Am. Teleph. & Tel	123½	123⅝	123½	123⅝	+ ⅛
244	246	200	Amy. Tobacco	244	244½	244	244½	+ ½
104½	105	200	Am. Tob. pf., new	105	105½	105	105½	— ⅛
19	21	300	Am. Woolen	20	20¾	20	20¾	+1¼
81¾	83	457	Am. Woolen pf	83	83	82	82	— 1
16	18	100	Am. Writing P. pf	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
36⅛	36⅜	1,700	Anaconda Cop. Co	36	36⅝	36	36⅛	+ ⅛
21	27	300	Assets Realization	25	25	25	25	
99¾	100	8,000	Atch., Top. & S. F	99¼	100	99¼	100	+ ⅛
99⅝	99¾	700	Atch. T. & S. F. pf	99⅝	100	99⅝	99⅝	
125	126	200	Atlantic Coast Line	123	125½	125	125½	+ ½
43	43½	200	Baldwin Loco	45	45	45	45	+ ⅝
98	98¼	7,610	Baltimore & Ohio	97¾	98⅜	97⅝	98⅛	
		40	Bank of Commerce	172¾	172¾	171⅞	171⅞	+ ⅝
37¼	37¾	1,205	Bethlehem Steel	36½	37½	36½	37½	+ ⅝
76½	77	900	Bethlehem Steel pf	76¾	77	76¾	77	+1
91½	91¾	700	Brook. Rapid Tran	91¼	92	91¼	91¾	+ ⅛
129	130	500	Brook. Union Gas	129⅞	130	129	129	+1
27⅝	28¾	500	Butterick Co	27½	28¼	28	28	+1
28¼	29	2,100	California Petrol'm	28	29⅜	28	29	+ ⅝
64	65	1,150	California Pet. pf	65	65¼	65	65¼	
210⅝	211	5,875	Canadian Pacific	210¼	211¾	210¼	210¾	— ⅜
89	91	695	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	92	92	90	90	— 2½
28	28½	8,300	Central Leather Co	27¾	28¼	27⅝	28¼	+ ⅜
96¾	97	400	Cent. Leather Co.pf	96¾	97	96¾	97	+ ⅜
67⅛	67⅝	1,300	Chesapeake & Ohio	67	67¼	67	67½	+ ⅜
14⅞	14¾	600	Chicago Gt. West'n	14½	14¾	14½	14⅝	
32¼	33	100	Chi. Gt. West'n pf	32½	32¾	32½	32½	
105⅜	105⅞	1,500	Chi., Mil. & St. P	105¼	105¾	105¼	105¾	+ ⅛
184½	185	1,350	Chi. & Northwest	184½	185	185	185	+ ½
41⅝	41¾	3,800	Chino Copper	41⅝	41¾	41⅜	41⅝	
38	42	800	Clev. C., L. & St L	39	40	39	40	
33½	33¾	3,100	Col. Fuel & Iron	33¼	34	33	34	+ ½
61	62	100	Col. & South. 1st pf	61¾	62	61¼	62	
137¼	137¾	1,850	Consolidated Gas	135½	138⅝	135⅝	137⅛	+ ⅛
11⅝	11⅞	1,600	Corn Products Ref	11⅝	12	11⅝	11⅞	
159	159½	200	Delaware & Hud	158½	159	158½	159	
18	18	100	Distillers' Secur	18	18	18	18	
11	11	100	Dul., S. S. & A. pf	11	11	11	11	
31⅝	32¼	8,100	Erie	31⅝	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	+ ⅛
49¼	49¾	700	Erie 1st pf	49¼	49¾	49¼	49½	+ ⅛
40	40⅜	300	Erie 2d pf	40	40	40	40	
15	17	100	Federal M. & S	15	15	15	15	
42	44	500	Federal M. & S. pf	40	42	40	42	+ 1⅜
147⅛	148¼	1,900	General Electric	147⅜	148¼	146¼	147¼	+ ⅛
45	47	200	General Motors	46	46	45½	45½	— ⅝
23	28¼	1,800	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	28	28¾	28	28¾	— 1¼
86¾	87¼	600	Goodrich Co. pf	87½	88	86½	86½	— 1¼
129	129¼	1,990	Great Northern pf	129	129¼	128¾	129	— ⅛
128½	130	100	Gt. N. certs. 8d pd	129	129	129	129	
38	38¼	1,200	G. N. certs.ore prop	38	38¾	38	38¼	+ ⅛
48¾	49¼	730	Guggenheim Explor	49	49⅝	49	49⅝	+ ⅛
114½	115	400	Illinois Central	114	115	114	115	+ ⅜
17	17¼	600	Inspiration Copper	17	17	17	17	+ ⅛
15⅞	16	4,125	Inter.-Met. v. tr.cfs	16	16¼	16	16	+ ⅛
61⅝	61⅞	3,800	Inter.-Met. pf	62½	63⅛	61⅞	61⅞	+ ⅜
8	10½	100	Int. Agricultural	9¾	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	+ ⅛
84	88	100	Int. Agricul. pf	86	86	86	86	— ⅝
111½	112¼	1,400	Int. Harvester, N.J	112	112¾	111⅞	112¼	— ⅛
110	111	500	Int. Harvester Corp	110	110¾	110½	110½	— 1
116	117½	200	Int. Harv. Corp. pf	116	116	116	116	
9	9⅞	200	Int. Steam Pump	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
26½	27	100	Kan. City South'n	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	
61	62	100	Kan. City South. pf	62	62	62	62	
83¼	87	120	Kayser (J.) & Co	85	85	85	85	+3
89½	92	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	91	91	91	91	— ½
39	40	200	Lackawanna Steel	40	40	40	40	+1
155	155¼	4,400	Lehigh Valley	154⅜	155½	154⅜	155½	+ ¼
36⅜	37	1,600	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	37½	38	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅛
83½	85	100	Mackay Cos	83	83	83	83	
67⅝	69½	100	Mackay Cos. pf	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+ ⅛
65	67	100	May Dept. Stores	67	67	67	67	— ⅛
15	16	100	Mer. Marine pf	15	15	15	15	
64½	65	4,900	Mex. Petroleum	62	66	61¾	65	+⅝
	85½	400	Mex. Petroleum pf	85	85	85	85	+⅛
28¾	28¾	500	Miami Copper	28¾	28¾	28⅝	28⅝	
29	30	100	Minn. & St. L. pf	35	35	35	35	
131	132	200	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	130⅝	131¾	130⅝	131¼	+ ⅛
		900	Mo., Kan. & Tex	23½	24	23½	23½	
59	60	150	Mo., K. & T. pf	59	59	59	59	
29	29¾	2,200	Mo. Pacific	29	29	29	29¼	+ ⅛
131	134	2,700	Nat. Biscuit Co	131	134⅞	131	134⅞	+ ⅝
51	52	400	Nat. Lead Co	51	52	51	52	+1
13	14	2,500	N. Rys. of M. 2d pf	13	14	13	13½	+1½
16⅛	16½	700	Nev. Con. Copper	16⅛	16⅝	16⅛	16⅝	+ ⅛
68	70	200	N. Y. Air Brake	68	68½	68	68½	+ ⅛
94¼	95¼	7,020	N. Y. Central	94¼	95¼	94¼	95¼	+ ⅛
75	76¼	1,960	N. Y., N. H. & H.	75	76¼	75	76	+ ⅛
104⅜	104⅝	1,250	Norf. & Western	104⅜	104⅝	104⅜	104⅝	+ ⅛
72½	72¾	100	North American	72⅜	72⅝	72⅜	72⅝	+ ⅛
115⅜	115⅞	5,610	Northern Pacific	115½	116¼	115½	115⅞	+ ⅛
2½	3	100	Ontario Mining	2½	2¾	2½	2¾	
27¼	27⅝	200	Pacific Mail	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27⅝	+ ⅛
30¾	31	400	Pacific T. & T	31	31	31	31	+ ⅛
114¾	115	3,000	Penn. R. R	114½	115½	114¾	114¾	+ ⅛
20¾	21¼	800	Pitts. Coal	21	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
90	90¾	500	Pitts. Coal pf	90¼	90¾	90	90¾	+ ⅛
35½	35¾	2,800	Pressed Steel Car	35	35¾	34¾	35¼	+ ⅛
157½	159	100	Pullman Co	158½	159	158½	158½	+ ⅛
2	3	200	Quicksilver	2	2	2	2	+ ⅛
30¾	31	1,400	Railway Steel Sp	30	31¼	30	30⅞	+ ⅛
19	19¼	2,100	Ray Con. Copper	18⅞	19¼	18⅞	19¼	+ ⅛
168⅝	168¾	60,600	Reading x d	169¼	169¼	168⅝	168¾	+ ⅛
26	26¼	6,400	Rep. Iron & Steel	24⅝	26⅞	24⅝	26⅞	+2⅝
89	89½	1,200	Rep. Iron & S. pf	88⅝	89⅝	88⅝	89⅝	+ ⅛
15½	15⅝	2,500	Rock Island Co	15½	16	15½	15⅝	+ ⅛
23⅞	24	3,800	Rock Island Co. pf	23¾	24⅝	23⅝	23⅞	+ ⅛
15½	16	1,500	Rumely, (M.,) Co	15½	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	+ ⅛
35	37	400	Rumely, (M.,) Co. pf	34½	35⅞	34½	35⅝	+1⅛
9	9¼	200	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
26½	27	500	St. L. Southwest	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	
64½	66	200	St. L. Southwest. pf	65	65¾	65	65¾	+1⅝
20	20¼	3,000	Seab. Air Line	20	20⅛	20	20	+ ⅛
53¾	54	9,225	Seab. Air Line pf	52¾	54	52¾	53⅝	+1⅛
191	192¾	100	Sears, Roeb, & Co	192¼	192½	192¼	192¾	+2½
83	86	100	S.-S. S. & I. Co	84	85	84	85	
98¾	98¼	81,000	Southern Pacific	97¾	98⅜	97¾	98⅛	+ ⅛
104¼	104⅝	800	So. Pac. t. r	103⅝	104¼	103⅝	104⅜	+1
		600	So. Pac. t. r. 1st pd	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	+ ⅛
26⅜	27	5,620	So. Pac. Railway ext	26⅜	27⅛	26⅜	26⅞	+ ⅛
84¼	84½	700	So. Ry. pf. ext	83⅞	84⅞	83⅞	84⅛	+ ⅛
26	26½	200	Studebaker Co	25¼	25¾	25¼	25¾	
76¾	77¼	200	Studebaker Co. pf	76½	76⅝	76½	76⅝	+1½
34⅞	35	3,600	Tennessee Copper	34½	35⅛	34½	34⅞	+ ⅛
144⅜	144⅝	2,800	Texas Co	145½	145⅞	143⅝	144⅞	— ⅞
43¼	43½	1,000	Third Avenue	43¼	43½	43	43½	
11¾	12¼	100	Tol., St. L. & W	12	12	12	12	— ⅛
23	23⅞	200	Tol., St. L. & W. pf	23	23	23	23	+ ⅞
107	108½	200	Twin City R. T	108	108	108	108	— ⅛
6¼	6⅝	1,000	Union B. & P. Co	6	6¼	6	6¼	
28	28½	100	Un. B. & P. Co. pf	27	27	27	27	+2
161⅜	161⅝	24,000	Union Pacific	160⅞	162	160⅞	161¼	+ ⅛
84¾	84⅞	700	Union Pacific pf	84⅞	84⅞	84⅝	84⅝	
90	101	45	Un. Dry Goods pf	99	99	99	99	— 1
41¼	42	200	Un. Rys. Inv. pf	42¼	42¾	42	42	
57¼	57½	100	U. S. Express	57¼	57½	57¼	57½	+ ⅛
56	57	200	U. S. R. & Imp. Co	56½	56⅝	56¼	56⅝	+ ⅛
62	63¼	4,380	U. S. Rubber	61	62¾	61	62	+ 1⅛
102⅝	103¾	500	U. S. Rub. 1st pf	102⅜	103	102⅜	103	+ ⅛
66¼	66¾	117,850	U. S. Steel	64⅞	66⅞	64⅞	66¼	+ ⅛
112	112⅞	1,500	U. S. Steel pf	111¾	112¾	111¾	112¾	+ ⅛
54½	54⅝	6,050	Utah Copper	53½	54⅝	53½	54⅜	+ ⅛
32½	32¾	400	Va.-Car. Chem	32	32¾	32	32⅝	+ ⅛
45	50	300	Va.-Car. C. & C	48	49¾	48	49¾	+8½
3⅝	4¼	200	Wabash	4¼	4¼	4	4	— ⅛
11⅝	12	800	Wabash pf	12⅛	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
88	90	300	Wells-Fargo Exp	91	91	90	90	— 1
68¾	69	900	West. Union Tel	68¼	69¼	68¼	68¾	
70⅞	71	4,200	Westingh. E. & M	71	71⅝	71	71	
6	6¼	1,000	Westing. & St. L. pf	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
10	10⅜	200	W. & L. E. 2d pf	10	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
99	99¾	1,500	Woolw., (F. W.,) Co	99¾	100	99½	99¾	+ ⅛

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

United States Steel was the feature of the afternoon market on the Consolidated Stock Exchange, rising sharply under heavy dealings at times when other prominent stocks were evincing hesitation. It changed hands to the extent of 22,920 shares. Reading, which came second to Steel in activity, was heavy most of the day. Opening and closing call prices reflected declines from Saturday's closing figures for a number of the leading stocks, but the losses were not as much as cabled reports from London showed had taken place abroad. Business throughout the session was on a good scale of activity, with the odd lot investment demand still in evidence.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
2,440	Amal. Copper	74⅜	75¾	74⅝	75¾
100	Am. Beet Su. pf	27¼	27¼	27¼	27¼
200	American Can	34¾	34¾	34	34⅞
110	Am. C. & F. 50	50	50	50	50⅛
80	American Ice	25⅜	25⅜	25½	25⅜
910	Am. Smelting	69¾	70¾	68¾	69⅝
60	Am. Sugar	86	86	86	86
150	A., T. & S. F.	99⅝	100	99½	100
250	Balt. & Ohio	97⅜	98⅜	96⅞	98⅛
10	Beth. Steel	87¾	87¾	87¾	87¾
210	Brook. R. T.	91⅞	92	91⅞	91⅞
100	California P.	27⅝	29	27⅞	29
210	Canadian Pac.	210¼	211½	210½	210⅞
800	Cen. Leather	27⅜	28¼	27⅜	28¼
150	Ches. & Ohio	67¼	67¼	67	67⅛
90	C. M. & St.P.	105¾	105¾	105¼	105¼
150	Chino Con	41¼	41¼	41¼	41¼
560	Colorado Fuel	33¾	34¼	33¾	34
140	Consol' Gas	138⅜	138⅝	137¾	138¼
410	Erie	31⅝	32⅛	31¾	31¾
100	Gen. Electric	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜	147⅜
80	Gt. North. pf	128	128	128	128
60	Inter.-Met.	16¼	16	16	16
1,040	Inter.-Met. pf	62⅜	62¾	62	62
290	Lehigh Val	154⅜	155½	154⅜	155¼
60	Mex. Petrol	64⅜	65	64⅜	65
210	Mo. Pacific	28¾	29⅛	28¾	29⅛
200	Nat. Lead	51¼	52	51¼	52
530	N. Y. Central	94	95¼	94	95½
110	N.Y., N.H.&H.	75⅜	76¼	75	76
10	Norf. & West.	104⅛	104½	104⅛	104½
60	Northern Pac.	115¾	116¼	115¾	116¼
160	Penn.	114⅞	115	114⅞	114⅝
50	Pressed S. C.	35	35⅜	35	35⅜
8,480	Reading	169¼	169¾	168¾	169¾
130	Rep. I. & S.	24¾	25⅛	24½	25⅛
70	Rock Island	15⅞	16⅛	15⅝	15⅞
130	Rock Isl. pf.	24¼	24⅝	24¼	24⅜
30	Rumely Co	16	16	16	16
2,630	Southern Pac.	97¼	98¼	97¼	98¼
130	Southern Ry.	26⅝	27	26⅝	27
70	Tenn. Copper	34⅜	34⅝	34⅜	34⅝
20	Texas Oil	144	144	144	144
30	Third Av.	43	43	43	43
3,610	Union Pac.	160½	161¼	160⅜	161¼
430	U. S. Rubber	61¾	62¾	61¾	62
22,920	U. S. Steel	64¼	66⅝	64¼	66¼
70	U. S. Steel pf.	111½	112¾	111½	112⅞
120	Utah Copper	53½	54⅜	53⅜	54⅛
10	West. U. Tel.	63¾	63¾	63¾	63¾
140	Westingh. El.	71¼	71¾	71¼	71¾

49,120

MINING STOCKS.

200	Atlanta	.19	.19	.19	.19
1,200	Comb. Frac.	1½	1¾	1½	1¾
800	Elkton	.52	.53	.52	.52½
525	Goldfield C.	1.75	1.75	1.70	1.72½
600	Jim Butler	.88	.89	.88	.89
1,500	Jumbo Ext	.22	.22	.22	.22
1,500	Lone Star	.03	.03	.03	.03
300	Mexican	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
600	Mizpah Ext'n	.39	.40	.39	.40
600	North Star	.43	.43	.43	.43
100	Portland	1.03	1.05	1.03	1.03
600	Silver Pick	.07¼	.07½	.07¼	.07¼
100	Tonopah Ex.	1.95	1.95	1.95	1.95
700	Tonopah Min	29	29	28	28
700	West End	1.35	1.45	1.35	1.45

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Jan. 26, 1914	$4,893,500
Same day last year	1,559,000
Total year to date	70,928,900
Same period last year	44,742,500
Average closing price 40 bonds, with day's net change	89.32 +.03
Same day last year	91.91 —.02

	High.		Low.	
This year's range to date	89.32	Jan. 26	86.40	Jan. 3
Same period last year	92.28	Jan. 9	91.86	Jan. 2
Range year 1913	92.31	Jan. 10	85.45	Dec. 18

Panama 3s, reg	3,000	101¼	
Jap Gov 4½s, ster loan, 2d Ser	2,000	88½	
Rep of Cuba 5s	35,000	99⅝	
N Y State 4½s, when issued	39,000	107⅜	
	309,000	107⅛	
	15,000	107⅜	
Va 6s, def. Brown Bros & Co ctfs	5,000	86¼	
	2,000	60	
N Y City 4½s, 1954		85⅝	
	20,000	85⅝	
	6,000	85¼	
4s, 1957	1,000	97¼	
	1,000	97¼	
4s, 1959	9,000	97⅜	
4½s, 1963	1,000	97¼	
	1,000	97¼	
	18,000	101⅝	
4½s, May, 1957	4,000	105½	
	Nov, 1957		
	1,000	105⅝	
4½s, 1962	25,000	105⅜	
	83,000	105½	
registered	1,000	105⅝	
Alb & Susq 3½s	5,000	86¼	
	3,000	86½	
Am Ag Ch cv 5s	2,000	100⅜	
Am Ice Secur 6s	1,000	80½	
Am Sm Secur 6s	6,000	104⅜	
Am T & T col 4s	7,000	88¾	
	13,000	89	
	5,000	89⅛	
conv 4½s	10,000	85⅝	
	3,000	99	
	1,000	98⅜	
	4,000	98⅜	
	71,000	99	
	6,000	99¼	
	10,000	99⅛	
Am. Wr Paper 5s	1,000	76½	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s	2,000	74	
Armour & Co 4½s	1,000	92	
	12,000	92⅛	
A, T & S F gen 4s	10,000	95⅝	
	7,000	95⅞

GAS STOCKHOLDERS IN LIVELY MEETING

Proxy Committee Votes Down Resolution for Higher Dividend.

EARNINGS INTO PROPERTY

President Cortelyou Says Consolidated Must Keep Up with City's Development.

Stockholders of the Consolidated Gas Company showed more interest in the affairs of their property at the annual meeting yesterday than they have in a number of years. Some of them wanted to know if higher dividends could not be paid, and others suggested that the annual report of earnings be issued several days before the meeting so that the stockholders might come prepared to ask questions on it. The Proxy Committee, representing the management, was called upon to vote upon several resolutions, and on each occasion the resolution was lost.

President Cortelyou, speaking in reply to the request for more dividends, said the Trustees felt that the company must keep ahead of the development of the city, and could not afford to increase the return to shareholders just yet. He intimated that earnings were being put back into the property on a substantial scale.

A resolution that had the support of many stockowners present was presented asking that the dividend rate be raised. This came after it had been stated that net income in the last year was equivalent to about 7½ per cent. on the capital stock. The resolution was voted down, as was another calling for the presentation in the profit and loss exhibit of annual statements of the percentage of earnings to stock outstanding.

George F. Baker, who signified his intention several days ago of withdrawing from directorates as fast as possible, was proposed for re-election as a Trustee of the gas company and did not decline. The other Trustees selected for another year were William Rockefeller, Samuel Sloan, Harrison E. Gawtry, Nicholas F. Brady, Donald G. Geddes, Moses Taylor, W. P. Bliss, J. W. Sterling, L. M. Greer, Frank A. Vanderlip, W. R. Addicks, and George B. Cortelyou.

The annual report of operation showed net income of $2,601,478, to which was added $5,552,326 from investments, making a total revenue for the calendar year of $8,123,805. Fixed charges required $887,855 and the surplus for dividends of $7,235,949 was equivalent to 7.24 per cent. on the outstanding stock, as compared with 7.53 per cent. earned in the preceding year.

The total surplus at the close of the year was $13,861,517 and the profit and loss surplus totaled $15,031,542 in contrast with $12,614,558 at the end of 1912. The general balance sheet showed assets amounting to $165,188,887, an increase of more than $14,000,000 in the year.

The company has $10,000,000 short-term notes maturing on Feb. 25. It was said in behalf of the Trustees yesterday that a plan for caring for the issue when it falls due would probably be made known in a few days.

Taxes paid on property of the company last year amounted to $3,965,082. Additions and extensions of the producing and distributing plants cost $12,839,532 and $7,052,187 was disbursed for repairs and renewals.

NEW TARIFF MAKES WORK.

In This Case It Is for the Government's Testing Bureau.

The Bureau for the Analysis of Textile Fabrics, connected with the office of F. A. Higgins, Appraiser of the Port, had a busy year during 1913, according to figures compiled by the Appraiser and given out yesterday. It appears that during 1913, the bureau received 6,685 samples for analysis compared with 5,228 the previous calendar year, the gain being 1,457, or 27 per cent.

The new tariff has already increased the work of the bureau, inasmuch as the structures of many fabrics have been modified to meet the various changes in rates. As new fabrics for the several seasons reach here it is expected that the bureau will be pushed to the limit of its capacity in the testing of the components of imported goods. The activities of the bureau cover the analyses of samples of textiles and related merchandise received from examiners at this and outside ports as well as from the Board of United States General Appraisers.

The bureau watches the fluctuations of all textile yarns, and keeps in touch with labor and general trade conditions in foreign countries. It is also the Government's authority on all questions affecting the cost of fabrication. The bureau is attached to the Fourth, or "textile" division, of which Frederick Kuenzli is Assistant Appraiser. Rudolph Streuli, is chief analyst in charge of

COMMODITIES MARKETS

The grain markets receded slightly yesterday from Saturday's closing quotations. Wheat lost ½c. a bushel, but closed on a rally from the lowest level, and corn and oats were soft. Cotton ended the day 1 point down to 2 points up, after a slow session. Cottonoil and provisions declined under pressure of sales.

WHEAT.

The market during the day was heavy, closing with a slight rally at a net loss of ¼c. The sharp upward movement of last week, which carried prices up about 2c a bushel, was believed to have weakened the technical position as shorts had covered freely, and there was an absence of demand from this source. Foreign markets were all lower, and Russia, which has been the "dark horse" in the situation regarding supplies, was said to be offering wheat more freely in the English market for forward shipment.

Export bids in the local market were scarce and out of line, and no business was reported. A fair cash trade was reported in the Northwest, but receipts were again liberal in that locality. World's exports for the week were 12,192,000 bushels, compared with 14,624,000 the previous week and 11,840,000 last year. The visible supply of native wheat in the United States decreased 838,000 bushels; bonded wheat decreased 658,000, and the Canadian visible decreased 385,000.

In the local cash market No. 2 hard Winter wheat was quoted at 99¼c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive; No. 2 red, $1.02, nominal, elevator, domestic; No. 1 Northern Manitoba, $1.02, nominal, afloat, and No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.03¼, free on board.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	1.00⅝	1.00¼	1.00¼	1.00¼	98⅜
July	....	....	97⅝	97⅞	96¼

CHICAGO PRICES.

May	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝	94¼	92⅜
July	89	88½	88¾	89¼	90¼

CORN.

The corn market declined ¾ to ⅞c during the early trading under active liquidation and selling on stop loss orders. The selling movement was the result of very favorable crop advices from Argentina, where it was said that recent rains had been very beneficial, and that conditions were almost perfect, with indications of a yield of 128,000,000 bushels more than was raised last year. A good cash demand was being offered in the local market for first half of February shipment at 68c, cost, insurance, and freight. New York. The visible increased 412,000 bushels, compared with an increase of 1,638,000 last year.

In the local cash market No. 3 yellow corn was quoted at 70½c, cost, insurance, and freight, to arrive.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
January	....	....	62¼	62⅞	....
May	66½	62⅞	66¼	66⅝	52⅝
July	65⅝	65	65¼	65⅞	52⅝

OATS.

The oats market was lower, in sympathy with corn, and under liquidation and selling by commission houses. The visible supply decreased 312,000 bushels.

The local cash market was steady, standard white being quoted at 44½ to 45c; No. 2, 45 to 45½c; No. 3, 44 to 44½c; No. 4, 43½ to 44c; ordinary clipped white, 44 to 46c; fancy clipped white, 45½ to 47c, all elevator.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKETS.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
May	39¾	39¼	39¾	39¾	33⅞
July	39½	39¼	39⅝	39⅝	34

PROVISIONS.

The provision market was under considerable pressure of liquidation and prices at the close were at the low point of the day. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 37,000; estimated for Tuesday, 28,000; Kansas City received 7,000 and Omaha 7,800.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
Lard—					
January	10.97	10.82	10.82	10.97	10.35
May	11.27	11.17	11.20	11.30	10.37
Ribs—					
January	11.40	11.32	11.32	11.50	10.37
May	11.80	11.65	11.65	11.75	10.35
Pork—					
January	21.40	21.40	21.40	21.62	....
May	21.77	21.60	21.62	21.82	19.42

COTTONSEED OIL.

Underlying sentiment in the cottonseed oil market was divided, but bulls were noticeably less aggressive, and while the volume of trading was small the active positions were lower under moderate liquidation, closing at a net decline of 3 to 6 points. Crude oil was still firmly held, and severely did to discourage enthusiasm on the selling side.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
Spot	..	..	7.00@7.27	7.00
January	..	..	7.08@7.18	7.05
February	..	..	7.16@7.17	7.17
March	7.27	7.22	7.22@7.24	7.25
April	7.32	7.31	7.29@7.32	7.35
May	7.43	7.40	7.39@7.41	7.45
June	..	..	7.45@7.50	7.50
July	7.64	7.58	7.58@7.60	7.64
August	7.75	7.75	7.69@7.71	7.75

COTTON.

The cotton market was quiet yesterday and prices fluctuated irregularly within a range of 8 to 10 points, closing barely steady net 1 point lower to 2 points higher. There seemed to be little or no change in the general character of the news. Southern advices continued to indicate a good spot demand at steady or firm prices, and the tendency toward a more cheerful view of general trade conditions was fostered by reports of increasing activity in the steel trade, as well as by favorable reports from dry goods circles. Nevertheless, there was no active demand around the local ring.

The market opened steady at unchanged prices to an advance of 6 points in response to steady cables and over Sunday buying orders. Active months sold about 3 to 6 points net higher during the early trading. This made a rally of 17 or 20 points from the low level reached at the opening on Saturday morning, and attracted some scattered realizing. Prices eased off in consequence, but after showing a net loss of from 3 to 4 points were again steadied by a little trade buying, and rallied to nearly the early high level. This improvement was not fully maintained, however, and the close was within 2 or 3 points of the lowest.

Southern spot markets as officially reported were unchanged to ⅛c higher, generally unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet and unchanged at 12.90 for middling unland; sales nil; delivered on contract for 500 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	12.40	12.31	12.34@12.36	12.35
February	....	....	12.35@12.38	12.35
March	12.63	12.53	12.56@12.58	12.57
April	....	....	12.37@12.40	12.37
May	12.41	12.33	12.35@12.36	12.36
June	12.40	12.40	12.34@12.36	12.33
July	12.37	12.28	12.32@12.33	12.32
August	12.13	12.11	12.10@12.12	12.10
September	....	....	11.70@11.72	11.68
October	11.66	11.61	11.63@11.64	11.61

COFFEE.

Little of interest transpired in the coffee market during yesterday's operations, but while the volume of business consisted of 18,250 bags, prices were heavy throughout the day and closed at the bottom with net losses of 11 to 14 points. The easier tone seemed to be due to lower prices abroad, where the Havre market was ¾ franc lower, and Hamburg showed a decline of ⅝ to 1 pfennig. The regular cable from Brazil, covering Saturday's markets, showed an advance of 125 reis in Rio, while Santos spots were unchanged. The Santos market yesterday, according to the special cable, showed a decline of 50 reis at the opening, both for spots and futures. Cost and freight offers were 5 to 10 points lower, with Santos 3s and 4s quoted at 11.25 to 11.35 and 5s at 11.35 to 11.40, and Rio 7s at 9.10 to 9.15. It was announced that the loan recently authorized by the Brazilian Government had been underwritten by London bankers, and while this was looked upon as a favorable feature in connection with Brazilian finances, it had no apparent influence on prices.

The local spot market was unchanged, with Rio 7s quoted at 9¾c.

The total warehouse deliveries in the United States last week were 155,038 bags, against 141,707 th previous week and 142,845 last year; of the former amount New York had 81,443 bags.

Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
January	..	..	9.11@9.15	9.22
February	..	..	9.13@9.15	9.27
March	9.30	9.24	9.23@9.25	9.37
April	..	..	9.35@9.37	9.49
May	9.54	9.51	9.48@9.50	9.61
June	..	..	9.58@9.60	9.70
July	..	..	9.68@9.69	9.81
August	..	..	9.75@9.77	9.89
September	9.94	9.83	9.83@9.84	9.97
October	..	..	9.88@9.90	10.02
November	..	..	9.94@9.96	10.07
December	10.05	10|01	10.00@10.02	10.12

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Receipts yesterday, 4,503 packages. Demand only moderate, with steady feeling on fresh table grades, but weaker on factory and packing stock, the latter declining ½c. Creamery, extras, 30¼@31c; firsts, 28@30c; seconds, 25@27c; thirds, 23@24c; held, extras, 30@31c; firsts, 28@29¼c; seconds, 24½@27c; thirds, 23@24c; State dairy, finest, 30c; good to prime, 26@29c; common to fair, 20@25c; process, extras, 24@25c; firsts, 23@23½c; seconds, 21@22c; imitation creamery, firsts, 23@24c; factory, held, 20½@22c; current make, firsts, 21½@22c; seconds, 21c; thirds, 19@20c; packing stock, held, 20@21c; current make, No. 2, 20@20½c; No. 3, 18@19½c.

CHEESE.—Receipts yesterday, 287 boxes. General situation unchanged on whole milk cheese. Market is firm, with trade quiet. State, whole milk, held, specials, 17¾@18c; average fancy, 17¼@17¾c; State, whole milk, fresh, specials, 17¼@17¾c; average fancy, 17c; undergrades, 14½@16c; State, whole milk, daisies, held, best, 17¾c; State, whole milk, Young Americas, held, 17¾c; Wisconsin, whole milk, daisies, fancy, 17¾c; twins and flats, fancy, 17¼@17¾c. Wisconsin, whole milk, Young Americas, fancy, 17¼@17½c; State, skims, held, specials, 13@14c; held, good to choice, 11@12½c; fresh, specials, 12@12¼c; skims, fresh, good to choice, 10¼@11¼c; skims, poor to fair, 6@10c; skims, full skims, or badly defective, 1½@2c.

EGGS.—Receipts yesterday, 5,859 cases domestic. Imports, 1,631 120-dozen cases. Domestic receipts very light, but there is still considerable stock. Storage eggs somewhat irregular and generally firm. European eggs having a fair demand at quotation. Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 35@36c; extra firsts, 33½@34c; firsts, 32½@33c; seconds, 31@32c; thirds, 29@30c; checks, 28@28c; refrigerator, firsts, 30½@31c; seconds, 29@30c; lower grades, 23@28c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery whites, fine to fancy, large, 38@40c; gathered whites, fine to finest, large, 38@39c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, whites, fair to good, 36@37c; small or otherwise defective, 24@35c; Western, gathered white, 34@37c; State, Pennsylvania, and near by, hennery brown, 35@36c; gathered brown and mixed colors, 33@34c; fresh, foreign, 120-dozen cases, good to prime, 27@31c; refrigerator, 120-dozen cases, fair to good, 25@27c; limed, 120-dozen cases, fair to prime, 24@26c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—Wholesale prices for Western beef cuts showed no change yesterday.

SUGAR.—There was a fair demand for refined sugar, but prices showed no change. The raw sugar market was firm, and no sales were reported. The London beet sugar market was quiet and prices were barely maintained.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—Grocery grades of molasses were in fair demand and prices were firm. Syrups were also firm and unchanged.

RICE.—The rice market was inactive and prices were unchanged.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—The flour market was also inactive. Buyers were again inclined to hold off owing to the easier feeling in the wheat market.

OILS.—Refined petroleum and linseed oil were steady and unchanged.

NAVAL STORES.—There was a better demand noted in the naval stores market, but prices were about unchanged, excepting turpentine, which showed a slight reaction. This commodity was quoted at the close of the day's business at 49½c.

TRYING TO HELP EXPORT TRADE

A Good Chance for American Cottons on the African Continent.

WHAT GOODS ARE NEEDED

Mr. Odell Is Telling Merchants and Manufacturers the Results of an Extended Trip.

Ralph M. Odell, commercial agent of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, who has been sent to this city to give cotton goods manufacturers and exporters information at first hand regarding the possibilities of extending American trade in the markets of the Red Sea district, the east coast of Africa and South Africa, put in a busy day yesterday in the bureau's branch office in the Custom House.

Mr. Odell returned recently from a fifteen months' tour of the Red Sea and African markets, and brought back with him many samples of the goods sold in these markets, as well as data concerning the requirements in particular sections, prices, and other details of interest to exporters desirous of pushing trade in the districts covered by the agent's observations. Mr. Odell comes to New York after spending three weeks in the South, where he addressed commercial gatherings and cotton manufacturers' organizations. Next week a tour of the New England cotton mill districts will be made.

"I want to emphasize as strongly as I can," Mr. Odell said yesterday, "the desire of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to be an instrument in the hands of American cotton fabric manufacturers and exporters in the upbuilding of a larger export business in the sections I visited. I have with me over 1,000 samples of the kinds of goods sold and used in these districts, and all interested are cordially invited to come down to the Custom House this week and see for themselves the character of the goods. At the conclusion of my trip to New England, these samples numbered and classified as you see them here, will be deposited in the bureau's headquarters at Washington, and manufacturers so desiring, may obtain temporary loans of the samples in order that they may be studied and, if necessary, copied at the mills.

"My observation leads me to the firm belief that American cottons have a great future in the markets I went into provided the right kind of cloths are sent out. I noticed more than one American fabric closely imitated by the Italians or other Europeans. The fact is that the natives of Africa and elsewhere much prefer the American cottons to those manufactured by other nations."

Mr. Odell's callers yesterday included representatives of several large exporting houses, cotton mill men, and others. While there were many inquiries relative to prices, the visitors, for the most part, appeared to take chief interest in the samples themselves. Comment was heard that the exhibit was the most comprehensive ever shown in this city. Several well-known exporters telephoned asking for appointments with the bureau's agent at their offices. In an interview with a TIMES reporter Mr. Odell spoke strongly of the necessity in export trade of sending abroad the kind of goods demanded by the inhabitants of the respective countries. In giving a brief outline of his recent trip Mr. Odell said:

"The first country I visited was Syria. This is one of the richest sections of the Turkish Empire, and is a large purchaser of cotton goods. We have only an insignificant share of this trade, which annually in value amounts to over $10,000,000. Our failure to sell to Syria has been due to the fact that we do not make the kinds of goods in demand there. It must be admitted that American manufacturers have made no serious efforts to introduce our lines. If travelers should be sent out with full lines of samples, if fairly liberal terms could be offered to the reliable importers in the two chief cities of Beirut and Aleppo, our trade would undoubtedly increase. The recent war in the Near East has resulted in an influx of population into Asiatic Turkey, and it would certainly be worthy of the study and attention of American cotton manufacturers."

Mr. Odell urged that attention be given to the markets of Egypt and the Sudan where cotton goods are now imported annually to the value of $25,000,000. So little are American goods known in these sections, that the agent said he encountered merchants who professed to be ignorant of the fact that the United States has a flourishing industry in cheap bleached shirtings, piece-dyed goods and T cloth, in the order named, are the principal lines sold and 80 per cent. of them are made in England, with smaller quantities from Italy, Austria and other Continental countries.

After leaving the Sudan, Mr. Odell spent some time in Aden, the principal distributing point for the trade of the Red Sea district. The agent found American goods popular there, although he learned that Italian manufacturers are marketing cloths in imitation of American goods. Three months were passed by the agent in British and German East Africa, Uganda, and Zanzibar. In these sections, Mr. Odell found grey goods, known locally as "Americani," very poular.

Several months were consumed in a study of the markets in South Africa.

"This is a market to which we have never given serious attention," the agent said, "although it ranks first among the countries on the whole continent in the value of cotton manufactures imported. South Africa is a market latent with possibilities and the processes of development that are now going on are sure to be reflected in a considerable increase in the purchase and consumption of cotton cloth and other articles of clothing."

Mr. Odell advises exporters to pack their exports more securely owing to the unusual handling required in landing goods, since few of the ports in the sections covered by his trip, permit of direct unloading from the steamer to the dock. The matter of financing sales in these territories is also an important factor. On these and many other subjects relating to the enlargement of the American cotton export field, Mr. Odell is anxious to be consulted by those interested.

FOR THE FALL TRADE.

Prices Fixed by the Selling Agents of Two Woolen Mills.

Complete lines of men's suitings for the Fall season, 1914, products of the Falls City Woolen Mills, Louisville, Ky., were opened yesterday by Nixon, Walker & Tracy, selling agents, 45 East Seventeenth Street.

The prices named ranged from 81½ cents a yard to $1.12½. The lines consist of new fabrics. Range 27, all-wool cassimere that was priced yesterday at 87½ cents a yard, and Range 49, an all-wool cassimere with silk decorations that was priced at $1, were considered excellent values.

The selling agents referred to also opened complete ranges of plain and fancy vigoreux, products of Samuel Hird & Sons, Passaic, N. J. These lines started with 13 to 13½ ounce fabrics, which were priced at $1.12½ a yard, regular, and were the same grade of stock as the 14 to 15 ounce fabrics of last season.

The concern is also showing complete ranges of fancy-weave serges, priced from $1 to $1.30 regular.

Azores Consul Coming to Confer.

Consul Arminius T. Haeberle, who was recently assigned to St. Michaels, Azores, will arrive in New York to-day and will make his headquarters at the branch office of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, in the Custom House. Mr. Haeberle's former post was Tegucigalpa, Honduras, and he will be glad to confer with manufacturers and exporters who are interested in Central American trade conditions.

COURT CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(c) This character means versus or against.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

59—Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Ry. et al., appels., v. USA et al.—Decree affirmed.

82—Chapman & Dewey Lumber Co. et al., plffs. in error, v. Directors of St. Francis Levee Dist.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

115—Jos. A. Taney, Trustee, &c., appel., v. Penn. Nat. Bk. of Reading.—Decree affirmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

151—Anna B. Burbank et al., plffs, in error, v. Mrs. Josephine Ernst, legal trutrix, &c., et al.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

161—Chicago, Mil. & St. P. Ry., plffs. in error, v. J. F. Polt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

595—Alabama, plff. in error, v. Sudie Schmidt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

710—USA, plff. in error, v. Hardaway Young.—Judgment reversed and cause remanded.

154—Woodward Cotton Co., appel., v. City of Woodward et al., per curiam.—Affirmed on authority of Madera Water Wks. Co. v. Madera, and cause remanded.

174—District of Col., plff. in error, v. Phila., Balto. & Wash. Ry. Co., per curiam.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction. Certiorari denied.

470—St. Louis S. W. Ry., plff. in error, v. Arkansas, ex rel Hal L. Atwood, Atty Gen. —Motion to advance granted and assigned for argument Feb. 24.

254—N. Y. Life Ins. Co., plff. in error, v. Mary E. Head, and 255—Same, plff. in error, v. Richard C. Head, Jr., &c.—Further consideration of motions to dismiss postponed to hearing on merits.

767—Jos. Hull, &c., et al appels., v. Arthur E. Burr et al.—Ordered placed on summary docket and assigned for hearing Feb. 24.

819—John S. Talbott, petn, v. USA.—Certiorari denied.

860—Am. Nat. Bk. of Macon, Ga., et al., petns., v. S. H. Still et al.—Certiorari denied

130—Rafael Martinez Nadal, plff. in error, v. David W. May.—Ordered restored to docket for reargument April 6.

714—O. Itow et al., plffs. in error, v. USA. —Motion to dismiss submitted for the defendant in error.

746—Ambrosio Apapas et al., plffs. in error, v USA.—Motion to dismiss submitted for the defendant in error.

873—USA, appel., v. 1st Nat Bk. of Detroit, Minn.

874—USA, appel., v. The Nichols-Chisholm Lumber Co. et al., and 875—USA, appel., v. Nichols-Chisholm Lumber Co. et al.—Motion to advance submitted for the appellant.

348—F. O. Norris et al., Trustees, &c., et al., petns., v. J. E. Johnson et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

844—Houston Oil Co. of Tex. et al., petns., v. Carolina C. Middleworth et al.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

798—Oceanic Steam Nav. Co., &c., v. W. J. Mellor et al.—Motion for leave to file additional brief on behalf of the company, submitted.

796—Southern Ry.-Carolina Div., &c., plff. in error, v. Hattie E. Bennett, administratrix.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for the defendant in error.

816—S. W. Washington et al., surviving Trustee, appel., v. Jos. F. Tearney et al., surviving executors, &c.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for the appellees.

255—Republic Iron & Steel Co., plff. in error, v. Howard Carlton.—Dismissed, with costs, pursuant to tenth rule.

206—Lamar Trust, appel., v. Island Transportation Co.—Submitted, with leave to file briefs within forty days.

149—Wm. S. Tevis et al., plffs. in error, v. Jepp Ryan et al.—Argument concluded for the plffs. in error.

190—Melvin W. Mills, appel., v. New Mexico.—Passed to be restored to call pursuant to Section 9, Rule 26.

106—J. R. Arnott et al., plffs. in error v. Southern Ry.—Argued.

199—Rosa Maria Calaf y Figurul et al., appels., v. Federico Calaf y Figurul.—Argued.

The Chief Justice announced that the court will take a recess from Feb. 2 to Feb. 24.

Day call for Jan. 27: Nos. 199, 200, 201, 203, 204, 207, 208, 209, 210 and 211, 212.

DISTRICT COURT—Hough, J. (Admiralty.)
McComber<Amag'sett. Fill<Cunard.
LVER<Anchor Line.
CRR of NJ<Same.
N Y C R R<Same.
Kahnweiser<Brockton.
Shamrock Tow<Richard Peck.

DISTRICT COURT—Hunt, J. (Equity.)
Case on. Hennessy<Wine Growers. No day calendar.

DISTRICT COURT—Hand, J. (Jury.)
Brothers<Lwood Mfg. Co.
Halsted<Seeley NH,&c
Sykes<Agriati.

DISTRICT COURT—Ray, J. (Jury.)
Case on. Cauble<Central Vt. RR.

Red Star T&T<Postal Tel.
Guant. Sugar Co<Mfg dl Lar'ga.
Winter<Koranna.
White<SS Baltic.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 26.

Wilcox<Royal Arcan. Rodzborski<Am Sugar Refining.
Solomon<Star Co.
Heiss<Wells.

Boyle<Bush Term Ry.
Kunz<B & W RR Co.
Bond<Atl Terra Cotta.
Hudson Riv Tel<CNY.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM.—Part I.—Giegerich, J.

Litigated motions.

NY, W & B<CNY.
Frankel<Samuel.
Peerless Tailoring Co<same.
Doubleday, Page Co<Simpson Crawford.
Erber<Faber.
Cromwell<Gutnze.
Young<Heinze.
Gould<same.
Same<same.
Mendelsohn<Goldberg.
Rashall<Seglin.
Malbin<Uptown Talmur Toral Assn.
Kreuder<Bloom.
Conel<Kaye.
Nicolett<Freedman.
Matter of Mott Ave Realty Co.
Matter of Brown (Haas.)
Nati Surety Co<Spielberg.
Same<same.
Vignola<NY & B Disp Exp Co.
Finkenthal<Taub.
Peoples Luts.
Teague<Off Inf Bu. Town Dev Co<Sampson.
Knight<R of Reviews.
Goldman<Hoff.
Same<same.
Chemical Process Co<same.
Gottlieb<Whipple.
Oehler<Thomas Motor.
In re Pfinzer (Am Wool Co.)
Neukirch<McHugh.
McCollum<Dodge.
Mellen<Andy Horn.
McManus<Durant.
In re Lederer (Sohmer.)
Sussfield<Borenstein.
Columbian Machine & Stop Corp<Koehler
Francis Co<McKay.
Westergrend<Fanning.
In re Brown (McDonnell.)
Kennedy<Kerr.
Almy<Mitchell.
Lewy<Lewey.
Jablon<Traynor.
Kaplan<Mendetz.
Smith<Cosm'p'n Mot.
Lener<Lasco.
CNY<Lahm.
Matter of Brown (Carmody.)
Baruch<Baruch.
People ex rel Grassl Bros O'Rourke.
Ham'rstein<Harrold.
Weier<NY. St Rys.
Platt<Nagle.
Van Boskerck<Stew't.
Lee<CNY.
Gramiger<Heimann.
Bakeman<Poust.

PART II.—Seabury, J. Ex parte business.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—Motions.

Demurrer:
Hess & Co<Crystal Spring, &c.
Undefended divorces:
Greenfield<Greenfield.
Gladstein<Gladstein.
Brandreth<Brandreth.
Manger<Manger.
Tochterman<Tochterman.
Scharfman<Scharfman
Oliver<Oliver.
Alperowitz<Alperowitz.
Ertler<Ertler.
Preferred causes:
Public Bank<London.
Undefended calendar:
Reilly<Frias.
Howley<Pendas.
Orth<Lacesche.
Haubold<Eckert-F.
Friedgen<Ernst.
Klein<Metz.
Levy<Silberstein.

PART IV., case on; PART V., adjourned for the term; PART VIII., case on.

PART VI.—Cardozo, J.

CERTIORARI CASES.

People ex rel Mandel<Purdy.
Same<Same.
People ex rel Solomon<Same
People ex rel Munhard<Same.
People ex rel Woodbury<Same.
People ex rel Solomon<Same.
People ex rel Fisher<Same.
People ex rel Bohne<Same.
People ex rel Hesse<Same.
Case on.

PART I. (Criminal Calendar)—Davis, J.
Hans Schmidt.

PART II.—Erlanger, J.

Fitchett<Donohue.
Goldberg<N.Y. C.&H. R. R.R. Co.
Browne<Bertie.
Mertens<Dyer.
Same<same.
Kaufman<Scofield.
P Plush Mfg<Buhlmann.
Demarest<Gifford.
Sainsbury<Ryan.
McManus<Durant.
In re Van Clausen.
Nemeroff<Nemeroff.
Darrin<Darrin.
B-Am Cigar Stores<W W St John.
Tripler<Fairchild.
Seamen's Bk<Raabe.
Jensen<Schenkman.
In re C'p Pleasant Av.
Burke<Latour.
Harris<Oscar Daniels.
Muller<Snyder.
Leopert<Leonori.
Dickinson<Met Land.
Stuand Rlty<Terry.
Same<same.
Same<same.
Same<same.
Rosenstock<Shapiro.
Goldblatt<Birns Exp.
Miller<Lasarus.
Brewster<Vian.
Same<same.
Gottschalk<Koepke.
Powers<Bruch.
Triangle Waist<Esskay Waist.
Kinemataphone<Hudson Wood Work.
Lambert<R & W Rlty.
Toner<Toner.
Moritz<Tomlinson.
NY Assets Realty<Carmegie Trust.
Weissberger<NY Mut Gas Light.
Larocke<Mitchell.
Chubaroff<Hymowits.
Ulner<Doran.
Raftery<Carter.
Schwartzman<Jetter.
Lehman<Moral (Neuburger.)
Wasserman<NY Rys.
Rock<Rock.
In re Carmody (Webster.)
Himowich<Werneke.
Baron de Hirsch Fund<Cooper.
Benisch<Mandelbaum.
Same<same.
Murven<Renard Co.
Langerroth<JC Turner Cypress Lumber.
Lebaudy<Carnegie Tr.
People ex rel Dennis-ton<Fogel.
In re Goldsmith<Feforoitz.
In re Stein (Brady.)
In re same (Schmidt.)
Harris<St East Cas.
In re Mulholland (Mulholland<Blake.)
Baeder<Reed.
Fransbach<Goldner.
Gilmartin<Same.
Cato<42d St. Manhattan & St Nicholas Av. RR Co.
Bartosek<3d Av RR Co & NY Mail Co.
Bartosek<Same.
Erb<Goldstone.
Trochtenberg<Henig. Case on.

PART III.—Amend, J.

Deaton<Martin.
Jennings<Degnon Con. Co.
Shapiro<Ave Coach Co
Dayton<3d Av RR Co.
Felberbaum<Union Ry Co. of N. Y.
De Witto<N Y C & H R R Co.
Katz<Fishman.
Harrison—NYC & H R RR.
Gilman<Jones.

PART IV.—Cohalan, S.

Ackerman<Hawkes.
Van Oehsen<Laughlin.
Same<same.
Maurice<Winslow.
Libster<Lewis.
Bagley<CNY.
Cogilo<Bradley Const Co.
Bitts<Bradley C Co.
Bohanon<Hastings.

PART V.—Dugro, J.

O'Donnell<Brown.
Same<Cauldwell-Wingate.
Benisch<Pitts Con.
Clark<N Y Staats.
Hatton<Cook.
Karamanian<Westcott Exp.
Loghman<Brown Bros.
Curran<C, M & St P.

PART VI.—Gavegan, J.

Hennessy<Colwell Lead.
Hartell<Simonson & Son.
Nelson<Schaeffler.
Faulhaber<Beyer.
Sandell<Panama Ry.
Bonnett<Clay Bldg Material.
Kasakevitch<Pittsburgh Con Co.

PART VII.—Delany, J.

De Carvalho<Brunner.
Dezell<CNY.
Harris<CNY.
Zebatinsky<Rosen'um.
Fogerty<Pierce Co.
Kriesel<CNY.
Kriesel<CNY.
Toland<Courtney.
Ryan<Same.
Ryan<Same.
Slavin<N Amster'm G.
Hunsberger<Suar Tr.
Slominsky<B, Q Co & S RR.
Fay<Marx.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART IX.—Ford, J.

Inquest—Buch<Rafsky
Stello<Wire & Spring
Bayer<Col Mantel.
Leary<Yellow Taxi.
Kenny<Campbell.
Kursjewski<Hirsch.
Goodman<Warheit Pub
Gugig<Frolich.
Frank<Anderson.

PART X.—Causes to be sent from other parts. Case on.

TRIAL TERM—PART XI.—Goff, J.

Frank & Lambert, Inc, <CNY.
Suamanen<Gormsen.
Demos<Even Journal.
Gaffney<Herbert & Co
Gugig<Lempert.
Brady<Fitzpatrick.
E Stanton<CNY.
M Stanton<same.

PART XII.—Hendrick, J.

Prandy<NY. Wk. Herald
McGettrick<CNY Rys.
Jakob<White F'p't,&c
Cauley<Bradley Con.
Shafer<Palke.
Same<same.
McKeon<Sherman.
Same<same.
Scharago<Veschler.
Campo<Gilman.
Schnell<Int R T Co.
Schulman<Goldberg.
C Koch<Shapiro.

PART XIII.—Page, J.

Miller<Wells Bros Co.
Bazik<Bradley Const.
Brassell<Dunn.
Sullivan<Stearns & Co of N Y.

PART XIV.—Philbin, J.

CRY<Lavris.
Perley<Williams.
Waldron<Steinburgh.
Tweedie Trading Co.<Craig.
Farley<Bronx Hotel.
Globe Fire Ins.<Pinkney Co.

PART XV.—Whitaker, J.

Eagan<Com Trust.
Cook<Roth.
Cherpelis<T Cotta.
Scott & Fowler Co.<Wright.
NY St'm<Bradley Con

PART XVI.—Donnelly, J.

Stener<Adler.
Scanlon<Carollan.
Bluemmer<Burton.
McCausland<Bogus.
F V Smith Contr Co<CNY.
Cohen<Ratner.
Maller<Nat Calculator
Brister<Rosenberg.

PART XVII.—Pendleton, J.

Praelzer<Bach Fur.
Leopoldstadt<Mann.
Stolvien<Schreinberg.
Alexander<Trent Tile.
Same<Cambridge Tile Mfg.
Same<Nat Tile Co.
Same<O B Enameled.
Same<C'bridge Tile Mfg.
Hirsch<Freedman Bros Co.
Crogan<Persion.
Conway<McRae.
Heffernan<Church Industry.
Pragner<Smith.

PART XVIII.—Platzek, J.

Shaber<Royal Ins
Preston<D, L & WRR.
Sykes<Shannon, Jr.
M G Samuels&Co<Austin Fire Ins.
Wallach<Same.
Pomerantz<Cushin.
O'Leary<Linen.
Johnson<St Phillips.
Vignera<Bradley Contr Co.
Gein<Coler.
O'Conner<NYC&HRR.
Spritzer<Ahearn.
Allinel<Morrison.
Sullivan<CNY.
Sullivan<CNY.
Wallace<CNY.
Kaplan<Roosin. Case on.

PART VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

PART IX.—Ford, J.

Inquest—Buch<Rafsky
Stello< Wire & Spring
Bayer<Col Mantel.
Leary<Yellow Taxi.
Kenny<Campbell.
Kurs

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—The Pacific storm of Sunday has decreased somewhat in intensity, but low pressure continues and has extended eastward, so that to-night it covers the entire central and west portion of the country, with several centres of depression.

While general rains and snows continued west of the Rocky Mountains, with a further heavy fall of rain in Southern California, there has not been much precipitation to the eastward, except some snow from the lake region eastward, due to another moderate disturbance and some rains in Florida.

It is decidedly warmer east of the Rockies, with temperatures much above seasonal. To the westward, although somewhat colder, it is still warm for the season.

Rains and snows will continue Tuesday, and warmer west of the mountains, and they will continue over the Middle and Northern States, reaching the Atlantic States Tuesday night.

In the South the weather will be generally fair Tuesday, becoming unsettled Wednesday, with probably some local rains. It will be colder Tuesday in the West and warmer in the Atlantic States.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic, moderate, variable, becoming east and southeast and increasing Tuesday night; Middle Atlantic Coast, east and southeast, increasing Tuesday night; South Atlantic Coast, moderate northeast to east, becoming southeast and brisk by Wednesday.

FORECASTS TO-DAY AND WEDNESDAY.

Eastern New York—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Tuesday, snow or rain north, rain south, probably at night, or Wednesday; colder Wednesday west portion; increasing east to south winds.

Southern New England—Fair, warmer Tuesday; Wednesday, rain or snow, increasing east to south winds.

New Jersey—Fair, warmer Tuesday, rain at night or Wednesday; brisk south winds.

Western New York—Snow or rain Tuesday afternoon or night and probably Wednesday; colder Wednesday, brisk to moderate high south and southwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Increasing cloudiness and warmer Tuesday, rain at night or Wednesday; brisk south winds.

Northern New England—Unsettled and warmer Tuesday; Wednesday snow; moderate to brisk east to southeast wins.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1913.	1914.		1913.	1914.
3 A. M.	41	22	4 P. M.	53	36
6 A. M.	38	20	7 P. M.	52	35
9 A. M.	29	25	9 P. M.	48	34
12 M.	40	32	11 P. M.	46	34

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 37; for the corresponding date last year it was 45; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 30.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 22; at 8 P. M. it was 35. Maximum temperature, 37 degrees at 2:10 P. M.; minimum, 17 degrees at 12:02 A. M. Humidity, 58 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 81 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.31 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.31 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:30—41-43 Old B'way; Harry Hunt	Slight
1:10—333 E. 133 St.; Bing Manf'g Co.	Slight
2:00—114 Lewis St.; N. Bierenthack	Slight
2:50—539 Timpson Pl.; not given	Slight
6:30—1,774 Lex. Av.; J. Levine	Slight
7:40—256 Cherry St.; Harkevy Bros.	Slight
7:55—963 Morris Av.; Daniel Reles	Slight
8:40—1,368 5 Av.; Isaac Bittker & oth.	$5,300
9:35—228 E. 127th St.; Bella Anthony	$50
P. M.	
12:55—165 E. 112 St.; M. F. Ebstein	Slight
1:55—220 W. 13 St.; Felix Counelig	Slight
3:10—143 St., at 7 Av.; N. Y. Bill Post. Co.	Slight
3:15—413 E. 106 St.; M. Candilo	Slight
5:25—494 Grand St.; Meyer London	Slight
6:15—18 W. 32 St.; Sweek Bros.	$5,000
6:40—348 Canal St.; Royal Garter Co.	$200
7:15—417 E. 147 St.; Mrs. Posey	Slight
7:20—49 3d Av.; Jos. Kushakow	Slight
7:20—339 9th Av.; S. Metzer	Not given
7:30—270 St. Ann's Av.; Sarah Gruveman.	Slight
8:25—107 Waverley Pl.; Euphenia Crum.	Not given
9:10—44 E. 67th St.; Louis Freeman	Slight
9:10—844 Greenwich St.; Jno. Armstrong.	Slight
11:15—1,510 2d Av.; Louis Tobin	Not given
11:15—45 Clinton St.; not given	$25
11:45—227 E. 11 St.; F. Reedenthal	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army Orders.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Orders Jan. 14 as to 1st Lts. A. H. Doig and J. A. Green, C. A. C., revoked.

Transfers in the C. A. C. April 15: 1st Lts. A. H. Doig, 70 to 38 Co.; J. H. Green, 38 to 70 Co., to sail Manila March 5.

Lt. J. C. Waterman, to 12 Cav. and com. of 1st Squadron of regt.

A gen. court-martial meet at Ft. Sheridan, Ill., Feb. 10: Major F. H. Sargent, Q. M. C.; Capts. R. S. Porter, M. C.; T. B. Taylor, O. A. McCoy, T. M. Knox, 1st Lts. C. E. Davis, all of 5 Cav.; C. E. Lauderdale, D. S.; 2d Lts. W. C. Christy, H. Thompson, E. S. Blackwell, Jr., 5th Cav.; 1st Lt. J. H. Barnard, 5th Cav., judge adv.

Capt. E. M. Thornton, Inf., assigned to 20 Inf., relieved at Ft. Logan, Col., and recruiting duty.

2d Lt. J. P. Edgerly, 2 Inf., relieved Sig. Corps Aviation School, San Diego, Cal., Jan. 31; to join regiment after leave until April 1.

Capt. C. L. J. Frohwitter, C. A. C., relieved treatment W. Reed Hospital, D. C.

Leaves: Capt. F. W. Hershler, ret., 5 days. Brig. Gen. W. C. Rivers, Ch. Phil'p'n Constabulary, 4 mos. 1st Lt. L. B. Magruder, C. A. C., 10 days.

Navy Orders.

Capt. W. A. Fullam, N. Dept., to Supt. N. Academy.

Capt. J. H. Gibbons, Supt. N. Academy, to com. the La.

Capt. H. A. Field, the La. to Captain of Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Lt. E. S. Root, the Glacier to the Cleveland.

Lt. J. J. McCracken, the Cleveland to Glacier.

Ens. W. L. Lind, Goldsboro to Cheyenne.

Ens. G. A. Trevor, Farragut to Cheyenne.

Surg. C. D. Brownell, to retired list, to home.

P. M. C. W. Eliason, Cavite, P. I., to San Fran. and orders.

Ch. Gun. E. Swanson, det N. Yard, Boston, to Training Station, Newport.

Gun. L. M. Wegat, det. the Maine, to Boston.

Gun. L. W. Drisco, the Tallahassee, to rec. ship Norfolk.

Gun. K. O. Johnson, Reina Mercedes, to the Maine.

Mach. W. Lau, the Mo. to wait orders.

Mach. J. W. O'Leary, New York to the Mo.

Marine Corps Orders.

Capt. T. E. Backstrom, recruiting duty, St. Louis, Mo., to Phil'p'ns.

Lt. B. Evans, appt. a 1st Lt.

Naval Vessels.

Arrived—Standish, at Annapolis; Cheyenne, H-1, and H-2, at San Fran.; Iris, at San Diego; Aylwin, at Newport; Eagle, at Gonaives; Proteus, at Vera Cruz; Monaghan, Flusser, and Sterrett, at Jacksonville; Truxtun, at San Diego; Des Moines, at Boston; Tacoma, at Newport; Nanshan, N. Orleans, and Yorktown, at Mazatlan; Wilmington and Abarenda, at Hongkong.

Sailed—Ohio, Phila. for East Coast of Mex.; Yankton, Culebra for Guantanamo; Arethusa, Guantanamo for Port Arthur; Culgoa, Vera Cruz for Tampico; Potomac, Norfolk for Newport; Pompanoosuc, Manila for cruise Southern Phil'p'ns; Wyo., Fla., Utah, Del., S. Carolina, Dixie, Henley, Drayton, Mayrant, McCall, Warrington, Paulding, Tarnnen, Burrows, Patterson, Tripps, Jouett, Beale, Fanning, Jarvis, Jenkins, Cassin, Cummings, Duncan, Culebra for Guantanamo.

The flag of the Commander in Chief, Asia. fleet, transferred from Rainbow to the Saratoga.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Letter from the President of the Metropolitan Sewerage Commission transmitting copy of a letter from the Mayor, dated Jan. 12, consenting to the employment of George E. Bateman of Philadelphia as an expert on sewage and sewage purification, at a total compensation of $250. The request for authorization of this employment was denied at the meeting of Dec. 30, for the reason that Mr. Datesman is not a resident of the State of New York.

Letter from the Commissioner of Street Cleaning forwarding report of the secretary to the Commissioner, relative to the protest of Francis J. McLarney, foreman painter, against the recent action of the department in promoting Felix McSherry to foreman of painters and his assignment as foreman of mechanics in the Bronx at a salary of $1,500 a year. In his report Secretary Whitney says that McLarney is employed as a foreman painter, and that the title foreman of mechanics is a department title and is not classified. The commission disapproved this assignment at its meeting of Jan. 14.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for copyist marine engine and boiler draftsman, for men only, on Feb. 4, at New York, to fill three vacancies at $2.80 a day in the New York Navy Yard. In the event of there being a shortage of eligibles in other naval establishments, eligibles from this examination who are willing to accept appointment at an establishment where such shortage exists may be certified for appointment to such establishment. Competitors will be examined in mathematics, drawing and details of construction, and education, training, and experience. Applicants must have had a good common or high school education, including instruction in elementary mathematics and drawing. Age, 18 years or over on the date of the examination. Further information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

EDUCATION NOTES.

Associate City Supt. Edward L. Stevens, who had been seriously ill, returned to duty at the Board of Education Hall yesterday. For the past seven weeks he had been in the hospital. Mr. Stevens comes from Malone, N. Y., of which his father, 90 years of age, and his mother, 85 years of age, are still residents. His health is now much improved.

Principal James C. Rogers is to be transferred from Public School 128 to Public School 99, Brooklyn. Principal Wallace S. S. Newton is to be transferred from Public School 13 to Public School 76, Brooklyn. Principal Frederick F. Crocker is to be transferred from Public School 78 to Public School 128, Brooklyn.

President Thomas W. Churchill at tomorrow's meeting of the Board of Education will submit his annual report.

The Board of Education to-morrow will probably approve the transfer of Morris E. Siegel from the position of Principal of the Murray Hill Evening Trade School of elementary grade to the position of teacher in charge of the Murray Hill Evening Trade School of high school grade.

Dr. I. Ogden Woodruff is to be appointed as medical inspector of special classes.

The Board of Education at its meeting tomorrow will appoint Elizabeth R. Donovan as Principal of Public School 2, the Bronx, and Francis W. Powers as Principal of Public School 13, Brooklyn.

Mabel Young is to be appointed as a model teacher in the Jamaica Training School for Teachers.

The annual luncheon of the Association of Assistant Principals will be held at 1 P. M. on Feb. 14 at the Waldorf-Astoria. Among those who have accepted invitations to be present are Associate City Supts. Shallow and Ettinger, and District Supts. Grace C. Strachan, Shimer, Jenkins, and Lyon. Among the speakers will be Henry G. Hawn. Assistants to Principals and heads of departments who are not members of the association will be welcomed. Elizabeth McGowan, 607 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, is Chairman of the Entertainment Committee.

Washington Heights Evening High School for men and women in Public School 186, on 145th Street between Amsterdam Avenue and Broadway, will be opened on Feb. 2. Registration of students will be made on each evening until Jan. 30, except on Jan. 29, which is graduation night at Public School 186.

Hiram M. Rice and George A. Sawyer, teachers in high schools, will probably be retired at to-morrow's meeting of the Board of Education.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers (Mutual)—Patrol. E. J. Conroy, 86 to 39th Prect.; Owen McKenna, 39 to 36 Prect.

Pay Applications Approved—Patrol. J. C. Pritchard, 150 Prect., from Dec. 19 to Jan. 8, while suspended; G. T. Bosch, 167 Prect., from Jan. 18 to Jan. 16, 1914, same.

Deaths Reported—Patrol. John McGucken, 35d Prect., Jan. 26; E. J. Fitzsimmons, 37 Prect., Jan. 26.

Appointed Spl. Patrol.—G. S. Major, with Bur. Licenses.

Appointment as Spl. Patrol. Revoked—Philip Tutte and Michael C. Balsam, formerly with Bur. Licenses.

Fire Department.

Jos. O. Hammitt, appointed ch. Bu. of Fire Prev., $6,000 a yr.

Revocation of detail: Fireman W. W. Marek, Eng. 85, to Eng. 66, watch duty while sick; J. T. Conway, Eng. 60, to Eng. 66, same duty; Philip Wischert, Eng. 211, to Hq., Bklyn.

These apptd. uniformed men at $1,000 a yr.: G. J. Scudder, F. C. Baker, Jr., H. T. McCormack, J. A. Dionian, P. J. Fleming, V. A. Mollica, J. Kelly, G. H. Blummert, J. H. Price, Harry Ziegenhorn, Thomas Ward, Francis Schmidt, H. E. Sloan, Daniel O'Connor, B. H. Fay, W. P. Hogan, W. J. Bailey, S. F. Wisniewski, W. C. Golden, J. B. Ryan, J. J. Conway.

These prob. firemen will report to Medical Bd. Jan. 30: Charles Lake, Timothy McLoughlin, J. T. Brady, Aug. Ackermann, Jr., F. A. Ross, E. J. Doherty, C. F. Wallace, T. J. Costello, L. J. Duffy, G. F. Flood, J. F. Crowley, Edward Cahill, L. E. Terhune, Jr., W. J. Leahy, Anthony Kammerer, B. F. Weber, Jos. Murphy, Timothy C. F. Hermann, Morris Simowitz, W. J. McClelland, L. C. Furcht, T. J. Dodd, W. J. Wolff, W. J. Aellio, Adolph Becker, H. M. Lindenfeld, O. R. Kutzke, G. Degenhardt, Fred. Keller, J. F. Hustedt, J. E. Murphy, E. C. V. Walsh, Arthur Meassner, W. H. Taubert, Philip Leiner, Jr., J. J. Colbert, T. J. Purcell, J. J. Thompson, J. A. Behan, Frank Joseph, M. A. Oliver, T. F. Greenan, M. J. Larson, P. F. Farrell, L. I. Henry.

Transfers: E. W. Spiller, Eng. 205, to Eng. 282; M. J. McNamara, Jr., Eng. 206, to Eng. 278; J. H. Shaughnessy, Eng. 256 to Eng. 228; Chas. Lavin, H. & L. 101, to Eng. 241; C. A. Hutchinson, Eng. 284, to H. & L. 114; Jas. Burke, H. & L. 32, to H. & L. 114; C. A. Byrne, Eng. 207, to Eng. 228.

Detail: Ambrose P. Rikeman, Eng. 254, to Hq., B'klyn.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BANHAM, ELIZA ANN, (died Jan. 19;) left $3,000 realty and $905 personalty to William Frank Banham, her son.

COHEN, SOLOMON, (died Jan. 1;) left about $500 realty and $19,000 personalty; annuity of $720 and a conditional one of $300 to his wife; equal shares in residue to Charles and Leo Cohen, his sons, and Rachel Nieman, his daughter.

GONSENHEIM, SARA, (died Jan. 15;) left more than $10,000 each of realty and personalty; $5,000 to Max Beer, her brother; $3,000 to Bernard Beer, her brother; $1,500 to Melville Feiber; $1,000 each to Henry Beer, her brother; Tillie Feiber and Corrinne Schaefer, her nieces; Isaac and Arthur Feiber, her nephews, and Henry Elbert, Samuel M. Dessauer and Mark G. Kolstein, friends; $500 each to Anna Bauer, Matilda and Flora Gruenebaum, her nieces, and the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews; $250 each to Doris, Bertrand and James J., and Elsie R. Feiber, her grandchildren; uncomputed amounts to Tillie Feiber, Corrinne Schaefer, Virginia Beer, and Anna Feilman; distributive share in residue to Tillie, Melville, Isaac, and Arthur Feiber, Corrinne Schaefer, Anna Bauer, Matilda and Flora Gruenebaum, Leon Mulling, and Celestine Wels.

PARADIES, JOHN, (died Jan. 18;) left more than $5,000 each of realty and personalty to his executor, to be held in trust for John, Henry, and William Paradies, his sons.

PAYNE, WILLIAM, (died Jan. 6;) left more than $10,000 personalty; $1,000 each to Margaret, Dorothy, and Paul Lawrence Payne, his grandchildren; specific bequests to Paul L. Payne and W. Arthur Payne, his son; residue to Cornelia M. Payne, his wife.

SCHUMWAY, CATHERINE T., (died Nov. 6;) left about $1,000 personalty; $400 to Mary Englehart, her sister; uncomputed amount to Charles W. Schumway, her husband.

STACKPOLE, ROBERT E., (died Dec. 6;) left $500 realty and about $10,000 personalty to Katherine R. Stackpole, his sister.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—Forecasts:

N. Car.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. fair; mod. to brisk e. to s. e. winds.

S. Car.—Fair Tues; warmer in interior. Wed. cloudy; mod. to brisk n. e. to s. e. winds.

Ala., Miss.—Fair, warmer Tues. Wed. unsett., colder; prob. rains; mod. to brisk s. and s. w. winds.

La.—Fair Tues.; warmer in e. Wed. unsett. and colder; mod. to brisk s. and s. w. winds.

E. Tex.—Fair Tues.; colder in n. w. Wed. fair, colder in the int.; mod. to brisk s. and s. w. winds on the coast.

W. Tex.—Unsett. Tues.; colder in n. and w. Wed., fair, colder.

Utah—Rain or snow Tues.; colder in s. Wed. fair.

Okl.—Colder and fair Tues. and Wed.

Ark.—Fair Tues. Wed. fair, colder.

Tenn.—Fair Tues. Wed. unsett. and colder.

Ky.—Fair Tues. Wed. unsett. and colder, prob. rains or snows.

Ohio—Unsett., warmer Tues.; snow or rain, colder at night or Wed.; brisk to mod. high s. and s. w. winds.

Ind.—Fair Tues.; rain or snow at night or Wed.; colder Wed.

Ill.—Rain Tues. or Tues. night; Wed. rain or snow, colder; mod. to brisk s. winds, becoming.

Lower Mich.—Snow in n., snow or rain in s. Tues.; Wed. snows, colder; brisk s. winds, shifting to n.

Upper Mich.—Snows Tues., prob. Wed.; colder Wed.

Wis.—Snow in n., snow or rain in s. Tues.; Wed. unsett., colder, prob. snows; mod. to brisk var. winds, bec. n.

Minn.—Snows, colder Tues.; Wed. prob. fair.

Iowa—Unsett. Tues.; Wed. cloudy, colder, prob. snows.

Mo.—Rain Tues. or Tues. night; Wed. rain or snow, colder.

N. Dak.—Snows Tues. or Tues. night; Wed. fair.

S. Dak.—Snow, colder Tues.; Wed. unsett.

Kan.—Colder, fair Tues. and Wed.

Transatlantic Parcel Post.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 27, SS Campania, and at 5 P. M. Jan. 29, SS Majestic.

Germany—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 30, SS George Washington.

France—Closes at 5 P. M. Jan. 29, SS Majestic.

Austria—Close at 11:30 A. M. Feb. 7, SS Martha Washington.

Belgium—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 27, SS Vaderland.

Hungary—Close at 9:30 A. M. Jan. 31, SS Caronia.

Netherlands—Close at 5 P. M. Jan. 26, SS Noordam.

Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 29, SS Oscar II.

Italy—Close at 11:30 A. M. Jan. 27, SS Cincinnati, and at 5 P. M. Jan. 30, SS Berlin.

Transpacific Mails

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ..... Jan. 29

Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Liniine..Jan. 29

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—China ..... Jan. 29

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed only) (via Tacoma)—Seattle Maru..... Jan. 29

Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, and New Zealand, and specially addressed mail for Australia (via San Francisco)—Tahiti ..... Jan. 30

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac For To-day.

Sun rises..7:14|Sun sets..5:11|Moon sets..6:41

THE TIDES.

	High Water A.M.	High Water P.M.	Low Water A.M.	Low Water P.M.
Sandy Hook	8:23	8:50	2:13	2:48
Governors Island	8:46	9:20	2:46	3:19
Hell Gate	10:36	11:10	4:26	4:58

Arrived—Monday, Jan. 26.

SS Memphian, Manchester, Jan. 11.
SS New York, (tank,) Rotterdam, Jan. 19.
SS Nickerie, Trinidad, Jan. 17.
SS Pawnee, Philadelphia, Jan. 25.
SS Antilles, New Orleans, Jan. 21.
SS El Occidente, Galveston, Jan. 20.
SS Chesapeake, Baltimore, Jan. 24.
SS Albingia, Inagua, Jan. 22.
SS Bedeburn, Barbados, Jan. 14.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, Jan. 24.
SS Colorado, Galveston, Jan. 17.
SS Maud, Matanzas, Jan. 20.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY.

Lindenhall	Lisbon	Jan. 9
Indrani	Swansea	Jan. 10
Galileo	Hull	Jan. 10
San Urbano	Southampton	Jan 21
Guiana	St. Thomas	Jan. 21
San Juan	San Juan	Jan. 23
Huron	Jacksonville	Jan. 17
Rochambeau	Havre	Jan. 17
California	Glasgow	Jan. 17
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Jan. 17
George Washington	Bremen	Jan. 17
Kroonland	Antwerp	Jan. 19
Narragansett	London	Jan. 17
Minnetonka	Southampton	Jan. 20
Hova	Boulogne	Jan. 19
Harmonides	Barbados	Jan. 24
Havana	Havana	Jan. 24
Grayson	San Juan	Jan. 21
City of Montgomery	Savannah	Jan. 24

DUE TO-MORROW.

Olympic	Southampton	Jan. 21
Taormina	Naples	Jan. 14
Michigan	Antwerp	Jan. 14
Stiklestad	Gibraltar	Jan. 20
Christopher	Barbados	Jan. 20
Mineric	Barbados	Jan. 20
Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	Kingston	Jan. 22
Tenadores	Port Limon	Jan. 21
Orunda	Antilla	Jan. 24
Guantanamo	Tampico	Jan. 19
Apache	Jacksonville	Jan. 25
El Sol	Galveston	Jan. 22
Comal	Mobile	Jan. 20

DUE THURSDAY.

Calabria	Naples	Jan. 12
Tonawanda	Sunderland	Jan. 14
Birkhall	Gibraltar	Jan. 15
Benedict	Para	Jan. 20
Zacapa	Santa Marta	Jan. 27
Arcadian	Bermuda	Jan. 27
Proteus	New Orleans	Jan. 24
Arapahoe	Jacksonville	Jan. 26

DUE FRIDAY.

France	Havre	Jan. 24
Hudson	Fayal	Jan. 21
Esperanza	Havana	Jan. 27
Ancon	Cristobal	Jan. 28
City of Columbus	Savannah	Jan. 27
El Rio	Galveston	Jan. 24

DUE SATURDAY.

New York	Southampton	Jan. 24
Cymric	Liverpool	Jan. 22
New York City	Swansea	Jan. 15
Jan Van Nassau	Haiti	Jan. 30
Advance	Cristobal	Jan. 24
Alamo	Galveston	Jan. 24
Lenape	Jacksonville	Jan. 28

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TO-DAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Cincinnati, Naples		3:00 P.M.
Noordam, Rotterdam		10:00 A.M.
Perugia, Naples		12:00 M.
Port Antonio, Jamaica		12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Savannah, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Monroe, Norfolk		3:00 P.M.

SAIL TO-MORROW.

*Campania, Liverpool		1:00 A.M.
Savoie, Havre	7:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	8:00 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Caracas, La Guayra	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Algonquin, S. Domingo	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Vaderland, Antwerp		10:00 A.M.
Tyr, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Colorado, Galveston		1:00 P.M.

*Mails close at 9:30 P. M. Tuesday.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Siam, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
Albingia, Inagua	1:00 P.M.	4:00 P.M.
Pasil, Para		7:00 A.M.
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg		1:00 P.M.
Cedric, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Oscar II., Christiansand		2:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Majestic, Southampton	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Nickerie, Trinidad	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Colon, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Eastern Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Matanzas, Santiago		12:00 M.
Pinar del Rio, Havana		12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Caronia, Madeira	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Berlin, Gibraltar	8:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Florizel, St. Johns	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Arcadian, Bermuda	8:30 A.M.	10:30 A.M.
Oruba, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
San Juan, San Juan	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Camaguey, Tampico	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Tenadores, Jamaica	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	10:00 A.M.	1:00 P.M.
California, Glasgow		10:00 A.M.
Rochambeau, Havre		3:00 P.M.
G. Washington, Bremen		10:00 A.M.
Stampalia, Naples		11:00 A.M.
Carl Ann, Naples		12:00 P.M.
Minnetonka, London		10:00 A.M.
Comal, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
Grayson, San Juan		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Prinz August Wilhelm, Jamaica		2:00 P.M.
Laurentic, Havana		9:00 A.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., JAN. 26.

SS George Washington, Bremen to New York, was 193 miles E. at 11:50 A. M.; due 27th, forenoon. North German Lloyd.

SS Rotterdam, Rotterdam to New York, was 375 miles E. at noon; due 27th, afternoon. Holland American Line.

SS Minnetonka, London to New York, signaled; due 27th, forenoon. Atlantic Transport Line.

SS California, Glasgow to New York, signaled; due 27th, forenoon. Anchor Line.

SS Rochambeau, Havre to New York, was 50 miles E. at 2 P. M.; due 27th, forenoon. French Line.

SS Laurentic, Halifax to New York, was 220 miles E. at 11 A. M.; due 27th, afternoon. White Star Line.

SS Florizel, Halifax to New York, was 420 miles E. at noon. Red Cross Line.

SS Galileo, Hull to New York, was 480 miles E. at noon.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP.

SS Concho, Galveston to New York, was 800 miles S. at 8 P. M.

SS San Juan, San Juan to New York, was 204 miles S. at noon.

SS Guiana, Barbados to New York, was 92 miles S. at noon.

SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, passed Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 18 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SS El Sol, Galveston to New York, was 210 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 6 P. M.

SS Cherokee, Georgetown to New York, was 164 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS City of Montgomery, Savannah to New York, was 20 miles N. of Winter Quarter at noon.

SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 110 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.

SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was off Tortugas at 5 P. M.

SS Comal, Mobile to New York, was 270 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Apache, Jacksonville to New York, was 512 miles S. at 7 P. M.

SS Christopher, Para to New York, was 200 miles S. at 6 P. M.

SS Guantanamo, Tampico to New York, was 574 miles S. at noon.

SS Bantu, Buenos Aires to New York, was 220 miles S. at noon.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Kronpr. Cecilie, at Plymouth, Jan. 26.
SS Cameronia, at Glasgow, Jan. 26.
SS Bristol City, at Bristol, Jan. 25.
SS Tagistan, at Rotterdam, Jan. 24.
SS Helios, at Rotterdam, Jan. 24.
SS Oakfield, at Avonmouth, Jan. 24.
SS Karema, at Perim, Jan. 26.
SS Francisco, at Hull, Jan. 25.
SS Courtfield, at Port Natal, Jan. 22.
SS Manuel Calvo, at Barcelona, Jan. 21.
SS St. Theodore, at Fusan, Jan. 25.
SS Adriatic, at Naples, Jan. 26.
SS Foxton Hall, at Corral, Jan. 26.
SS Hawaiian, at Rio Janeiro, Jan. 26.
SS Lord Dufferin, at Rio Janeiro, Jan. 26.
SS Iris, at Pernambuco, Jan. 26.
SS Karonga, at Bombay, Jan. 26.

Sailed.

SS Hamburg, from Boulogne, Jan. 26.
SS Uranium, from Havre, Jan. 24.
SS United States, from Christiansand, Jan. 26.
SS Kansas City, from Swansea, Jan. 24.
SS Highland Harris, from Buenos Aires, Jan. 24.
SS Moncenisio, from Lisbon, Jan. 20.
SS Venturia, from St. Lucia, Jan. 22.
SS Muncaster Castle, from Algiers, Jan. 24.
SS San Eduardo, from London, Jan. 24.
SS Parmsou, from Santos, Jan. 24.
SS Vancouver, from Port Natal, Jan. 24.
SS Byron, from Barbados, Jan. 23.
SS Thespia, from Barbados, Jan. 24.
SS Kristianiafjord, from Bergen, Jan. 25.

Passed.

SS Themistocles, New York to Palermo, passed Gibraltar.
SS Paul Paix, New York to Calais, passed the Lizard.

For Latest Shipping See Page 1.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Fishing Trousers Are Mainly Cotton; Glass Cloth Mostly Flax.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has taken adverse action on a protest filed by F. H. Shallus, Baltimore, regarding the classification to be accorded coats composed of wool, silk and fur. The Appraiser decided that wool predominated in the make-up of the goods, and the Collector exacted duty under Paragraph 382, tariff act of 1909, at the rate of 44 cents a pound and 60 per cent. ad valorem as wool wearing apparel. The importer maintained that fur was the component of chief value in the coats, and that the Customs tax should accordingly have been 50 per cent. under Paragraph 439, as wearing apparel of which fur is the material of chief value. Judge Brown, in overruling the contention, says that the protestant failed at the hearing to sumbit any evidence in support of his claim.

O. G. Hempstead & Son, Philadelphia, was overruled in a controversy with the Customs authorities relative to the rate of duty applicable to so-called waders, or fishing trousers, composed of cotton and rubber. They were returned by the Appraiser as in chief value of cotton, duty being collected at the rate of 50 per cent. ad valorem as cotton wearing apparel under Paragraph 324, of the old law. Rubber was claimed by the importer as the component of chief value, with duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem. An alternative claim was made under Paragraph 332, at 45 per cent. as manufactures of cotton. An analysis under the direction of the board by the Bureau for the Analysis of Textile Fabrics in the Appraiser's office at New York, disclosed that cotton predominated in the goods. The Collector's assessment was accordingly affirmed.

Marshall Field & Co., Chicago, was sustained in a claim that union glass cloth was composed in principal value of flax. The fabrics were returned for duty by the Chicago officials as manufactures of cotton under Paragraph 332, with duty at 45 per cent. ad valorem under the old act. The importer's claim was under Paragraph 357, at 35 per cent. ad valorem as manufactures of flax. An official analysis showed that flax predominated.

FOREIGN SALESMEN HERE.

Tariff Bill Changes Send Solicitors from Abroad.

While the Tariff bill was in the later stages of its passage through Congress agents of European houses began to come over here to see what increased opportunities it would provide for the sale of their wares. After the bill had been signed an occasional salesman from houses which had not been in the habit of soliciting American trade began to send men over, but these did not come in large numbers, owing to a widespread impression in manufacturing centres of Europe that times were hard here and everybody was afraid to buy.

The last few days have seen an increase in the number of European salesmen arriving in New York, and at some of the hotels it is said they have received word from numerous manufacturers and exporting firms in Europe that they were sending men over here to take advantage of the reduction in tariff rates.

President Wilson's recent message and the subsequent strengthening of the tone of the stock market are believed by hotel men who have inquired into the situation to have already had considerable influence abroad. A number of salesmen for big English and Continental houses are expected on the Olympic to-day.

One big paper manufacturing house in Vienna writes that it has sent its importer as the component of chief value, with duty at 35 per cent. ad valorem. An alternative claim was made under Paragraph 332, at 45 per cent. as manufactures of cotton. An analysis under the direction of the board by the Bureau for the Analysis of Textile Fabrics in the Appraiser's office at New York, disclosed that cotton predominated in the goods. The Collector's assessment was accordingly affirmed.

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BERMUDA

"48 Hours—Frost to Flowers"

The snow and freezing winds are here but are missing in Bermuda—there instead of wearing a frosty mantle of white, Nature smiles at you through the gorgeous coloring of flower-draped hills, tinted waters and soft Summer skies. With luxurious steamers—modern Hotels—all Summer sports—delightful social life, dances, teas, etc.—you may rest or play as you desire. Go now—and reap the benefits of the special rate in January.

Authorized by Department of Bermuda Government.

3 Sailings Weekly—Special Rates for January—Tickets Interchangeable.

S. S. Bermudian — **S. S. Arcadian and Caribbean**

Quebec S. S. Co., Ltd. A. E. Outerbridge & Co., Agts., 99 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 1760 Rector.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. Sanderson & Son, Gen. Agts., 22

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Mount Sinai Hospital Adds to Its Upper Fifth Avenue Holdings—Deal in Old Greenwich Village—George F. Johnson Leases Twelve of His Hunt's Point Flats.

An important addition has just been acquired by the Mount Sinai Hospital to its extensive holdings on upper Fifth Avenue by the purchase of seven lots on the northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street. The plot fronts 100 feet on the avenue, taking in half the block front and 175 on the street.

The hospital has owned for some time the upper half of the block, so that by the recent purchase it controls the entire Fifth Avenue frontage between Ninety-ninth and 100th Streets, immediately below and opposite the main hospital buildings covering the entire block between 100th and 101st Streets, Fifth and Madison Avenues.

The recent purchase was made from Charles C. Worthington, and the deal was confirmed yesterday by President George Blumenthal. The hospital, in the near future, plans to improve the Fifth Avenue front lately acquired with additional buildings for its work.

Big Fifth Avenue Lease Recorded.

The lease was recorded yesterday of the seven-story building on the southeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street from the Oceanic Investing Company to the Olivergate Company, Inc., for fifteen years, from Jan. 1, 1914. For the first year the net rental is $177,750, and thereafter from $102,750 to $113,000.

The property was purchased a short time ago by the Oceanic Investing Company from a Philadelphia syndicate headed by Edwin Wolf.

Deal in Old Greenwich Village.

In the old Greenwich Village section a client of Duross & Co. has purchased for investment 156 and 162 Perry Street, two three-story and basement brick dwellings, each occupying a lot 20 by 80 feet, running through to Charles Lane.

No. 156 was sold by M. P. Ward of Gary, Ind., and No. 162 by Laura Thurston Dick.

An East Side Resale.

John J. Kavanagh has sold for the Harvard Realty Construction Company (Goldberg & Kraemer) 41 East Eighty-third Street, a four-story and basement dwelling, on lot 15 by 102.2, which the sellers recently took in exchange for Nos. 966 and 968 St. Nicholas Avenue.

Builders Buy on Tenth Avenue.

The vacant plot, 25.5 by 100, on the northwest corner of Tenth Avenue and Fifty-first Street, purchased a few weeks ago by Harris & Maurice Mandelbaum from the estate of Margaret Dooley, has been sold by them to the Kramer Construction Company, of which Max J. Kramer is President. The new owners are preparing to erect on the plot a five-story loft structure.

A Manhattan-New Jersey Trade.

The Yen Realty Company, of which M. M. Nye is President, has sold to an out-of-town investor a six-story apartment house on the northeast corner of 225th Street and Marble Hill Avenue.

In part payment the buyer gives the Drukker farm at Whitehouse, N. J., which is considered the third largest poultry raising plant in the State, consisting of thirty-eight acres of land.

The Marble Hill apartments are assessed for taxation purposes at $151,000, and have been held at $175,000. The A. N. Gitterman Corporation negotiated the trade.

46th Street Pier Contract.

The contract for building the sea wall and removing the rock below low water mark preparatory to building the city's new long pier at the foot of West Forty-sixth Street has been awarded to the Holbrook-Cabot-Rollins Corporation on a bid of $488,000.

This foundation work, it is stated, will entail the construction of the largest cofferdam ever built in this vicinity. On completion the contract for the pier will then be let.

Bronx Borough Sales.

John Cook & Co. sold 2,306 Lyon Avenue, Bronx, a two-family dwelling on a lot 25 by 52 by 100, for the estate of Marcus Nathan to an investor.

The O'Rourke Brothers' Construction Company have sold to investors 1,900 and 1,902 Hoe Avenue, a five-story new law house, on plot 50 by 100; also the five-story structure at 767 East 179th Street, at the northeast corner of Prospect Avenue. It occupies a plot 29.6 by 110. The buyers of both properties are investors.

The Mason Construction Company has purchased a site containing five lots at the southeast corner of Avenue St. John and Beck Street.

The plot, which fronts 125 feet on the avenue and 100 feet on the street, will be improved with two apartment houses.

The property was taken in part payment for the flat 1,032 Kelly Street, adjoining the northeast corner of 163th Street, reported sold last week.

Twelve Bronx Flats Leased.

An important lease in the Hunt's Point section of the Bronx was announced yesterday by George F. Johnson, who leased to the Laykenach Realty Company the twelve five-story apartment houses, 818 to 862, Hewitt Place. The lease is for a period of five years at a gross rental of about $200,000.

The structures, which are well rented, were completed about seven years ago by the owners, Ferris & Stoddard represented George F. Johnson and Abraham Felt the Laykenach company. Jacob Liitner was the broker.

Another Bronx Theatre.

The Yorktown Realty Company will improve the vacant plot 100 by 100 feet on the west side of Webster Avenue, between 168th and 169th Streets, with a new moving-picture theatre, having a seating capacity of 600, from the plans being prepared by Gross & Kleinberger, architects.

The building will be 43 by 100 feet, and one story high, with the roof designed for perfect ventilation. On the remainder of the plot, an open-air moving picture garden will be arranged with a seating capacity of about 800. The façade of tapestry brick will extend the entire width of the front. The estimated cost for the entire improvement is $15,000.

Brooklyn.

A client of Meyer Levenson's has purchased from James Grogan 649 Bedford Avenue, a three-story building on a lot 20 by 80 feet.

The Jerome Property Corporation sold the buildings at the corner of Prospect Park West and Sixteenth Street, two structures, with stores on the ground floor and two floors above, for J. W. Wilson and James Gatti, to Lewis Weill for investment. The buildings were erected by the Schlickerman Realty and Construction Company and occupy a plot 50 by 100 feet.

Long Island.

In the Piping Rock section, near Woodbury, L'Ecluse, Washburn & Co. have sold to Arthur Page of Doubleday, Page & Co., the publishers, thirty-four acres of the Griffen Farm. This property is in the immediate vicinity of the recent large purchase by G. Pirie Kane, and also the large estates of Robert W. Peabody, and the country residence of Henry L. Stimpson, former Secretary of War. Mr. Page is remodeling the old farmhouse, and will build a residence next year.

Buys Staten Island Homestead.

The old Hage homestead, fronting on Bayview Avenue, Rosebank, has been sold by Catherine M. Hage to a Mr. Borman of Philadelphia. W. F. Banks was the broker.

Arion Club to Sell.

The Arion Club property is on the market, or soon will be, in accordance with the recent announcement of the contemplated removal of the club. The present property covers a plot 125.5 by 99 on the southeast corner of Park Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street. It was acquired by the club twenty-eight years ago from George Ehret, the deed showing a consideration of $20,000 over a prior mortgage of $70,000.

The three-story building on the site is said to have cost $200,000. The city assesses the property at $275,000.

No new site, it is said, will be purchased until arrangements are made to sell the present home.

American R. E. Co.'s Report.

An excellent financial statement is furnished in the twenty-sixth annual report of the American Real Estate Company, just issued. There is a reduction in its mortgage obligations over 1913 and an increase in the capital and surplus. The total assets are $26,668,004, of which $26,009,010 is real estate. Deducting mortgages leaves net assets of $17,321,-294, with a capital and surplus of $3,247,-789.

Besides a large assortment of income-producing properties, midtown and in the upper west side, the company owns large holdings along existing and proposed rapid transit lines.

All taxes, assessments, and interest due on mortgages payable are shown to have been paid to date, and there is a wide margin of cash above all current liabilities.

Morris Park Taxpayers Meet.

A meeting of the Morris Park Taxpayers' Association was held at Hunt's Point Palace on Saturday night, and over 500 persons attended. The subjects of discussion were installation of improvements, transit facilities, and the incorporation of a building and loan association within themselves for the financing of improvements. This is an innovation in bodies of this sort. The meeting was conducted by Frederick L. Hahn. James K. Murphy was appointed Secretary and Treasurer.

Commercial Leases.

George R. Read & Co. has leased the corner store in the Knickerbocker Apartments, Fifth Avenue, southeast corner of Twenty-eighth Street, for a term of years for the Knickerbocker Apartment Company to Charles Miller, who trades under the name of the Louis XIV. Antique Shop, now located at 257 Fifth Avenue.

Joseph P. Day has leased for the trustees of the estate of Charles E. Appleby 306 West Fifty-ninth Street, formerly the Princess Moving Picture Theatre for a term of years.

Duross Company have leased for Philip Rhinelander, a store 48-50 West Twenty-first Street, to L. Koch & Co.

Subway Bids and Hearings.

On Jan. 30, at 12:15 P. M., there will be a public hearing on the form of contract for the completion of the tracking of the Fourth Avenue Subway.

Bids will be opened for the reconstruction of the Steinway Tunnel, Feb. 16, at noon. This will include the track equipment.

Bids will be opened on Feb. 10 for the extension of the present Subway from 182d Street, out Jerome Avenue, to Woodlawn Road.

Realty Notes.

No plans for new buildings were filed yesterday either in Manhattan or the Bronx. Only one alteration plan exceeding $5,000 was filed in Manhattan, being to a three-story stable at 513 East Sixty-eighth Street, owned by the Central Brewing Company. The cost will be $6,000. G. E. J. Pistor is the architect.

Irving I. Kempner denies the sale of his property at 44 East Seventy-fourth Street, reported sold last week.

RESULTS AT AUCTION.

The Auction Offerings of Real Estate Yesterday Were as Follows.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By L. J. Phillips & Co.

122d St, 8 West, s s, 145 ft w of Mount Morris Park West, 21x100, three-story dwelling, one-quarter part of undivided interest; M. A. Fechtman against W. Bailey and others; Alexander & A., attorneys; E. W. Webb, referee; due, $2,830.57; taxes, &c., $381.43; to the plaintiff for $750.

98th St, 145 West, n s, 352.6 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 27x116.10x42x118.8, five-story tenement; George Lowther, Jr., and others, trustees, against G. M. L. Sacks and others; C. H. Dilley, attorney; J. M. Edelson, referee; due, $23,819.10; taxes, &c., $1,468.73; to Philip Sugarman for $26,600.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

2d Av, 2,005, w s, 50.5 ft n of 103d St, 25.8x75, four-story tenement and stores; B. H. Rosenstein and others, trustees, against Mary Barnett and others; J. C. Levi, attorney; J. A. Corbin, referee; due, $14,812.70; taxes, &c., $267.46; to the plaintiff for $14,600.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Holland Av, 3,644, e s, 100 ft s of 215th St, 25x95, withdrawn; to be readvertised.

TO-DAY'S AUCTION SALES.

Local and Suburban Realty Offerings in the Salesrooms.

AT 14 VESEY STREET.
By Joseph P. Day.

116th St, 151 East, n s, 52 ft e of Lexington Av, 17x80, three-story dwelling; A. G. Cutter against E. T. Rosenheimer and others; F. M. Tichenor, attorney; Saul Bernstein, referee; due, $11,532.25; taxes, &c., 1914.

Madison Av, 1,832, n w corner of 119th St, 25.10x100, five-story tenement and stores; R. M. Bent against Sol Goldenkranz and others; A. E. Ommen, attorney; P. I. Haber, referee; due, $44,273.20; taxes, &c., $1,021.69.

164th St, 508-506 West, n s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x95.11, six-story tenement; E. D. Fife, Jr., against Yetta Nibur and others; Cardozo & N., attorneys; E. D. Dowling, referee; due, $11,846.46; taxes, &c., $715.07.

By L. J. Phillips & Co.

2d Av, 2,008, w s, 25.5 ft n of 103d St, 25x75, four-story tenement and stores; Miriam Isaacs and others against Mary Barnett and others; J. C. Levi, attorney; L. B. Gleason, referee; due, $14,815.20; taxes, &c., $307.06.

AT 3,208 THIRD AVENUE.
By Joseph P. Day.

Fordham Road, 600, s e corner of Arthur Av, 15x98.5x16.6x95.2, two-story dwelling and stores; Joel Sobel and others, executors and trustees, against Domenico Bastone and others; Gerding & P., attorneys; Sol Simmons, referee; due, $10,879.71; taxes, &c., $653.

By Bryan L. Kennelly.

Bartholdi St, s s, 200 ft w of Holland Av, 15.9x126.11x3.11x126.11; N. B. Doolittle, administratrix, against Antony Maccarone and others; L. H. Andrews, attorney; M. J. Horan, referee; due, $1,627.79; taxes, &c., $1,104.84.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY: JAN. 26.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

ALLEN ST, e s, 146.4 ft n of Stanton St, 22.2x88; Frederick C. Allen to Rudolph Dugan, Roslyn, N. Y.; Oct. 18, 1913; attorneys, Wilson, E. & P., 45 Cedar St...$100

AVENUE A, 164, e s, 25.9x95.6; Florence Lewin to William Goldberg, 31st St, Coney Island, Jan. 26, (mtg $23,250;) attorney, Sol Levi, 320 Broadway.....$100

CANAL ST, 107, 25.8x25; Gerald Fitz Gibbon to Anna H. Fitz Gibbon Kennedy and another, 424 Lenox Av, (mtg $37,000,) Jan. 16; attorney, L. S. Goebel, 41 Park Row...Gift

CANAL ST, 109, n s, 24.8x25.1; Gerald Fitz Gibbon to Anna H. Fitz Gibbon Kennedy and another, 424 Lenox Av, Jan. 16; attorney, L. S. Goebel, 41 Park Row.....Gift

CANAL ST, 103, s s, 25x100; Gerald Fitz Gibbon to Anna H. Fitz Gibbon Kennedy and another, 424 Lenox Av, Jan. 16; attorney, L. S. Goebel, 41 Park Row.....Gift

CANAL ST, 105, s s, 25x100; Gerald Fitz Gibbon to Anna H. Fitz G. Kennedy and Minnie J. Fitz Gibbon, on the premises, mtg $5,000, Jan. 16; attorney, L. S. Goebel, 41 Park Row.....Gift

MADISON AV, 558, w s, 32.5x77x27.5x irreg; use Samuel Thorne and another, trustees; Jonathan Thorne, to Phebe K., wife of Edwin Thorne, at West Islip, N. Y., Dec. 24, 1909; attorney, S. Thorne, Jr., 17 Cedar St.$1

MANHATTAN AV, 504, e s, 18.9x95; Benjamin F. Frey to Annie E. Wohlfrom, 504 Manhattan Av, Jan. 26; attorney, B. F. Frey.....$100

MULBERRY ST, 88, e s, 25x100; Frank X. McCormick to Consolidated Fire Alarm Co., 37 East 18th St, 1-9 part, quitclaim, Jan. 9; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.$1

SAME PROPERTY; same to Gaetano Maizone, 555 48th St, Brooklyn, 1-6 part, quitclaim, Jan. 9; same attorney.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; Consolidated Fire Alarm Co. to same, 1-6 part, Jan. 12; same attorney.....$1

5TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x96.2; Rose Hertz to Fanny Ungar, 150 Keap St, Brooklyn, (mtg $36,000,) Jan. 24.....$1

44TH ST, 150 West, 16.8x100.4; 43d St, 141-5 West, n s, 60x100.5; H. P. Wall to Kineo Realty Co., 111 Broadway, Dec. 18, 1913, mtg $150,000; attorney, Leventritt, Ehrich & N., 111 Broadway.....$100

56TH ST, 16 West, s s, 25x100, with all title to strip in rear, 25x0.5; George Schmelzel and others to James Bishop, 82 East 56th St, all title, all liens, Jan. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

57TH ST, 322-326 East, 62.0x59.4; Herman Lehman to William J. Mullins, 46 West 62d St, Jan. 24, (mtg $30,900;) attorneys, Emmet & P., 42 Wall St.....$1

SAME PROPERTY; William J. Mullins to Marie E. Smith, East Orange, N. J., Jan. 23, (mtg $30,900;) attorneys, same.....$1

1177TH ST, 106 East, 15.10x64.11; Adelaide O. Floyd to Mercy A. Walker, 105 East 24th St, May 21, 1913, (mtg $4,250;) attorney, John M. Rider, 44 Cedar St.....$100

181ST ST, 132 West, s s, 20x99.11; Nobuteru Sumida to Joseph F. Dempsey, 275 Macon St, Brooklyn, B. & S., all liens, Jan. 22; attorneys, Carr & Carroll, 59 Wall St...$1

136TH ST, 128 West, s s, 15x99.11; John Donegan to Albertha G. Turner, 128 West 136th St, mtg $9,350, Jan. 22; attorney, Sidney W. Stern, 154 Nassau St.....$1

145TH ST, 491 WEST; 146th St, 431-433 West; 106th St, 225 West; Catherine S. Barnes to Ten Eyck R. Beardsley, 137 West 69th St, all liens, ½ part, T. C. A. G., Oct. 31, 1913; attorney, F. H. E. Beardsley, 31 Liberty St.....$1

170TH ST, 709 West, n s, 50x97.6; John E. Nolan to Margaret T. Martin, 101 West 121st St, (mtg $67,500,) Jan. 23; attorney, F. L. Mayham, 27 Cedar St.....$1

Bronx.

HUGHES AV, 2,236, e s, 30x70; John McNulty to Mary E. McNulty, 1,983 Crotona Av, (mtg $6,500,) Jan. 22; attorneys, Clocke, K. & R., 391 East 149th St.....$100

LA FONTAINE AV, 2,025-9, w s, 75x100; Home Builders' Realty Co. to Edward E. Brill, 608 West 139th St, (mtg $28,000,) Jan. 23; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

LOT 134, map of Haight Estate, 25x100; Elizabeth Hegelein to Henry Storck, 3,057 Decatur Av, Jan. 22; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

LOTS 81 and 82, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate; Charles Schario to Thomas P. Howley, 421 West 34th St, Dec. 8, 1913; attorney, W. W. Penfield, 4,704 White Plains Road.....$1

LOTS 81 and 82, map of partition sale of Lott G. Hunt estate; Emanuel Wenger to Thomas P. Howley, 421 West 34th St, May 9, 1912; attorney, W. W. Penfield, 4,704 White Plains Road.....$1

NELSON AV, w s, 183.4 ft e from n s of Boscobel Av, 16.8x irregular; Hyman Turchin to William J. Broderick, 309 Bedford Park, Jan. 23; attorney, J. E. Durss, 100 Broadway.....$50

POTTER PLACE, n s, 75 ft e of Villa Av, 26x98.7; Antonia Natalie to Angelo Finnigello, 3,059 Valentine Av, Jan. 26, (mtg $4,000;) attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

RYDER AV, n w s, 243 ft s of 144th St, 100x125; Emeline M. Gray and others, executors, to George Haiss, 205 Alexander Av, Jan. 15; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$26,000

WASHINGTON AV, s w corner of Halsey Place, Lot 87, map of Cebrie Park; Jerome H. Buck, referee, to William H. Pound, 1,535 East Chester Road, Jan. 26; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$3,300

162D ST, s s, 364.5 ft w of Elton Av, 100x99.4x irregular; Charles F. Conover and another, executors, to Charles F. Conover and another, 414 East 162d St, Jan. 5; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$1

235TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Kepler Av, 25x100; John M. Lauder to Charlotte and Margaret Lauder, 134 East 235th St, Jan. 23; attorney, Margaret Lauder, 134 East 235th St.....$100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

BLEECKER ST, 413, e s, 20.7x50; Wm. F. Schneider to Isabella Hart, 1 West 85th St, Jan. 21, 5 years; attorney, S. Wechsler, 233 Broadway.....$6,000

BROADWAY, e s, Lot 84, Map of land of Robert Bogardus, 25x123.8; Susan A. V. Eckhardt to American Mtg. Co., 46 Cedar St, 5 years, Jan. 26; attorneys, Bowers & S., 46 Cedar St.....$6,500

LEXINGTON AV, e s, 67.4 ft n of 91st St, 16.5x70; John A. Henneberry to Kompecula Realty Co., 761 6th Av., (prior mtg $10,000) 3 years, 6 per cent, Jan. 24; attorney, Walsh & Waddy, 51 Chambers St.....$3,000

MULBERRY ST, 88, e s, 25x100, 1-6 part; Gaetano Malzone to Consolidated Fire Alarm Co., 37 East 18th St, Jan. 12, due Sept. 15, 1914; 6 p c.; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 B'way.....$850

MANHATTAN AV, 504, e s, 18.9x100; Annie E. Wohlfrom to Benj. F. Frey, 504 Manhattan Av, Jan. 26, due Feb. 1, 1917.....$13,000

8D AV, 676; 43d St, 152 and 154, s w corner, 25x100; Marie G. Wise to Louise Darrow, 294 Central Park West, due April 10, 1915, Jan. 26; attorneys, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$5,000

4TH AV, 103-111, e s, 117.5x86; Mathilde E. Rutherfurd Stuyvesant to U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., 45 Wall St, Jan. 6, due Jan. 6, 1917; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St.....$110,000

23D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 75x —; H. P. Mendel to Rosalie M., Dowager Countess Steele, London, England, 1 year 6 p. c., Jan. 26; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$10,000

23D ST, s s, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 75x —; H. P. Mendes to Henrietta Hutton, Pau, France, Jan. 26, 1 year, 6 per cent; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$16,000

56TH ST, n s, 400 ft w of 10th Av, 175x—all; Archibald D. Russell to Park & Tilford, Corporation, 529 West 42d St, 21 years from Aug. 1, 1913; attorneys, Davies, A. & L., 34 Nassau St.....$58,000

59TH ST, 306 West, all; Edgar S. Appleby and another to Anton Panka, 51 Columbus Av, 2 4-12 years from Jan. 1, 1914...$3,000

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, n w corner of 177th St, 84.4x160; S. B. Miller, Inc., against Charles M. Rosenthal, owner; Brettholz-Krumholz Construction Co., lessee and contractor..$257

EDGECOMBE AV, s w corner of 153d St, 75x100; Abraham Rosen against Great Centres Realty Co., owner and contractor.....$703

Bronx.

LEXINGTON AV, 567 and 569, and 51st St, 140 to 160 East; Albert Oliver against Hammerstein Opera Co., owner; Oscar Hammerstein, contractor.....$1,800

PARK AV, 640; Bethlehem Steel Co. against Fullerton-Weaver Realty Co., owner; Radley Steel Construction Co., contractor.....$5,161

PARK AV, 640; Atlas Paint Co. against Fullerton-Weaver Realty Co., owner; Radley Steel Construction Co., contractor.....$295

PARK AV, 640; Braunfels, Browning & Co. against Fullerton-Weaver Realty Co., owner; Radley Steel Construction Co., contractor $166

SHERMAN AV, s w corner of Arden St, 80x125; George J. Schnatz against Gibraltar Realty Co., owner and contractor.....$1,577

VERMILYEA AV, s w corner of Academy St, 100x25; Hydraulic Press Brick Co. against Warren F. Johnston, owner; Picken Construction Co. and Picken Contracting Co., contractors $217

10TH AV, 100 and 102; Peter Gillings against Michael McGuire, owner; Long & Hagen, contractors $249

SAME PROPERTY; F. Otto Walter against Michael McGuire, owner; Long & Hagen, contractors $240

10TH AV, 100 and 102; Otto & Zang against Michael McGuire, owner; Long & Hagen, contractors $375

10TH AV, 102; Globe Fireproof Door and Sash Co. against Michael McGuire, owner; Long & Hagen, contractors.....$200

10TH AV, 100 and 102; Star Fireproof Door and Sash Co. against John McGuire, owner; Long & Hagen, contractors.....$162

37TH ST, 236 and 238 East; John Glasbrenner against estate of William H. Martin and Charles Griffith, Inc., owners; Charles Griffith, contractor $8,500

46TH ST, 56 West; Fraad Contracting Co. against Emil Fraad, contractor; John W. and Louise R. Weed, owners.....$8,603

76TH ST, 133 West; Milton Schnaier & Co. against James W. Good, Jr., Carolyn G. Leonard, and Annie M. Good, owners; Arthur L. Meyer, lessee and contractor...$215

180TH ST, 786 East; Eller Manufacturing Co. against Mary E. Lynch, owner; Robert Feinstein, contractor, (renewal).....$69

Bronx.

3D AV, 3,701 to 3,707; Wendover Iron Works against George A. Gauthier, owner; Fitzpatrick Contracting Co., contractor....$61

180TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 100x100; H. E. Astheimer Co. against Buellesbach Construction Co., owner and contractor $508

179TH ST, n e corner of Belmont Av, 66.6x 98; Isaac Rubin against Orlando Miscieno, owner and contractor.....$1,790

SATISFIED MECHANICS' LIEN.

168TH ST, 416 East; Benjamin Leff against James Rudden and others, Dec. 9, 1913, (canceled) $1,540

LIS PENDENS.

Manhattan.

BROOK AV, e s, — n of 166th St, Lots 61 and 62, two actions; Bessie Ronginsky against Jacob Blub et al., (two amended actions for foreclose tax lien;) attorney, J. Haberman.

CATHARINE ST, 80; David L. Katz against Jacob Morrison et al., (partition;) attorneys, Zuckerman & Spies.

LOTS 16 to 19, map of easterly portion of property of New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, Twelfth Ward; also St. Nicholas Av, n w corner of 164th St, 153.5x172.5; Hudson Mortgage Co. against Charles Buek Construction Co. et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, F. A. Gill.

PERRY ST, n s, 68.8 ft e of Washington St, 21.6x40; Hadvid Lipmann against Elizabeth Breuer et al., (amended foreclosure of tax lien;) attorney, Miller & Bretzfelder.

10TH AV, 801 to 805, and 57th St, 500 and 502 West; Joseph Miller against New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute et al., (action to foreclose mechanics' lien;) attorney, F. A. Spencer, Jr.

27TH ST, 519 West; Frederick Reifel against William P. McCathy et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. J. Pheelan.

28TH ST, 202 and 204 West; 50th St, 309 West, and 9th Av, 730, and property in Kings County; Laura A. Cregan against William J. Cregan et al., (partition;) attorneys, Wood & Wood.

39TH ST, 305 and 307 East; Flora L. Root against Josef Lustig et al., (action to declare deeds void, &c.;) attorneys, Amend & Amend.

43D ST, s s, 289.3 ft w of 6th Av, 21.5x 100.5; Frank Curtis, executor, against Sadie H. Jacobs et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, J. H. Work.

62D ST, s s, 160 ft e of Lexington Av, 20x 100.5; George W. Wickersham et al. against Rosalie Joel et al., (foreclosure of two mortgages;) attorneys, Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft.

63D ST, n s, 81.5 ft e of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Frank Davin et al. against Meyer Lefkowitz et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney W. B. Hopping.

95TH ST, 234 East; Greenwich Savings Bank against Fritz Gerspacher et al., (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, B. A. Sands.

135TH ST, s s, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 125x99.11; Theresa Berinstein et al. against Meyer H. Friedman et al., (specific performance;) attorneys, Strasbourger, Eschwege & Shalek.

Bronx.

CARPENTER AV, w s, part of Lot 1,137, map of Village of Wakefield, 34.6x105; Marie S. Walsh against Louis Ringelstein and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, G. Squires.

MORRIS AV, 1,980, and Lots 625, 626, and 627, map of estate of E. R. B. King, City Island; Lena Stein against Minnie Ludwig and others, (partition suit;) attorney, J. C. Stein.

PROSPECT AV, 2,854; Beatrice E. B. Siegel against Anthony Roule, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, S. Weshsler.

WEBSTER AV, e s, part of Lot 35, map of Norwood, 12x—; Salvino Rolsetti against Andrew Bickhardt and others, (action to recover possession;) attorney, C. P. Hallock.

170TH ST, 3,922; Elizabeth A. Reid, as executrix, against Tremont Iron Works and others, (foreclosure of mortgage;) attorney, A. M. Cluto.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

Supreme Court Foreclosure Sale.

WEDNESDAY, JAN. 28TH, 1914,
at 12 o'clock noon at Exchange Salesrooms, 8,208-8,210 Third Avenue, Borough of Bronx. L. J. Phillips & Co., Auctioneers. Dudley Harde, Attorney, 25 Broad Street, New York.
S. E. Cor. Pelham and Bathgate Aves., 82 feet on Pelham Ave. by 100 feet on Bathgate Ave. Choice plot, with two story frame dwelling. Great chance to buy bargain with small amount of cash.

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

WM. A. WHITE & SONS.
The Management of Real Estate—Sales Rentals & Mortgage Loans
62 Cedar St.
Established 1868

Berlin Renting Agency
Established 1888.
SYSTEMIZED APARTMENT HOUSE MANAGEMENT.
141 E. 17th St. B'way. cor. 162d St.

West Side.

PRIVATE HOUSE FOR SALE.
20x100 four-story white stone front. Best house in the block. Newly renovated automatic hot water supply through entire house; pool and billiard table; carpets, etc., included. Good opportunity for Doctor or Dentist.
Immediate possession; easy payment. Will be sold cheap.
Occupied by owner.
117 WEST 120TH ST.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE PURSUANT TO SECOND AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTAL DECREES.
CHANCERY SALE—In pursuance and by virtue of second amended decrees of foreclosure and sale in favor of the Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, complainant, made and entered in the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Michigan, southern division, and of the district court of the United States for the northern district of Ohio, western division, and of the district court of the United States for the southern district of Ohio, eastern division, which second amended decree were dated on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1913, and entered in said eastern district of Michigan, southern division, May 12, 1913, in said Northern district of Ohio, western division, May 13, 1913, and in said southern district of Ohio, eastern division, May 16, 1913, in causes pending in said respective courts, and entitled: The New York Trust Company, complainant, vs. Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company, et al., defendants; Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, complainant, vs. Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company, defendant; William J. Courtney, et al., complainants, vs. Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company, defendant; (consolidated cause in equity); the causes pending in the said districts of Ohio being ancillary to the cause pending in the district court of the United States for the eastern district of Michigan, southern division, and in pursuance of supplemental Decree dated on the 29th day of October, A. D., 1913: Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, special master commissioner of said courts, will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidders on Tuesday, the 10th day of February, A. D., 1914, at twelve o'clock noon, standard time, of said day, at the former Delray station building of the Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company, on River street, the same being in the city of Detroit, in the County of Wayne, state of Michigan, the following described property by the said second amended and supplemental decrees in favor of Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company directed to be sold, to-wit: Five hundred (100) shares of stock of the Toledo Southern Railway Company, being the entire capital stock of said company, and representing the ownership of all the real estate of the Toledo, Ohio, owned by the Toledo Southern Railway Company as described in said supplemental decree dated October 29th, 1913, which is the basis of said sale, free from and clear of all claims of all parties to said cause, or their successors or assigns, as against said Toledo Southern Railway Company or said real estate; said one hundred shares of stock being the same property of the said Detroit, Toledo & Ironton Railway Company, included in the mortgage or deed of trust from that company to Knickerbocker Trust Company, complainant herein, dated May 2, 1905, to secure certain bonds designated as consolidated bonds.

The said Special Master Commissioner will accept no bid of less than $85,000 upon the said one hundred shares of stock of the Toledo Southern Railway Company upon a sale thereof. The said minimum sum was fixed by the court in said supplemental decree in order to prevent a sacrifice and to protect the interests of all concerned as the least sum for which the said shares of stock should be sold.

The master will accept no bid for the said shares of stock from any bidder who shall not place in his hands for deposit with him at the time of making the bid, as a pledge that the bidder will make good his bid if accepted by the court, the sum of twenty-five dollars per share in cash, certified cheque or certificate of deposit approved by the master, which sum shall be forfeited in case the bidder, if successful, shall fail to make good his bid and comply with the terms of said decree, and any orders thereafter made as to future payments or otherwise, but which said sum shall be applied on the purchase price of said stock in case of such compliance, or will be returned in case the said bid is not successful or the sale shall not be confirmed by the court. The right of the court is reserved to reject any bid and to resell the said stock or any part thereof, upon the failure of the purchaser to comply with any order of the court as to the payment of the purchase price for said part thereof, in cash or otherwise, as may be directed if the said shares of stock shall be purchased by or on behalf of the holders of the said consolidated bonds, the remainder of the purchase price over and above the amount in cash required to be paid at the time of sale, may be paid either in cash or in receivers' certificates, or in claims payable under article 3 of the aforesaid decrees in favor of the New York Trust Company, or in consolidated bonds, and overdue coupons thereon, at such proportionate value as the holders thereof will be entitled to receive thereon respectively on distribution of the proceeds of such sale, in case such purchase price were wholly paid in cash.

Any person proposing to purchase said stock at the said sale is referred to the said second amended and supplemental decrees in this notice specifically mentioned, for a more full and complete description of the said stock which is to be sold in accordance with the foregoing notice, and also for the terms and conditions upon which the sale of the said stock shall be made.

The said three second amended and supplemental decrees in favor of Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company, complainant, are exact duplicates of each other, and may be found filed and recorded in the offices of the clerks of the United States District Courts at Detroit, Michigan, at Toledo, Ohio, and at Columbus, Ohio, respectively, and are subject to the inspection of the public generally. Certified copies of the said second amended and supplemental decrees will be in the possession of the said special master at the time and place of sale, and may be inspected by interested persons or bidders.

Dated, Detroit, December 30th, 1913.

ELMER W. VOORHEIS,
Special Master Commissioner of said Courts.
ELLIOTT G. STEVENSON,
CHARLES E. HOTCHKISS,
LEO M. BUTZEL,
Solicitors for Complainant.
Columbia-Knickerbocker Trust Company.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FIRE LINE
or STAND PIPE VIOLATIONS A SPECIALTY.
MONROE M. GOLDING, PLUMBER,
Tel. Col. 6227. 153 West 65th St.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

A Lovely Home
Semi-detached brick, 7 rooms and bath; steam heat, parquet floors, hardwood trim, elegantly decorated, electric lights, sewer; $5,500 and up, small payments, 20 years' time; FEW FOR RENT, $25 to $35; everything desirable; photos and details mailed upon request. MANAGER, 60-A Liberty St., New York. Phone Cortlandt 5528.

New 1 and 2 Family, All Stone
and brick; hardwood; new; $4,675 to $6,500; no assessments; will take single lot free and clear part payment. 372 Enfield St., Brooklyn. Will rent. FLEER BROS. Write us.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BUNGALOW
6 rooms and bath; hardwood trim; large dry cellar; gas and electricity; water front privileges; 42 minutes from city; $150 cash; balance very easy terms. Address Bargain, Box 62 Times Downtown.

SMALL FARM
Fairly good house; near trolley and station; good boating and bathing near by; $100 cash, balance $12 per month. Small Farm, 94 Times Downtown.

SOUTH SHORE BUNGALOW.
All improvements, very pretty, must be sold. Owner going away; $100 needed; $16 monthly. OWNERS, Box 46 Times.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

BRONXVILLE, SCARSDALE,
HARTSDALE, BRIARCLIFF, and other desirable sections of WESTCHESTER COUNTY for sale or rent. ALSO ATTRACTIVE FARMS well located.
Fish & Marvin 527 Fifth Ave., New York. Phone: 6526 Murray Hill

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

PRINCETON— To Close Estate of SUSAN OLDEN.
Large plot, adjacent to campus; two houses facing McCosh Walk, and one house on Nassau St. Will sell in whole or part.
Condict, Condict & Boardman, Attorneys,
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City.

FLORIDA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Florida, The Beautiful
Great bargains in delightful homesites facing Bay Biscayne, in exceptional producing grove of grapefruit, oranges, avacados, guavas,

Real Estate
Thirty cents a line.

Manhattan—For Sale.

East Side.

Executors Sale.—Two-family house; 235 East 62d St. For particulars see R. M. DE LEEUW & CO., 15 Broad St.

Queens—For Sale or to Let.

Bargain.—Modern new semi-bungalow at Queens, L. I., N. Y. City; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 4 minutes from express station; restricted, high and healthy; tennis courts; easy terms to good party. Owner, Room 505, 200 Broadway, N. Y. Phone 3877 Cortlandt.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

VERY PRETTY COTTAGE, front and back porch, handsome bathroom, white enamel bedrooms, mission beamed ceiling; dining-room with elegant electric dome; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; price $2,750; far below value; will accept $100 cash, balance $15 month. Call or write B. Ackerman, 395 Bridge St., B'klyn.

$4,750 on easy terms buys attractive substantial home; large plot; all improvements; newly decorated; seven large rooms; good neighborhood; hot water heat; oak floors and trim; no assessments; 33 minutes out; near station; no brokers. B 63 Times.

Owing to business reverses, owner must dispose of his country residence, 10 rooms, 3 baths; all modern improvements; 2½ acres on the north shore of Long Island; bargain; will also sell furniture. Owner, Room 47, 11 Wall St., New York.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

AT SACRIFICE SALE.

35 acres; one hour Grand Central; 1,200 feet frontage on State road; house, barn, two fine streams, wells, woodland; price, $6,500. Fox Realty Company, 22 East 42d St.

BUY NOW.

Acres or plots at Rye, N. Y.; fronting Forest and Apawamis Avs.; unsurpassed location and surroundings; extended water view; all improvements available. Anderson Realty Co., Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon.

Mount Vernon and vicinity; choice homes for sale and rent; personal management of your property solicited. The Oliver Hubbard Co., 18 South 3d Av., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

Yonkers.

AT a sacrifice, house worth $15,000; wanted $8,000 cash only; will take second mortgage for balance; one of the most comfortable private homes in Yonkers; on an elevation facing Van Cortlandt Park; 11 rooms, all improvements; large plot; close to 3 routes to New York City; present first mortgage small; or would exchange for improved small 5 or 6 room house in good locality on Long Island, close to water, with garden room. W. A. E., care Jackson, 9 Lawrence St., Yonkers.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

Westfield—Semi-bungalow, 6 rooms, steam heat, water, gas, walks, decorations, &c.; new, on plot of 10,000 square feet; near depot and trolley; $4,375. Terms like rent. Home and Gardens Company, H. C. Lockwood, agent, Woolworth Building, New York.

NEWARK BUSINESS PROPERTY for sale; most desirable; on Halsey St.; lot 70x150; within 3 minutes' walk from corner Broad and Market Sts. For particulars, address Owner, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

Commuting farms and modern bungalows right near station, with city improvements; open fireplace, &c.; thirty minutes out; express; quarter acres up; ask for list. John F. Walter, Glen Rock, N. J.

Fine old residence, modernized; exceptional neighborhood and surroundings; large grounds; barn, garden, fruit. Owner, 674 Springfield Av., Summit, N. J.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale—On account of poor health I wish to dispose of my country home, consisting of twelve acres of improved land, pleasant location on two public roads, modern built house of eight rooms, with water in house; barn good size, water in barn; outbuildings new; all in good repair; stock and tools; near good city market and State road; rural delivery and telephone. C. L. Squires, owner, Branford, Conn.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

A.—510 WEST END AV., 4 stories, 2 baths, parquet floors; rent low. Caretaker.

Unfurnished Houses Wanted.

House suitable for club above 110th St., west side. P 322 Times Downtown.

Mortgage Loans.

$3,000	TO LOAN
$4,000	on
$4,500	FIRST MORTGAGE
$5,000	on
$10,000	BRONX PROPERTY,
$12,000	5 per cent. and 5½ per cent.
$20,000	Principals only.
$30,000	E. J. BUSHER,
$50,000	149th St. & Courtlandt Av.

$70,000 on first mortgage at 5% and 5½%, in amounts between $1,000 and $7,000. Byrnes, 774 East 179th St.

Abundance estates money for Manhattan mortgage loans. Owners only. 400 Times Downtown.

MORTGAGE MONEY.—Firsts, 5%; seconds, 6%. R. M. de Leeuw & Co., 15 Broad St.

To Let for Business Purposes.
Thirty cents a line.

To sublet—First loft at 630 Broadway, (Bleecker St.,) at very reasonable rental.

DESIRABLE SITES.

WATER FRONT LOTS ON EAST RIVER. Vacant Lots Convenient and Well Located; LARGE LOFTS, FACING EAST RIVER. Apply Brookman Estate, 52 Exchange Place.

Two-story stable and wagon room, covering plot 52x141 ft.; fronting on King, Greenwich and Washington Sts.; to rent for term of years from May 1. Room 1,301, 302 Broadway.

Two light lofts, 50x95, with or without power, non-fireproof; also one loft, 50x90, with power, fireproof building. A. Happell, 408 East 93d St.

17-19-21 WEST 31ST ST.

Several large stores at rentals from $720 & up. WM. HARVEY SUPERINTENDENT.

To Sub-Let.—Fine, private office; use of reception hall; U. S. Rubber Building. Apply Room 806. Telephone Columbus 5013.

Small private office to sub-let in Architects Building, 40th St. and Park Av., New York City. Room 916. Occidental Co.

BEST SMALL OFFICE on 5th Av.; front, sunny, airy; new oak furniture; rent reasonable. POWELL, 235 5th Av.

Offices, very light, steam heated, 109 Broad St.; $15 per month up.

Part of office in corner suite Metropolitan Building. Room 9,071.

Apartments to Let
Furnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

TO SUBLET, AT ATTRACTIVE RENTAL, SMALL HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENT OF SIX ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR THE SEASON OR YEAR. ALSO HOTEL APARTMENTS, ONE TO FOUR ROOMS, WITH ONE OR MORE BATHS, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, FOR LONG OR SHORT PERIODS. MADISON SQUARE APARTMENTS, 40 EAST 26TH ST.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th, Columbus Av.
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS.
Private bath, kitchenette, furnished, $30, $40, $50 up monthly; unfurnished, $25, $30, $40; elevator, hotel service; near "L" and Subway, references; special rates on lease.

GOING SOUTH, WILL SUBLET FIVE LARGE OUTSIDE ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS HOUSE; SOUTHERN EXPOSURE; EXQUISITELY FURNISHED FOR HOUSEKEEPING; MODERATE RENTAL. KING HAVEN, 445 WEST 153D ST. AUDUBON 1097.

Apartment to sub-let; handsome 2 room and bath apartment; parlor, bedroom, kitchen; also 3 room apartment, handsomely furnished, at a bargain; full hotel service. Hotel St. Louis, 84 East 32d St.

Riverside Drive, (convenient to 96th St. Subway.)—Seven large, light rooms, two baths; beautifully furnished; player piano; three months or longer; $225 month. 2567—Riverside.

Nicely furnished 7-room apartment, 2 baths, conveniently located, available Feb. 15. Apply Yorkshire, 562 West 113th St., corner of Broadway. Apartment 4 C.

Refined mother and daughter seek two rooms, kitchenette, and bath apartment, vicinity Park Av., and 70s; sublet; highest references. R 150 Times.

4 ROOMS, COMPLETELY FURNISHED.
Fine location, near Central Park; all improvements; elevator, telephone, &c. 5 West 104th St.

Comfy furnished four rooms, kitchen, mahogany, Oriental rugs; near Drive; $65. Apply Superintendent, 311 West 95th.

Beautiful Riverside apartment, 4 rooms; furniture optional; southern exposure. Phone 7690 Spring.

Two rooms, bath; 72d St.; three doors from Broadway. Phone 10085 Columbus.

East Side.

Comfortable, attractive apartment; large rooms and bath; steam heat, electric lights; refined, quiet locality; modern whitestone house; convenient transportations. Dr. Woibert, 118 East 19th St.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Preceding Page.

Apartments to Let
Unfurnished.
Thirty cents a line.

West Side.

Desirable five-room outside corner elevator apartment; one block from 181st Subway; can be seen by appointment. Telephone Audubon 4140. Apt. 607. Rent, $45.

92d St., Near Park Av.—Top floor of private house, three or four beautiful rooms; bath; all improvements; one or two refined adults. Write to 74 East 92d St.

302 West 111th St.—Two and four elegant rooms, overlooking Central Park; bath, steam, electricity, telephone. Janitor.

Sublet, possession immediately, beautiful 6-room apartment, 220 W. 98th; manager on premises.

TWO FOUR AND SIX ROOMS, $30-$55. High-class elevator apartments. 5 W. 104th.

Brooklyn.

One-half New York rent; 10 minutes from New York; excellent location on Brooklyn Heights; 11 Monroe Place; attractive, new; every convenience; service; one, two, and three rooms, with baths.

$42 HIGH-CLASS END APARTMENT $42. 6 light rooms; tiled bath; parquet floors; electric lights; walking distance Subway. Golden Realty, St. James's Pl., near Fulton.

Storage.
Thirty cents a line.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.—Store your furniture, $5; moving, $8 vanload; also boxing and shipping at moderate charges; send postal. American Storage Co., 604-606 West 48th. Telephone 2667 Bryant.

ANSONIA STORAGE.

Moving, packing, and shipping; automobile vans for long-distance moving; let us estimate. Send postal 187-189 West 90th St., or Tel. 8052 or 8053 Riverside.

Business Opportunities.
Forty cents a line.

Few industries can be depended upon to produce so great an income on so small capital as orange growing at La Gloria, Cuba; delightful climate; no frost; no irrigation; managed by practical men; exceptional opportunity for a few men to invest $100 to $500. R 117 Times.

Automobile body building, repair, paint, and blacksmith shop for sale with good-will and assets, or will consider partnership; splendid opportunity for good mechanical salesman familiar with trade; principals only; investigation invited; $10,000 least cash required. Loder, Thirty Church.

Wanted—Some one to invest $10,000 in the production of new play; well-known actor in leading role; play has all qualities of great success; appeals to brain and heart; artistic atmosphere, brilliant dialogue, romance, humor, and pathos. Address A 159 Times.

For Lease.—Best opportunity for boxing club in city; central location; seating capacity, 3,000; light, heat; every convenience; rent reasonable to responsible parties only. Park Circle Casino, Coney Island Av. and Caton Place, Brooklyn.

Wanted—Some one to invest $5,000 in production of comedy drama; clean, wholesome play of heart and home; has appealed to all classes of theatregoers; clever characterizations, humor, pathos, romance, and adventure. Address A 160 Times.

Exceptional opportunity for man of means to invest in legitimate going business; paid-up capital of $100,000, requiring $20,000-$25,000 additional to meet unusual extension; rigid exchange of investigation; agents not considered. D 118 Times.

Reliable partner, with $750, in good paying, strictly cash business; no opposition; party honest and willing to work 10 hours daily can make $50 weekly; no experience required; investment secured. Take car to city line. Call 1,203 Liberty Av., Brooklyn, top flat.

Former wholesale paper merchant, with very good connection, wants agency for France. Write "G. L., 10363," care of Societe Europeenne de Publicite, 31 bis Faubourg Montmartre, Paris.

We are open for a loft between 22d and 28th Sts., 50x100; could use office and stock room fixture on premises; would sub-lease if reasonable. Define Raincoat Co., 54 East 11th St.

Wood working shop for sale, including goodwill and assets; established 21 years, business averaged $35,000 annually; principals only; investigation invited; $10,000 least cash required. Loder, Thirty Church.

Roof and sides of building to rent for advertising purposes; facing Queensboro Bridge. Hrovda Company, 430 East 59th St.

EMPLOY the unemployed. Small capital needed. Spare time. 27 mail order plans. Send for particulars. Dept. F, Mutual Opportunities Exchange, Buffalo, N. Y.

Best-equipped saloon and restaurant in Greater New York for sale; long lease; free rent; chance of a lifetime to right party. John L. Hammond, 1 Bridge Plaza, Long Island City.

Practical man, broad experience Government and general contracting, wishes to communicate with party who can furnish capital for construction company. R 145 Times.

An investor, with services and $10,000 or more, has fine opportunity of entering wholesale lumber business; nice, congenial, profitable proposition. P 43 Times.

Bookkeeper, with few thousand dollars, as partner; well established, old business. P 220 Times Downtown.

Wanted—Publisher for magazine article entitled "Two Tremendous Trifles"; subject, walking and talking; a timely article of great interest. J 102 Times.

Motion picture theatres; 300 seats upward; conservative propositions; investigation granted. Pitzer & Smith, 1,480 Broadway, corner 42d St.

LADIES' HATS.

Salesman and foreman entering manufacturing want partner with $3,000. N 340 Times Downtown.

Small private boarding house for sale; lower Seventies; permanent people; well established business; fully equipped. N 16 Times.

Have position for capable, energetic man; good salary; share income; must invest $500 on contract. D 127 Times.

American young man, salesman, will represent merchant in Brazil; communicate. P 231 Times Downtown.

Exceptional opportunity for American with ability; references; some cash; interview. D 123 Times.

I want to buy profitable business or partnership; have $8,000. R 126 Times.

Business Notices
Forty cents a line.

Multigraph letters; 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9; prompt. Phone Beekman 5850. G. R. Wetherbee, 1 Nassau. Room 1,018.

BETTER LETTERS.—Multigraphing, 200, $1; 500, $1.35; get our prices on printing. Telephone John 1047. Neil, 50 Pine.

For Sale.—Entire plant, fixtures; also 1,500 yards piece goods, including fine serges. Superior, 64 East 11th St.

All kinds of chairs re-seated. Albert Kreinhop, Summit Av., Westfield, N. J.

Clothing.

Mme. Naftal buys fine evening, street, and dinner costumes, diamonds, jewelry, furs; highest cash value. 69 West 45th St. Phone 670 Bryant.

Business Loans.
Forty cents a line.

Outstanding accounts financed for merchants needing cash. Security Finance Co., 135 Broadway.

Schools.
Thirty cents a line.

Dancing.

THE BRISTOL STUDIO.
THE SCHOOL EXCLUSIVE.
Gives strictly private and proper instruction. Hesitation Waltz, Trot, Tango, One Step, Brazilian Maxixe, and all latest society dances. Lady and gentlemen teachers. Phone 6444—Bedford. 477-479 Greene Av., near Nostrand Av., Brooklyn. G. H. Bristol, Mgr.

REFINED DANCING.
PRIVATE LESSONS IN MODERN SOCIETY DANCES, 10 A. M. TO 10 P. M.
CHILDREN'S CLASSES SATURDAY.
MISS ROTH,
208 WEST 78TH STREET.
'PHONE SCHUYLER 3534.

Society's latest twirls rapidly taught at home. One-step, tango, hesitation, refined, by personal attention. Private or en classe. Eugenia Christian, 611 West End. 6752 Riverside.

Modern dances taught privately by refined lady. Mlle Mindere, 118 West 76th. Tel. Schuyler 10021.

DANCING.—First door west Vanderbilt Hotel; Miss Arthur, Mr. Margraff. M. H., 3,493.

Modern dances taught, private or class. Miss Hilton, 265 West 72d St.; 3016 Col.

Modern dances taught privately. Miss Mae, 118 East 20th. Madison Square 5885.

Pianos and Organs.
Thirty cents a line.

Chickering upright piano, fine condition; cost $500; sacrifice for $125. Anguera, 816 W. 42d.

Machinery.
Thirty cents a line.

Electric motors, lighting and plating dynamos, bought, sold; also rented. GEO. BENDER, 122 Centre St., N. Y. City.

Dressmakers—Milliners.
50 cents a line.

DRESSMAKER.—Stylish dressmaker desires engagements; $3 day; references. Mrs. Gardner, 339 East 32d St.

Lost
Thirty-five cents a line.

LOST—A pear-shaped emerald cabochon pendant, surrounded by diamonds, platinum chain, Saturday night, Jan. 17, 11 P. M. to 3 A. M., between Sherry's and 140 West 55th; thence to Healy's, 69th St. and return; $100 reward; no questions. Miss JOAN SAWYER, 140 West 55th St.

LOST—Probably on Madison Av. car or 5th Av. stage, between 34th and 58th Sts., lady's blue-gray emerald and gold watch with chain to match. Liberal reward offered if returned; Howard & Co., 624 5th Av.

LOST—In or about Waldorf-Astoria, Jan. 22, chamois bag containing four-stone diamond lavalliere set in platinum, pearl necklace, ruby ring set with diamonds, sapphire diamond pin, pair seed pearl earrings, and pearl cuffbuttons. Advise R 148 Times.

LOST—Between Waldorf and Best's, chamois bag containing diamond lavalliere, diamond and sapphire bar pin, diamond and garnet ring, cuffbuttons, and pearl necklace; very liberal reward. Frederics, 1 West 34th St., city.

LOST—Jan. 25, lynx fur scarf on Central Av. or Richmond Turnpike. Finder please communicate with Furlong, 53 Haben Esplanade, Tompkinsville, S. I. Telephone 1415 Tompkinsville. Reward: no questions asked.

LOST—SUNDAY, ON 149TH ST. CROSSTOWN CAR, DITSON MANDOLIN IN BLACK SOLE LEATHER CASE; INSCRIPTION FOR LEFT-HANDED PLAYING; REWARD. C. H. JOHNSON, NEW YORK TIMES.

LOST—Friday, Jan. 23, between 2 Wall St. and the Wall St. Safe Deposit Co., 48 Wall St., large envelope containing two deeds and other papers; reward. Thomas Read, 2 Wall St.

LOST—Sunday afternoon, on Riverside Drive, between 84th and 86th Sts., black fur collar; liberal reward. J. L. Miller, 1,047 Broadway.

LOST—Package containing three silk shirts on a 3d Av. car of Union Railway Co., on Saturday night, about 8 o'clock; liberal reward to finder. Kaufman, 404 5th Av.

LOST—Pocketbook, containing $5.45, and gold watch, with monogram; liberal reward. Alice L. Felton, 113 East 71st St.

LOST—On Westchester Av., between Southern Boulevard and Simpson, a blue leather handbag. H. Schroeder, 973 Aldus St., Bronx.

LOST—Gold ring with two serpent heads, each containing diamond. Reward if returned to McMurray, 604 West 191st St.

LOST—127th St., Broadway, note book, Manhattan Nurses' Association. Patch, 186 Claremont Av.

LOST—Gold chain bracelet on 42d St. or Herald Square, Monday, 9 A. M.; reward. R 146 Times.

LOST—Gray 'possum muff, between Dec. 19-20; reward. Return 155 East 86th St.

$300 REWARD
for pearl and diamond cluster earring, lost Jan. 25, between East 37th St. and Broadway and 39th St. Tiffany & Co., Fifth Avenue and 37th St.

Found.

FOUND—Gold pin, 116th St. Subway, Jan. 19. Apply, giving description, P. O. Box 956, Orange, N. J.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

LOST—Brown and black Boston bull, female, undershot jaw; liberal reward. Logan Tailoring Co., 58 East 10th St.

LOST—Yorkshire terrier, female, named Batista; very liberal reward. C. J. Zimmermann, Hotel Bretton Hall.

Public Notices
Forty cents a line.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT THE FIRM of KEERKEL & BADD, consisting of BENJAMIN KEERKEL and MASON BADD, have this day dissolved by mutual consent, and that BENJAMIN KEERKEL continues the business at 65 and 119 Canal Street, New York City.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST, (near 5th Av.)—Desirable rooms, single, double; private bath; steam; excellent table; telephone; reasonable.

29TH ST., 38 EAST.—Rooms, with large closets; hot, cold water; parlor dining room.

53D ST., EAST, 37 and 52.—Suite with private bath; references.

63D ST., 23-30.—Large corner room; also single room; excellent board.

IRVING PLACE, 71.—Sunny front parlor; running water; also room and bath; phone.

MADISON AV., 71.—Large and small rooms; board gentlemen or families; references.

West Side.

89TH ST., 40 WEST.—One room and bath, with or without board.

47TH, 50 WEST.—LARGE ROOM WITH PRIVATE BATH.

49TH 68 WEST. — Established 25 years; rooms, suites; baths, telephones; superior table.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
ROOMS; FIRST-CLASS; REFERENCES.

57TH ST., 411 WEST, (Hotel La Grange.)—Choice accommodations; double rooms, (board two,) $15; single, $7.50; steam heated; superior cuisine.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Handsomely furnished meals served in rooms; exceptionally well-appointed house; suit particular people desiring exclusiveness.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Desirable double, single rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; reasonable.

68TH, 58 WEST.—ATTRACTIVE ROOMS; TABLE GUESTS; PARLOR DINING.

69TH, 111 WEST.—Educated Spanish young man would like congenial American roommate.

69TH, 111 WEST.—ELEGANT ROOMS; PRIVATE BATHS; TABLE GUESTS.

71ST ST., 62 WEST.—Superior board; double rooms, private baths; steam, electricity; single rooms; reasonable.

72D ST., 117 WEST.—Suite of rooms with bath; all conveniences. Telephone 8966 Columbus.

72D, 266 WEST.—Large sunny room; newly decorated; running water; refined surroundings; references.

72D, 265 West.—Sunny second-story room; private bath; hot water; heat; reasonable.

73D ST., 156 WEST.—Sunny single rooms, quiet, refined surroundings; home table; references.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large, well-heated, attractive room, with dressing room; choice table.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Sunny double front room; reasonable; parlor dining; table guests.

76TH, 174 WEST.—Large room, also single room, with board; references.

78TH ST., 301 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; single or en suite; excellent table; home cooking; steam heat; electricity; references.

79TH ST., 114 AND 132 WEST.
Norece Hall and The Bonheur, residential hotels; attractive, homelike, unusual; Southern cooking; white maid service; steam heat; telephone in every room; booklet on request.

80TH ST., 106-108-110 WEST.
The House Richards—A satisfactory home for permanent, refined people; all new, high-type furnishings; pure food; wholesome, generous, well-balanced meals; parlor, dining room; table guests; reasonable

81ST ST., 129 WEST.—Large room; private bath; southern exposure; telephone; references; moderate.

81ST, 138 WEST.—Single rooms; excellent table; parlor-floor dining; telephone; reference.

88D, 5 WEST.—Suites, single; steam, electricity, unusually good meals; telephone; references.

84TH ST., 47 WEST.—Magnificent warm room; private bath; attractive house; excellent board.

84TH, 53 WEST.—Beautiful rooms; private bath; excellent table; references exchanged.

85TH, 333 WEST.—Large, attractive third floor front room, for two; all conveniences; private family.

87TH, 70 WEST.—Large room; running water; electric light; excellent table; references.

90TH, 13 WEST.—Refined home can accommodate few people; excellent table; references.

94TH, 16 WEST.—Large and small rooms; convenient "L"; telephone; references.

103D, 250 WEST.—Desirable accommodations; dentist, physician; attractive rooms; excellent board; refined home; 252 West, table board that is unsurpassed.

103D, Corner West End Av., 879.—Bright room; excellent meals; moderate; references.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Elegant room, southern exposure; suitable one, two; excellent cuisine.

114TH, 526 WEST.—Attractive single sunny rooms; excellent table.

1218T ST., 182 WEST.—Large, small rooms; steam; parlor dining rooms; American table.

136TH—218 West. Pleasant rooms, board optional; running water; telephone; private Howard

140TH, 455 WEST.—Rooms, heated, closets; with or without private bath; electricity.

149TH ST., 544 WEST, (near Broadway Subway and beautiful Riverside.)—Nicest, healthiest section; "The Audubon," only a few vacancies in our large establishment; those who appreciate a clean, well heated, cosy room, and good home cooking please apply; large room and meals for two, $15 to $20; $10 to $12 for one; smaller room, $8; every comfort. Tel. 2757 Audubon.

Boarders Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

Charming Winter Home,
Away from city and noise,
Yet within 20 minutes from Manhattan;
grand location, overlooking city, country, sea; cool in Summer, warm in Winter.
"THE EVELYN LODGE."

Lovely, sunny rooms, suites, all outside, beautifully furnished, magnificent dining room, excellent chef and service; separate tables; everything sweet and clean; very attractive. Single, from $9; two, from $17, with meals. Take boat at Battery; fare 5 cents. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

867 RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
near 157th St. Subway; NOT A BOARDING HOUSE, but conducted to make it a comfortable home for A FEW PEOPLE of refinement, at VERY MODERATE rates; steam heated; private bath; unobstructed view of Hudson. Tel. 2362—Audubon.

WEST END, 524, (86th Subway).—Floor, rooms, single, suite; excellent table; references.

Board Wanted
Twenty cents a line.

WANTED—By father and daughter of 10 room and board in private family, near good school; Washington Heights section preferred; references. Lawyer, 377 Times Downtown.

Country Board.
Thirty cents a line.

New Jersey.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Invalids, convalescents, and the infirm given every comfort and attention in refined, attractive home; experienced graduate nurses; excellent table; special diets; mechano-therapy, physical culture, saddle horses. X, 1,014 Times.

Country Board Wanted
Thirty cents a line.

BOARD wanted, Rockland or Westchester Counties, for convalescing youth; state rate, facilities, &c. R 147 Times.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

East Side.

9TH ST., 18 EAST, Between University Place and 5th Av.—Nicely furnished front rooms; telephone and bath.

19TH ST., 184 EAST.—Large, sunny room; running water; telephone, bath; $6; references.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished rooms; modern conveniences.

45TH ST., 16 EAST.—Handsome room, with private bath; single room; breakfast optional; references.

45TH ST., 19 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, bath, $12; medium size, bath, $4.50.

53D, 58 EAST.—Large, handsome rooms; connecting bath; southern exposure; suitable two people; unusual conveniences; electricity; telephone.

60TH, 110 EAST.—Handsomely furnished room; private bath; all conveniences; private family; telephone.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV., 1,336, Near 59th St.—Parlor suitable manicure or chiropodist; also large rooms.

LEXINGTON AV., 586. — HOMELIKE ROOMS; BREAKFAST; REFERENCES; SELECT.

West Side.

9TH, 32 WEST.—Comfortable, well-heated rooms; every convenience; private house; $4.00 up.

12TH ST., 48 WEST.—Large sunny clean room; private bath; well furnished; telephone.

43D ST., 113 WEST.—Attractive front parlor; comfortable, warm rooms; conveniences; reasonable. 2276 Bryant.

45TH ST., 156 WEST, (NEAR BROADWAY.)—COMFORTABLE, NEWLY FURNISHED, HEATED ROOMS; RUNNING WATER; BATH; SPECIAL TABLE; COUCES; TELEPHONE; REFERENCES.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Steam-heated front basement bedroom; reasonable; would consider business proposition.

47TH, 41 WEST.—Front basement bedroom; reasonable; steam; telephone; would consider light business.

53D, 62 WEST.—Large, small, desirably furnished rooms; bath; modern conveniences; southern exposure.

55TH, 251 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished rooms; running water; all conveniences; 1476—Columbus.

56TH ST., 125 WEST.—Attractively furnished parlor bedroom and bath; every convenience. 6236 Columbus.

56TH, 63 WEST.—Beautiful suite, rooms steam, hot water, private baths, telephone.

68TH, 68 WEST.—Large, attractively furnished, sunny rooms; private bath; select. 8826 Columbus.

68TH, 70 WEST.—Elegant large rooms, with or without private baths; references; telephone.

69TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Exclusive handsomely furnished room and bath for two gentlemen; with or without meals. X 244 Times.

69TH ST., 143 WEST.—Attractive room; exclusive apartment, (near Broadway;) telephone, shower; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH ST., 108 WEST.—Beautiful large room; private telephone and bath; meals optional.

70TH ST., 109 WEST.—Extra large, handsome front rooms; conveniences; telephone; Subway. "L"; reasonable.

70TH, 136 WEST.—Newly furnished, warm, quiet room; suitable two; conveniences; refinement.

70TH, 206 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms, with running water; references.

70TH, 134 WEST.—Large, comfortable rooms, with or without private bath; reference.

71ST, 69 WEST.—Desirably furnished large, small rooms; private bath; parlor; telephone; Subway.

71ST ST., 71 WEST.—Attractive rooms; telephone; beautifully furnished; all conveniences; references.

73D, 103 WEST.—Neatly furnished, large, medium rooms; one or two; telephone; references.

73D, 255 WEST.—Newly furnished large room, with private bath; telephone; Subway.

72D ST., 268 WEST.—Large room, private bath; front parlor; medium room; telephone.

75TH, 116 WEST.—Room, southern exposure; private house; electricity; hot water heating; references.

75TH, 253 WEST.—Large front room; private bath; smaller room; gentlemen; telephone.

76TH ST., 242 WEST.—Suites, with bath; single rooms; board optional; reasonable; telephone.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Sunny, well-heated, double, second-story front room; also small-er room.

77TH, 160 WEST.—Large sunny room; all conveniences; twin beds; gentlemen.

78TH, 111 WEST.—Responsible gentleman can rent elegantly furnished room; all conveniences.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Large, newly furnished, sunny rooms; all conveniences; excellent service; 'phone.

79TH, 213 WEST.—Delightful small room, near Subway; home comfort; reasonable; references.

82D, 33 WEST.—Private family rent beautiful front room; scrupulously clean; references.

82D, 80 WEST.—Exceptionally desirable large, small, outside rooms; telephone. Anderson.

82D, 146 WEST.—Light, clean, comfortable; electricity, lavatories, elevator. 8706 Schuyler Haskins.

82D, 118 WEST.—Beautifully furnished room; private bath; also single room; reasonable.

82D, 140 WEST.—Furnished rooms, large, small; private family; telephone; references.

86TH ST., 114 WEST.—Large, sunny room, next bath; dressing room; telephone; reasonable.

92D ST., 255 WEST.—Parlor suite or single; all conveniences; Subway, "L." Barrett.

93D, 63 WEST.—Desirable warm, sunny rooms; large, small; homelike; lavatories; telephone.

95TH ST., 68 WEST.—All conveniences; bath, running water; low rent; housekeeping if desired.

95TH ST., 255 WEST.—Exceptionally large, comfortably furnished front room; high-class apartment. Linz.

95TH ST., RIVERSIDE DRIVE.—Large, beautifully furnished rooms; southern exposure; private family. D 110 Times.

9 WEST 96TH ST.
Large, smaller rooms; breakfast; owner's residence.

97TH ST., 209 WEST.—A comfortably furnished outside room in high-class elevator apartment; all modern conveniences; private family; Broadway Subway express one block; board optional.

97TH ST., 136 WEST.—Large room; private bath, parquet floors, Oriental rugs, electricity, vacuum cleaning; only refined professional party considered; highest references exchanged. 2067 Riverside.

103D, 129 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms; gentlemen, married couple; breakfast optional; phone. Meyer.

103D, 145 WEST.—Large, beautiful rooms, private house; convenient neighborhood; telephone; references.

Furnished Rooms
Twenty cents a line.

West Side.

107TH, 239 WEST.—Exceptional single room, adjoining bath; modern, reasonable. Apt. 16.

111TH ST., 605 WEST.—Pleasant light room for gentleman; modern elevator apt. Apt. 19.

112TH ST., 536 WEST.—Large, well furnished room in elevator apartment; near Subway. Apartment No. 11.

113TH, 541 WEST.—Apt. 3; desirably furnished, medium room; all conveniences; gentleman; select; reasonable.

113TH, 523 WEST.—Rare opportunity those desiring high-class furnished rooms; reasonable.

115TH ST., 419 WEST.—Columbia University; light outside room; bath, shower; electricity; elevator; telephone. Lyman.

115TH, 405 WEST.—Attractive, sunny rooms; elevator, shower, telephone. Apartment 41.

119TH, 420 WEST, (near Columbia University.)—Large sunny room, southern exposure; attractively furnished; 2 large closets; high-class elevator apartment house; telephone; references exchanged. Apt. 60.

120TH, 414 WEST.—Opposite Columbia; large sunny handsomely furnished rooms; single, en suite. D5.

122D, 201 WEST.—Neatly furnished, clean, warm, outside rooms in corner apartment; private family; convenient to Subway, elevated road; restaurant; references; $3. Hallock.

122D ST., 72 EAST.—Single flat, eight large rooms and bath; sunshine in every room; steam heat; hot water; rent, $40.

122D, 540 WEST.—Large, homelike corner rooms. Telephone Morningside 4880. Apartment 51.

122D ST., 501 WEST.—Front room, bath, in quiet apartment; $4 weekly. Keating.

124TH, 541 WEST.—American family; elevator; Broadway Subway; gentlemen; $3.00. Apartment 21.

126TH, 100 WEST.—Newly furnished rooms, $7-$15 weekly, including Turkish bath.

127TH ST.—Newly furnished room; running water; in business woman's artistic elevator apartment; privilege of kitchen. Apartment 54, 191 Clermont Av.

127TH, 61 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms; private house; all conveniences; moderate rates.

129TH ST., 119 WEST.—Doctor's suite; also single; connecting rooms; hot and cold water. Apt. 1.

143D, 501 WEST.—Large, clean, comfortable front room; gentlemen; elevator. Apt. 27.

140TH, 559 WEST. — Light outside single room; heated; large closet; private family. Brown.

158TH, 646 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms; running water; near bath; refined surroundings; private house; Subway; references.

ALLERTON HOUSE, 300 WEST 22D ST.
(For Bachelors Only.)
Hotel and club conveniences at rooming house prices; new fireproof building; elevator; hot and cold running water in every room; tub and shower baths; all outside rooms; single rooms, $6 to $7 weekly; rooms for two, $8 to $8.50 weekly each.

ST. NICHOLAS AV., 1,250, (173d.)—Large room; steam; small room; near bath.

THE CRESCENT,

318 Lenox Av., (126th.)—Handsomely furnished corner suite, two rooms, private bath; all conveniences; Subway's door; moderate.

WASHINGTON PLACE, 88. — Attractive sunny room; private apartment; modern conveniences; refined surroundings.

Brooklyn.

147 CLINTON ST., NR. SUBWAY.
Private family has nicely furnished room.

FLATBUSH—107 WOODRUFF AV.
Large, well heated room, near station.

Help Wanted Female
Fifteen cents a line.

NURSE MAID wanted for child; personal city reference required. Apply 818 West 100th St.

NURSE or MOTHER'S HELPER.—Two small children; satisfactory references required. Fabian, 615 West 162d St.

OPERATORS, experienced, on ladies' fine straw hats; Wilcox & Gibbs machines. Kearny Hat Works, 181-189 Chestnut St., Newark, N. J.

MODEL WANTED ON COSTUMES; SIZE, 36. SACHS & SEIDL, 119 WEST 24TH ST.

SPANISH YOUNG WOMAN WANTED, well educated, bright, and understanding dressmaking, capable of making gramatical Spanish translations from the English. Apply W. C. Read, Butterick Building, New York.

TRIMMERS, MILLINERS; NONE BUT EXPERIENCED NEED APPLY.
S C H A R T Z ' S,
685 8TH AV., NEAR 43D ST., N. Y.

Instruction.

A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES, ADOLPH M. HALL, 88 WEST 42D ST. SECRETARIAL COURSES ONLY; STENOGRAPHY, SECRETARIAL, ENGLISH, ACCOUNTANCY AND CORRESPON

OFF THREE ROOFS TO END HER LIFE

Woman, Flinging Herself from Top of Factory Building, Lands on Firehouse Roof.

CRAWLS TO EDGE AND DROPS

Strikes Extension and Then Again Creeps to Edge for Third Fall—Operatives' Screams Start Fire Panic.

Mary Lucas, a Polish woman, an operative in the factory of Bob & Baskind, No. 140 Wythe Avenue, Williamsburg, had been moping ever since Christmas, and yesterday afternoon, as the shutting down hour approached, she suddenly threw up her hands and ran screaming upstairs to the roof of the building. A group of the other operatives gave chase, and, just as the maddened woman was flinging herself over the edge of the roof, a young girl, Helen Breco, caught her around the waist.

In the struggle that followed Helen Breco was all but dragged over the edge. She was saved by an iron projection from the cornice, which caught in her dress and held her suspended when she released her hold and let the Polish woman fall.

Miss Lucas fell a distance of thirty feet to the roof of the fire house next door. Then she crawled along to the edge of that roof and fell to the extension roof fifteen feet below. How badly she had been hurt by that time it is now impossible to tell, but there was enough determination and strength left in her for her to drag herself to the edge of the extension roof and dropped once more, this time to land senseless on the pavement of the rear courtyard.

Meanwhile, the screams of the girls on the roof and the cries of those who had seen the Polish woman rushing up the stairs had been heard by the workers on the floors below, and they, believing that a fire had been discovered in the factory, made a panic-stricken rush for the exits. The firemen from the engine house next door succeeded at last in bringing quiet, but it was not until after several girls had been trampled upon and slightly injured in the brief panic.

At the Williamsburg Hospital the surgeons found that both Miss Lucas's legs had been broken and most of her ribs. They said she would not live twenty-four hours.

TO TURN AGAINST CASSIDY.

Man Indicted with Him Expected to Testify Against Him.

On the eve of the trial of ex-Borough President Cassidy on a charge of having for a "valuable consideration" procured for William Willett, Jr., a Supreme Court nomination in 1911, it was rumored last night in Brooklyn that one of those indicted with him would testify against him.

Willett and Walter were both mentioned in this connection, but the District Attorney's office denied that it had received any offers from them, or that advances to either of them had been made by District Attorney Cropsey. He is said to feel that he can present quite as strong a case against Cassidy and Walter as against Willett.

Robert H. Elder, counsel for Cassidy, said that the report that Willett would testify against his client was "silly," while friends of Walter declared that he would stand with the ex-leader of Queens. Willett himself had a conference during the day in the Raymond Street Jail with his brother, Marinus Willett, but refused to see reporters. He will appear for sentence on Friday, when his counsel, James W. Osborne, will probably apply for a certificate of reasonable doubt as to the legality of the conviction.

ASSEMBLY AGAINST FIELDER

California Plan Causes Disagreement Among Democrats.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 26.—Members of the Democratic Assembly this evening declared war on Gov. Fielder and his administration. The trouble is over the so-called California plan of procedure, and every effort is to be made to embarrass the Governor, who is against the scheme.

As soon as the House convened this evening a recess was ordered and the Democratic members went into conference and voted on the proposed change. The vote was 20 to 14 against it, McDermott and Griffin, of Hudson, being supported in their fight for it by the Smith-Nugent members of the Essex delegation.

When the vote had been recorded, a move was launched to make the conference a caucus, but McDermott and Griffin bolted. Then they sought out Assemblyman Richards, of Atlantic, the Republican leader, in an effort to obtain the minority's support. Scovel and Kates, Camden, Republicans, are hard and fast against the change, and it will result in a battle between them and Richards for leadership of their party in the Lower House.

McDermott's resolution has not yet been reported from committee, but it will be brought out to-morrow morning. It provides for a recess of a month, beginning March 2, before which time no bill can be taken up for final passage. At the same time, the Kirkpatrick resolution, permitting bills to advance to third reading at once, will be reported and the whole question will be fought out on the floor.

The Senate confirmed the appointment of ex-Judge John W. Wescott of Camden as Attorney General.

RELATIVES AID OLD FOLK.

Grandnieces of William and Deborah Tompkins Look After Them.

A story was printed in THE NEW YORK TIMES on last Thursday picturing William Tompkins and his sister Deborah, the grandnephew and grandniece of the Daniel D. Tompkins who was five times Governor of New York and for eight years Vice President of the United States, as in straitened circumstances in their old age. The facts were presented to THE TIMES by fellow-members of the Bethany Presbyterian Church, who had known that the relatives with whom the brother and sister made their home contemplated breaking it up and believed that the public would assist the aged pair.

This appeal has brought a protest on behalf of the Misses Harriott, grandnieces of the brother and sister. They have been supporting the old folks for four years past and are determined to continue to do it until Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins can be placed in a comfortable home.

SUES TYSON & CO.

Jersey Bank Asks $50,000 on Notes from Ticket Agency.

Tyson & Co., the theatre ticket agency recently involved in scandal resulting from the hypothecation from $150,000 of Metropolitan Opera tickets, and its President, R. J. Hartman, were sued for $50,000 in the Supreme Court yesterday.

The plaintiff is the First National Bank of New Jersey. The suit is predicated upon notes for $40,000 and $10,000. These were executed by the ticket company last June and were indorsed by Hartman. The notes fell due in the Fall, and it was in the Fall that the opera ticket difficulties drew attention to Tyson & Co.

Jury Finds Gangster Guilty.

A jury in Judge Mulqueen's part of General Sessions returned a verdict of murder in the second degree against Max Minsky at 1 o'clock this morning. Minsky was accused in the indictment of killing Max Levine in April last. Minsky was at one time a member of the Jack Zelig gang. Levine also was a gangster.

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Thurs. at 8. Boris Godunow. Ober, Braslau, Mauboure; Didur, Althouse, Rothier, Segurola, Bada, Reiss. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8:15. Boheme. Alda, Alten; Caruso, Gilly, Didur, Rothier. Con., Polacco.
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Tues. at 8. Phila.-Chicago Opera Co. (1 time.) Don Quichote. Garden; Marcoux (debut), Dufranne, Warnery, Nicolay. Cond., Campanini.

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Explanatory Recital at the Piano, by
Walter Damrosch
To-morrow (Wed.) "SIEGFRIED" Afternoon at 3.
Seats 50c to $1.50. AEOLIAN HALL.

Carnegie Hall, Sat. Aft., Jan. 31, at 2:30.
Violin Recital
MISCHA ELMAN
Seats 75c. to $2.00
at Hall. Mgt. Wolfsohn Bureau. (Steinway Piano.)

AEOLIAN HALL, TO-NIGHT AT 8:15.
Remarkable Boy Pianist, MANOLITO FUNES

HAMMERSTEIN'S — BERT WILLIAMS, Sallie Fisher, Willard Simms & Co., Winsor McKay, Howard & Ratliff, 15 others.

OPERA THEATRE TICKETS. Choice seats obtainable Jacobs' Ticket Office, B'way, 38th St., Normandie Hotel. Greeley 4139.

MURRAY HILL. Evenings 8:15. AMERICAN Mat. To-day. BURLESQUE BEAUTIES.

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HENRY MILLER in "THE RAINBOW"